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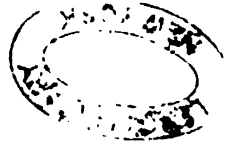
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THE

Parliamentary Gazetteer



OF

ENGLAND AND WALES,

Adapted to the most recent Statistical Arrangements, and

Lines of Railroad and Canal Communication,

WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY-ATLAS OF ENGLAND,

FOUR LARGE MAPS OF WALES,

AND AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING THE RESULTS, IN DETAIL, OF THE CENSUS OF 1841.

VOLUME I.

A—D.

A. FULLARTON & CO.:

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P R E F A C E.



N offering the present Volumes to the notice and patronage of the Public, it cannot be necessary to expatiate at any length on the value and practical utility of Works of this class if accurately and comprehensively compiled. A **TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY or GAZETTEER** of one's own country is a valuable acquisition, not only to persons in business, but to every one who feels an interest in what is going on around him, or wishes to avail himself, in any form, of that ceaseless and rapid intercommunication now happily established betwixt every town, village, and hamlet, included within 'the four seas of Britain.' At the same time, it will be expected that the Publishers of the present **GAZETTEER** should assign some reasons which may induce a favourable opinion of their own undertaking in particular. These reasons may be briefly stated as follows:—

Although several extensive, and in many respects, well-executed Gazetteers and Topographical Dictionaries of the United Kingdom, and of England and Wales in particular, have appeared within these few years, it is a fact that all the existing Works of this class have become in great part obsolete, and more or less unfit for the exact purposes of a Gazetteer, by reason of the extensive and important changes which have taken place since 1830 in the Franchise, and since 1835 in the Municipal representation, and in the Ecclesiastical arrangements, of this portion of the United Kingdom. When to this consideration it is added that the present is the first **GAZETTEER** in which special attention has been paid to the operation of the new Poor-Law, and the formation of the Poor-Law unions, and in which the Great Railroad lines of communication now intersecting the kingdom are noticed in detail, the utility of a Gazetteer which shall specially embrace these topics will be at once felt and admitted by the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Tourist, the Landed proprietor, and Professional gentlemen of all classes. To supply this desideratum has been the object of the **PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER**, which—as is meant to be implied by its title—rests its claim to public patronage mainly on the ground that all its Municipal, Ecclesiastical, and Statistical details

have been derived from Parliamentary documents. As regards the purely Topographical portion of their Work, the Publishers will not impose on public confidence by representing it as founded upon 'actual survey,'—a mode of procedure which, however desirable, and indeed necessary to absolute correctness in a Work of this class—would, it is evident, require at once the authority and the funds of Government to execute with any degree of accuracy and correctness; but every means in the power of private parties has been adopted to render this part also of their Work satisfactory to the reader,—the best Topographical authorities, and in particular, the Ordnance maps of the great trigonometrical survey of England and Wales, have been studiously consulted,—and local information has been obtained, when necessary, from competent sources.

The PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER, in addition to the usual Topographical information furnished by Works of the class, exhibits the movement or progress of the Population of every county, city, borough, parish, town, and village in England and Wales, from 1801 to 1831;—the amount of the assessed taxes as last raised in 1815, which still determines the County-rates in 18 counties;—the sums paid for the support of the poor in the different parishes in 1837, and the increase or diminution of these rates in particular instances;—the name of the Poor-law union to which each parish belongs;—the area in statute acres of each parish and hundred;—the nature and extent of the various Charities existing throughout England and Wales, as reported upon by the Charity commissioners;—the past and present state of the Franchise and Municipal governments,—and the Revenues and present condition of the various Borough and Corporate towns, as ascertained by the Parliamentary commissioners;—the distances of all the principal towns and villages, from the Great lines of Railroad in their vicinity;—the nature and operation of the new Ecclesiastical arrangements; the gross Revenue, and the names of the Patrons, of the various Clerical Livings and Corporations throughout England and Wales;—the number of Dissenting chapels, as well as of Churches and Chapels belonging to the Establishment, and of the National, Lancasterian, British and Foreign, and Sunday schools, in every town, parish, or village, in as far as accurate returns of these exist;—and a variety of information too miscellaneous or minute to be dwelt upon in this Preface.

It has been the study of the Editors of the present Work to shun the errors and profit by the experience of their predecessors in this department of compilation. Anxious to avoid the two extremes of prolixity on the one hand, and of excessive compression on the other, they have been careful to omit whatever would have swelled the bulk of the book without adding materially to its usefulness, and to exclude nothing which was really important or which might reasonably be sought for within its pages.

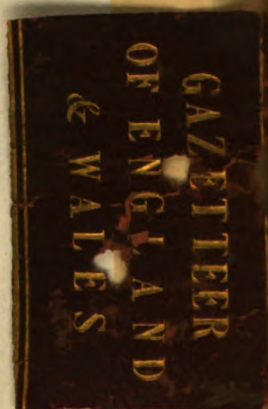
In the higher department of antiquities and archæology, the expensive Works of our National Societies, and the magnificent volumes of Dugdale, Camden, Tanner, the two Lysons, Britton, Fosbrooke, Stothard, Colt Hoare, and others, have been consulted; whilst the guidance of Turner and Palgrave, and recent historians of original research and established accuracy, has been gladly followed in the sketches of history. The Works of tourists, and lovers of the picturesque, have been referred to for the most vivid and accurate descriptions of natural scenery; and the more remarkable observations of various writers, in different departments of natural science, have been occasionally introduced under the proper articles. Finally, wherever the Editors have seen reason to doubt the accuracy of their sources of information, or their correctness under existing circumstances, or to desiderate more information, on any particular point than they could glean from these sources, they have applied for and obtained it from correspondents whose local knowledge and means of information were of the best kind. It will now be understood that the Editors have aimed at something higher than a mere Gazetteer,—they have sought to produce a Work which, in every useful and important sense, may be regarded as a General Description of England and Wales, adapted to the perusal of all classes of readers, and presenting, in easy and obvious combination, the most valuable results of the vast amount of topographical, statistical, historical, antiquarian, and scientific research, which has been bestowed, especially of late years, upon this portion of the United Kingdom.

Among the various subjects comprehended in the present Work, in addition to the ordinary matter of a Gazetteer, are distinct articles on the principal mountains and rivers of England and Wales,—hydrographical notices of harbours, roadsteads, estuaries, light-houses, and other maritime objects,—accounts of canals, railroads, and tunnels,—notices of the principal agricultural and mineral productions of different districts,—descriptions of remarkable scenery,—notices of splendid mansions, and works of art,—of extensive libraries, museums, and galleries,—of colleges and academies,—of scientific and literary institutions, schools and hospitals,—of curious and memorable local incidents,—and of illustrious or remarkable personages. The Editors have also, when fit opportunity presented itself, endeavoured to make the reader acquainted with the ancient as well as the present state of the objects of his inquiry. The remains of Druidism,—the Roman roads, encampments, and stations,—the ancient monastical and conventual establishments, chapels, churches, and cathedrals,—the fortifications and castles of earlier ages,—are noticed with more or less of detail under the proper heads in the course of the Work.

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INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.—BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boundaries.—ENGLAND and WALES, together forming the southern and larger portion of the island of Great Britain, are situated between the parallels of 50° and $55^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ east, and $5^{\circ} 42'$ west longitude. The sea bounds this part of Britain on three sides. On the east it has the North sea or German ocean; on the south it is separated from France by the English channel; and on the west that part of the North Atlantic ocean which has received the names of St George's channel, and the Irish sea, separates it from Ireland. It is divided from Scotland on the north, by the river Tweed from its mouth to Kerholm; thence by a line running south-west by Keddonburn, Haddenrig, Blackdown-hill, Merslaw-hill, Baltonbress-hill, and to the sources of the Kail and the Jed; thence by Kershope-burn, Liddal-water, and the course of the Esk to Tod-holes; and thence by the March-dyke to White Sark on the Solway frith.

Figure.—Its general figure is triangular. The base of the triangle is formed by a line drawn from the South Foreland in Kent, to the Land's End in Cornwall. The eastern side may be conceived as formed by a line drawn from Berwick, on the north-east, to the South Foreland; and the western side, by a line drawn from Berwick to the Land's End. The dimensions of the triangle thus formed are as follows: base, 340 miles; eastern side, 345 miles; western side, 425 miles. The breadth of the country rapidly contracts according to the figure thus traced; so that to the north of the Humber the average breadth does not amount to one-third of the average breadth south from that point.

Area.—The earliest approximation to an estimate of the superficial area of South Britain fixed its extent of surface at 29,000,000 statute acres. This computation was first disputed by Gerard Malines, who, in his 'Lex Mercatoria,' stated that England, according to an admeasurement of his own upon the map, contained 29,568,000 acres, of which 5,568,000 were waste ground. Sir William Petty reduced this estimate, by another series of calculations, to 28,000,000; but Gregory King, in 1696, by one method of computation, estimated the total superficies of South Britain at 38,660,000 acres, and by another, at 39,938,500 acres. Dr Grew calculated the superficial area of England and Wales at 46,000,000; Templeman at 31,648,000; and Dr Young at 46,915,933 acres. None of these calculations, however, were or could be founded on correct data, for no trigonometrical survey of the country had yet been executed; and all the existing maps of England and Wales, therefore, were more or less incorrect. In the third report of the Emigration committee of the House of Commons, the following statement is given of the probable number of acres in England and Wales, and their agricultural condition:

	Cultivated Acres.	Uncultivated but capable of cultivation.	Unprofitable.	Total.
England,	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales,	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
				<hr/> 37,094,400

The following table exhibits the area of each county in England and Wales, in square miles, according to Arrowsmith's map of 1815-16, which was principally founded on the Ordnance survey:

ENGLAND.		ENGLAND.	
Bedford,	463	Brought forward,	34,292
Berks,	756	Southampton,	1,628
Buckingham,	740	Stafford,	1,148
Cambridge,	858	Suffolk,	1,512
Chester,	1,052	Surrey,	758
Cornwall,	1,327	Sussex,	1,463
Cumberland,	1,478	Warwick,	902
Derby,	1,026	Westmoreland,	763
Devon,	2,579	Wilts,	1,379
Dorset,	1,005	Worcester,	729
Durham,	1,061	York { East Riding, }	5,961
Essex,	1,532	York { North Riding, }	
Gloucester,	1,256	York { West Riding, }	
Hereford,	860	Total of England,	50,535
Hertford,	528		
Huntingdon,	370		
Kent,	1,537		
Lancaster,	1,831	WALES.	
Leicester,	804	Anglesea,	271
Lincoln,	2,748	Brecon,	754
Middlesex,	282	Cardigan,	675
Monmouth,	498	Caermarthen,	974
Norfolk,	2,092	Caernarvon,	544
Northampton,	1,017	Denbigh,	633
Northumberland,	1,871	Flint,	244
Nottingham,	837	Glamorgan,	792
Oxford,	752	Merioneth,	663
Rutland,	149	Montgomery,	839
Salop (Shropshire)	1,341	Pembroke,	610
Somerset,	1,642	Radnor,	426
Carry forward,	34,292	Total of Wales,	7,425
		Grand Total,	57,960

CHAP. II.—PHYSICAL FEATURES—MOUNTAINS—RIVERS—COASTS.

THE general aspect of England is varied and delightful. "In some parts verdant plains extend as far as the eye can reach, watered by copious streams, and covered by innumerable cattle. In others, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind,—lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to these scenes, the gloomy features of black moors, and wide uncultivated heaths." The general aspect of Wales is bold, romantic, and mountainous. It presents continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by deep ravines and extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. These ranges generally extend in a direction from south-east to north-west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. Numerous projecting ridges laterally expand, on various points of the compass, in countless ramifications; many of these present the appearance of mountains piled upon mountains; in other instances, they shoot up ragged and abrupt from the bosom of deep valleys, in solitary and sublime grandeur.

Mountains.—In the northern part of Northumberland, the mountains approach very near the coast,—the top of Cheviot, the most elevated of them, in N. lat. $55^{\circ} 29'$, not being distant from it more than 18 miles. The mountains around Cheviot, considering their elevation, are very valuable, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms, and enclosing many sequestered glens, some of which, from their magnitude,—the solitude which reigns in them,—and the gloom of overhanging precipices from which the infant rivers seem struggling into the light of day,—have an air of great wildness and sublimity. These hills extend from the head of the river Coquet, down to Allenton, and thence northward to Prendwick, Branton, Ilderton, Wooler, Kirknewton, and Mindrim; occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres.

Of the two mountain-districts of Cumberland, one bounds the east side of the county, and is the loftiest part of what may be called the British Apennines, which, extending from Derbyshire and Staffordshire to Linlithgow, separate the eastern from the western coasts. The highest point in this chain is Cross-fell, 2,901 feet. Here are the sources of

the South Tyne and Tees. The other range—commonly known as the Cumbrian mountains—occupies the south-western division of Cumberland; the immense elevation and singular form of these mountains are the most striking features in the romantic scenery of the lakes. They rise from 1,000 to 3,055 feet above the level of the sea, and occupy above a third of Cumberland.

The Cotswold hills, in Gloucestershire, may be considered as a continuation of the great chain, already noticed, stretching from Derbyshire into Scotland. They extend, in one direction, to Bath; and in another, to Salisbury plain; and form the dividing ridge between the basin of the Severn on the west, and that of the Thames on the east.

The principal range in North Wales is the Snowdon chain, occupying its centre. The greater part of the rocks composing these mountains are schistose, hornblende, schistose mica, granite, and porphyry, inclosing considerable blocks of quartz. The western side of this range is very precipitous, consisting of hornstone, upon which are placed a number of basaltic columns, more or less regularly pentagonal, and standing perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon. The Ferwyn chain occupies the eastern part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. From Pennant, in Montgomeryshire, to the sea-coast near Llangyllin in Merionethshire, is another extensive ridge containing several lofty mountains, known under the appellation of the Arrans and the Arrenigs. The most eminent of these are Arran-ben-llyn, and Arran-fowddy; and the extremity of the line is marked by the triple head of the lofty Cader-Idris. The celebrated Plynlimmon elevates his lofty crest over a range of table-land which extends from Llanvair, on the north-east, to the abrupt cliffs bounding the bay of Cardigan near Aberystwith. In South Wales an extensive chain stretches from Bleddva forest in Radnorshire, through Brecknock and Caermarthenshire, terminating in the Prescelly mountains, in Pembrokeshire. The most distinguished eminences in this line are the Cwm Rhysglog, Pen-y-cader, Mynydd castle, Newydd 'Carreg Wen, and Llanvernach. This group is distinguished by the name of the Yellow mountains. The Fothoc hills, on the east of Brecknockshire—from the dark heath with which they are covered, called the Black mountains—form another range which is inclosed by the isolated mountains called Penbre hill. Its more remarkable elevations are Tre Beddw mountain, and the Pen-Mallard hills. The hills of this division abound in valuable minerals, and rare vegetable productions. They are also interspersed with romantic valleys, fertile in the extreme, and highly picturesque.

A range of mountains, which may in some respects be considered as a continuation of the great western chain of English mountains, runs through Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, embracing the huge waste called Dartmoor, which is said to be 1700 feet above the level of the sea. Some ranges of chalk hills run from Dorsetshire into Kent; or are perhaps to be regarded as offsets from the high table-land of Salisbury plain; and geologists have traced something like a connected chain running along the east side of the island from the isle of Portland to the Wolds of Yorkshire. But by far the most mountainous regions of England are on the west side of the island, and the general direction of the ranges is north and south, or that of the island's length.

The following table of the latitude, longitude, and altitude of such hills in England and Wales as exceed 2,000 feet in elevation, is taken from Mudge and Colby's 'Trigonometrical Survey':—

	N. lat.	52° 47' —"	W. long.	3° 42' —"	
Arran-Fowddy, Merionethshire, . . .	52	53 24	3	45 —	2955
Arrenig, ditto,	51	53 4	3	25 26	2899
Beacons of Brecknock,	52	52 —	3	21 —	2892
Cader Ferwyn, Merionethshire, . . .	52	42 2	3	52 36	2563
Cader Idris, ditto,	51	52 58	3	41 35	2914
Caermarthen Vair,	54	22 11	2	30 13	2596
Calf Hill, Westmoreland,	—	—	—	—	2188
Carn Fell, Yorkshire,	51	51 47	3	29 3	2245
Capellante, Brecknockshire,	—	—	—	—	2394
Caernedd David, Caernarvonshire, . .	—	—	—	—	3427
Carnedd, Llewellyn, ditto,	—	—	—	—	3469
Cheviot, Northumberland,	55	28 52	2	8 12	2658
Conistone Fell,	54	22 20	3	6 34	2577
Cradle Mountain, Brecknockshire, . .	51	57 7	3	6 39	2545
Cross Fell, Cumberland,	54	42 18	2	28 37	2901
Grasmere Fell, Cumberland,	—	—	—	—	2756
Hedgehope, Northumberland,	55	28 28	2	4 54	2347
Helvellyn, Cumberland,	54	31 43	3	0 21	3055
High Pike, ditto,	44	42 27	3	2 49	2101

Ingleborough Hill, Yorkshire, . . .	N. lat. 54° 10' 4"	W. long. 2° 23' 18"	2361
Nine Standards, Westmoreland, . . .	54 27 21	2 15 57	2136
Pennigant Hill, Yorkshire, . . .	54 10 56	2 14 22	2270
Pillar, Cumberland, . . .	54 29 57	3 16 7	2893
Plynlimmon Hill, Cardiganshire, . . .	52 28 3	3 46 4	2463
Radnor Forest, Radnorshire, . . .	52 16 2	3 11 16	2163
Saddleback, Cumberland, . . .	54 38 30	3 2 17	2787
Sea Fell (Low Point), ditto, . . .	54 27 2	3 12 45	3092
Sea Fell (High Point), ditto, . . .	— — —	— — —	3166
Shunner Fell, Yorkshire, . . .	54 22 21	2 13 31	2329
Skiddaw, Cumberland, . . .	54 39 12	3 8 9	3022
Snea Fell, Isle of Man, . . .	54 17 28	4 26 46	2004
Snowdon, Caernarvonshire, . . .	53 4 9	4 3 38	3571
Water Cragg, Yorkshire, . . .	54 26 19	2 6 8	2186
Whenside (in Ingleton Fells), Yorkshire, . . .	54 13 45	2 23 35	2334
Whenside (in Kettlewell Dale), ditto, . . .	54 9 44	1 59 24	2263

It hence appears that there are in England and Wales, twenty-eight mountains between 2,000 and 3,000 feet in height; and seven exceeding 3,000 feet.

Rivers.—The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent, which, aided by an extensive system of canal navigation, afford an easy access into the interior of the country, and enable the most inland districts to communicate readily with the sea as well as with one another. In the edition of Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1605, there is a table, from which it appears that there are upwards of 550 rivers and streams in England and Wales, distinguished by particular names. The reader will find accounts of the principal rivers and their tributaries, under their respective alphabetical heads, in the body of our work.

Coasts.—The western coast, beginning at the Solway frith to Braich-y-pwl point, is partly flat, partly bold and elevated. A wide inlet presents the estuary of the Solway frith, Morecambe bay, the estuaries of the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee, and, in the very centre of it, the Isle of Man. Directly south from the Isle of Man—which may be regarded as a prolongation of the Scottish mainland—is the isle of Anglesey, forming one of the counties of Wales, and separated from the mainland by a long and narrow passage called the Menai straits. Cardigan bay, another immense opening, stretches from Braich-y-pwl point to St David's head, presenting a coast in general rugged, mountainous and wild; and between St David's head and the Land's-end there is another vast indentation which gives space to St Bride's bay, Milford haven, Caernarthen and Swansea bays, the Bristol channel or estuary of the Severn, and Barnstaple bay. The beach along this tract continues mostly high and rocky; off from it, there are some small scattered islands, of no particular note, if we except the isles of Scilly, which lie nearly 30 miles west from Cornwall. Ancient history fully supports the belief, that a great change has been gradually going on for the last ten or twelve centuries in the coasts of Britain in this quarter. The lands forming the Scilly islands, the isle of Wight, &c. were evidently once united with the mainland, but are now detached by a considerable channel, and a great portion of the coast of Cornwall and Devonshire has been invaded and swept away by encroachments of the sea. The Scilly islands, it is stated upon good authority, were formerly only 10 in number, though they are now upwards of 140.

Proceeding eastward, along the southern shore, from the high rugged projection called the Land's-end, in N. lat. 50° 4' 20", W. long. 5° 41', the spacious bay of St Michael soon opens on the view; and, on doubling the Lizard point, there appears a large semicircular sweep, including, among other inlets and capes, Falmouth haven, Rame head, and Plymouth sound. Nearly opposite to Rame head, about 14 miles out at sea, are the Eddystone rocks, over which the sea frequently breaks with tremendous violence, and on which is built a strong light-house for the direction of vessels leaving the Channel and Plymouth sound. Between Prawle point and Portland bill, is another vast indentation, the most remarkable objects in the curvature of which are, Start point, the bay of Dartmouth, Froward point, Torbay, Hopesnose, and the estuary of the Exe. Next follow Portland road, Weymouth bay, and St Alban's head. From this promontory to Selsey bill, the coast is very much deflected by several creeks and headlands; among which are Peverel point, Sandwich bay, Poole harbour, with an island in its entrance, Christchurch bay, Hurst cape, Southampton water, Portsmouth harbour, and a capacious basin interspersed with small islands. Opposite to the estuary

of Southampton lies the isle of Wight, which forms with the mainland a sheltered channel consisting of the Needles passage, the Solent, and the famous road of Selsey bill. From this point nothing remarkable occurs until Beachyhead, a bold and elevated point of Sussex, makes its appearance in N. lat. $50^{\circ} 44'$, E. long. $0^{\circ} 15'$. The only other objects which attract particular attention in this quarter are the rock of Hastings, Dungeness, and Dover cliffs.

Off Kent, as we enter on the eastern coast, are the Downs,—a road much frequented by ships, and defended from the swells of the British ocean by the Goodwin sands. These very remarkable banks are situated between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal and Ramsgate, and about seven or eight miles from the coast. The length of the sands is about ten miles, and the breadth nearly two. They consist of a more soft, fluid, porous, spongy, but withal tenacious matter, than the neighbouring sands; and are consequently of such a quality, that when a ship strikes upon them there is little chance of her getting off,—the nature of the sand being such as to swallow the vessel up sometimes in a few hours, while the surf which breaks upon them renders all attempts to approach the ill-fated vessel impossible. A level sandy beach separates the high chalky cliffs which face the coast for a considerable way on each side of the South Foreland, from those which skirt the bold and rugged shore of the Isle of Thanet,—a place formerly detached from the rest of Kent by the navigable river, but now little more than a peninsula. The most easterly point of this isle is the North Foreland; between which and Orfordness, there is a vast gulf into which the rivers Medway, Thames, Crouch, and Maden, discharge their waters, and along which, the shore, after passing the isle of Sheppy, is for the most part flat and marshy. From Orfordness to the spacious inlet called the Wash, which presents the estuaries of the Witham, Nen, Ouse, and Welland, the coast assumes a circular direction, and presents an intermixture of low ground, sandy hillocks, and clayey precipices. Lowestoff, on the Norfolk coast, in E. long. $1^{\circ} 46'$, is the most easterly point of Great Britain. Crossing the Wash, and keeping the level beach of Lincolnshire, we come to the Humber, beyond which, with the exception of Spurnhead, Flamborough head, and Scarborough, there are few indentations or promontories of note. Scarborough stands on a vast rock, projecting into the sea; but Flamborough head, in N. lat. $54^{\circ} 7'$, W. long. $0^{\circ} 4' 45''$, is a far more magnificent object, being formed of limestone of a snowy whiteness, and stupendous height, visible far off at sea. From Spurnhead to Flamborough head, the coast is commonly flat; from this to Bamborough castle, it is first bold and precipitous, and then descends to low cliffs of sandstone and other materials; and from this to Berwick-upon-Tweed, it is tame and sandy. Not far from the shore, opposite to the Northumbrian coast, appear the Coquet isle, the Fern isles, and Holy isle.

CHAP. III.—CLIMATE—SOILS—MINERALS—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE KINGDOMS.

THE climate of England may be characterized as variable, inclining to moisture and cold; though neither extreme of temperature is felt so keenly here as on the continent under the same parallels. There is perhaps no country in Europe which displays a richer and more beautiful verdure for such a large portion of the year, as the southern part of our island. It would appear, however, that the climate of England has not only become considerably colder in the summer-months, but also more humid, than in former days. William of Malmesbury remarks, in his book '*De Pontificibus*,' that the vale of Gloucester used to produce, in the 12th century, as good wine as many of the provinces of France; and, it is well-known, that in the counties of Worcester, Hereford, Somerset, Cambridge, and Essex, there are lands which bear the name of *vineyards*,—many of them having been attached to particular church-establishments whose ruins are yet in their vicinity. In regard to the vale of Gloucester, William of Malmesbury says, "there is no province in England which has so many and good vineyards, neither on account of their fertility or the sweetness of the grape." All modern attempts, however, to cultivate the vine in England, except when trained against walls, have failed. The climate of Wales is colder and more humid than that of England under the same parallels.

Average Quantity of Rain and Dew.—Dr Halley supposes the average quantity of rain which falls in England to be 22 inches; but this is certainly below the average. Mr Walton, with much greater probability, fixes it at 31.3 inches. In this country it gene-

rally rains less in March than in November, in the proportion—as a medium—of 7 to 2; less in April than in October, in the proportion of 1 to 2; and less in May than in September,—at least the chances for this are as 4 to 3. Dr Hales thinks that the quantity of dew that falls on moist earth, in this country, is 3.28 inches; but Mr Walton has estimated the total deposition at 5 inches annually; or that 36 inches of water are deposited, at a medium, annually on the surface of the earth, in England and Wales, which is equal to 28 cubic miles, or 115,000,000,000 tons.

Temperature.—It appears from an account kept at Liverpool for 25 years, that the mean heat in that town, at 12 noon is 53°. The greatest degree of heat experienced was 86°; the least 22°. The mean heat at Dover is 53°; at London 51° 9'. It is said that in the winter of the years 1794, 1798, and 1813-14, the thermometer was observed to sink to 5° of Zero. In the summer of 1808 it was as high as 90°.

Winds.—The west and south-east winds are very prevalent, and the most violent in the south part of the island. Next to them are the north and north-east winds. The former may be accounted for from the exposure of the island to the Atlantic ocean. The latter—which prevail generally from about the middle of April to the 7th or 8th of May, and sometimes longer—may be thus accounted for. In Sweden and Norway the face of the country is covered with snow to the middle of May or longer. This frozen covering, which has been formed during winter, grows gradually shallower to the 15th or 16th of May, or until the sun has acquired 17° or 18° of north declination; while, on the other hand, the valleys and mountains of England have received an accession of temperature of 24° or 25°. On this account, when the temperature of Sweden and Norway is cooled down by snow to 32°, that of Britain is 24° or 25° higher; because, while the ground is covered with snow, the rays of the sun are incapable of heating the air above 32°. The air of Sweden and Norway will then, of course, by the law of comparative specific gravities, displace that of England; and, from the relative situation of those countries to this country, will produce a north-east wind. This current is commonly stronger by day than by night, because the variation of temperature in the air of Great Britain is at that time the greatest, being frequently from 50° to 60° about noon, and sinking to 32° in the night. The wind that most seldom occurs is that from the south.

State of the Barometer.—Mr Hutchison ascertained that the mean heat of the barometer at Liverpool, during 25 years, was 29.74 inches; the greatest range being 2.89; and the annual average range 1.96. The barometer at Dover, on an average of 5 years, showed a mean height of 29.90, and 2.47 of greatest range, the mean range being 1.80. The mean annual height at York, on an average of 4 years, was 29.70; and at London, for many years, 29.88. According to Mr Kerwan, the usual variation of the barometer in England is 2.5 inches.

Soils and Agriculture.—The soils of England are various, but may be classed under the following general heads: clay, loam, sand, chalk, gravel, and peat. Mossy soils are very common and extensive in the northern parts of England. The wolds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex exhibit a larger extent of one species of soil than any part of the kingdom. The best husbandry is in the east parts of England, particularly in Norfolk and Northumberland. The deposits of coals and metals are in the northern and western districts; especially in Durham; Westmoreland, Lancashire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, Devon, Cornwall, and Wales. Norfolk is famous for barley; Leicestershire is the first in the grazing counties; Herefordshire is remarkable for orchards; and Worcestershire and Kent for hops. The quantity of corn raised per acre varies of course according to the soil. In some places the produce of wheat amounts to 6 quarters, in others to 1½ quarter per acre; but 2½ quarters for wheat, 4 for barley, and 4½ for oats, may be stated as a fair average return. The average weight of a bushel of good English wheat is about 58 lbs.; under very favourable circumstances it reaches 64 lbs. The price of wheat in the beginning of last century was 50s. per quarter; since 1792, it has varied from £2 to £6. The annual average quantity of hops raised throughout England, is 20,000,000 lbs. Mr Cumber, some years ago, drew up the following table of the extent of land in cultivation in England and Wales.

	ACRES.
Wheat,	3,800,000
Barley and Rye,	1,000,000
Oats and Beans,	3,000,000
Clover, Rye-grass, &c.	1,200,000

	ACRES.
Roots and cabbages, cultivated by the plough,	1,200,000
Fallow,	2,300,000
Hop-grounds,	34,000
Nursery-grounds,	9,900
Fruit and kitchen-gardens,	41,000
Pleasure-grounds,	16,000
Lands depastured by cattle,	17,000,000
Hedgerows, copses, and woods,	1,000,000
Ways, water, &c.	1,300,000
Commons, and waste-lands,	5,094,000
	<hr/>
	37,094,000

The annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has been estimated at 12,000,000 quarters, and that of other grain at 36,000,000, making together 48,000,000 quarters, of which not one-twentieth part has during any year been imported.

Minerals.—The following are the principal minerals obtained in England, with the districts in which they are found :

Gold.	In different places, particularly it is said near Silsoe, in Bedfordshire; but never in a quantity so great as to indemnify the labour of procuring it.
Horn-ore.	In Cornwall. It is wrought with secrecy, and the quantity procured is uncertain.
Tin.	Cornwall. The quantity of tin furnished by this country is great; the quality excellent. Cornwall has been noted for this metal from the earliest antiquity.
Copper.	Redruth, Alston's Land End, in Cornwall, in Yorkshire, in Staffordshire, and in the Parys mountain in Anglesey.
Lead.	Mendip hills, Somersetshire, Derbyshire, and Alston in Cumberland, where the mines employ 1,100 men.
Iron.	Found in many districts. The chief mines are those of Colebrookdale, Shropshire; Dean-forest, Gloucestershire; and Ulverston, Lancashire.
Wolfram.	Huel rock.
Zinc.	Cornwall and Derbyshire.
Plumbago.	Borrodale, near Keswick, in Cumberland.
Nickel.	} Cornwall.
Arsenic.	
Menachanite.	} Mendip hills, Somersetshire.
Calamine.	
Manganese.	
Coal.	Newcastle, Shields, Sunderland, and in many districts in the central, northern, and western parts of England.
Rock-salt.	Cheshire. The mines of Northwich are so extensive as to produce, yearly, 65,000 tons.
Marble.	} Portland and Purbeck.
Freestone.	
Alabaster.	Derbyshire.
Fullers-earth.	Berkshire.

The principal minerals of Wales are silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal. These are found chiefly in the counties of Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, and Cardigan. M. Bakewell, in his 'Introduction to Geology,' states that in South Wales, adjoining the Bristol channel, there are from 1,000 to 1,200 square miles of coal, sufficient to supply England for 2,000 years, after all other coal-mines are exhausted.

Animal Kingdom.—The English horse has been greatly improved by crossing with the finest foreign breeds, till in spirit, strength, and speed, he is fully equal or superior to that of any other country. The different breeds of sheep, too, have been greatly improved by the care and skill of the breeder. Dogs of every variety have been naturalized; but the bull dog is said to be peculiarly English, and it possesses strength and courage in an extraordinary degree. Of savage animals; since the extirpation of the wolf—which was effected in the reign of James VI.—the largest and strongest are the fox and wild cat. The badger is frequently met with, as also the stoat, the martin, the otter, the squirrel, and the dormouse. Rats are numerous, particularly the brown rat of India, falsely called the Norway rat, which has nearly extirpated the native iron-gray rat. Mice of various kinds are common. The hedgehog is not rare, and the mole is still a nuisance in every rich and well-cultivated field. The stag is yet found in its native state upon the borders of Cornwall, and two species of fallow-deer are still preserved. The sea-calf and great seal are frequently seen upon the coasts, particularly the coast of Wales. The larger birds of prey have now almost everywhere disappeared; but the golden eagle is indeed still found

on Snowdon in Wales, and the black eagle is sometimes seen in Derbyshire; but the osprey, or sea-eagle, seems to be extinct. The peregrine, or foreign falcon, is confined to Wales; but the various kinds of hawks are numerous all over the country. The largest wild bird is the bustard; it is found only in the eastern counties, and weighs from 25 to 27 lbs.; the smallest is the golden-crested wren. The nightingale, celebrated for its plaintive tones and extraordinary compass of voice, is confined chiefly to the eastern and middle counties, and is rarely observed to the north of Doncaster. The domestic birds of England seem to be wholly of foreign origin; the poultry from Asia, the Guinea fowl from Africa, the peacock from India, the pheasant from Colchis in Asiatic Turkey, and the turkey from America. The English reptiles are the frog, the toad, a species of tortoise, lizards of several kinds, and serpents some of which have been found four feet in length. The viper alone is venomous. On the coasts are caught turbot, dace, soal, cod, plaice, smelt, mullet, pilchards, and herrings; the basking-shark sometimes occurs on the Welsh coasts. Among river-fish are the salmon, trout, char, greyling, tench, perch, and many other kinds. Various parts of the coast afford shell-fish of different species. The most esteemed oysters are the green oyster from Colchester in Essex, and the white oyster from Milton in Kent.

Vegetable Kingdom.—Of the vast variety of trees which wave on her hills, and adorn her innumerable plantations, a very few only are indigenous to England; and of these the oak, which carries the terrors of her name, the fruits of her industry, and the light and spirit of her admirable institutions over the globe, is the chief. Shrubs, ferns, mosses, lichens, and fungi, are far too numerous to be here described. The flora of England, though it cannot boast of the most splendid and exquisite of vegetable productions, yet contains as great a variety of genera and species as any other country of equal extent. The first for importance and variety is the family of grasses. The leguminous or papilionaceous plants are likewise numerous. The native fruits belong, for the most part, to the natural class of rosaceous plants.

CHAP. IV.—ANCIENT POPULATION, AND ROMAN GEOGRAPHY OF BRITAIN.

Britain peopled from Gaul.—All the traces of the past which we can still read in the present, as well as all traditional and recorded history, point to Asia as the cradle of our species, the fountainhead from which all the nations of the earth have descended. At what time the great primitive wave of population, generally designated the Gaelic, first set in upon the western regions of the world, we have no means of conjecturing even with an approach to certainty. There are reasons, however, for concluding that it had overflowed a great part of the continent of Europe, as well as the half-separated peninsulas of Greece and Italy—in both of which it had by that time been partially displaced by a succeeding wave—fully a thousand years before the Christian era. It is the opinion of some of those who have most elaborately examined this question,—of M. Gosselin, for instance, the learned French geographer,—and of our own acute and ingenious Whitaker, the historian of Manchester,—that it could not have been long after this date before the first emigrants began to pass over from Gaul to Britain. There can be no doubt, at all events, that it was from Gaul that Britain actually derived its first inhabitants. The position of the two countries,—the testimony of ancient authorities,—the resemblance of manners and customs,—the identity of religious doctrines and practices,—and, above all, the clear and strong testimony of language,—all prove the one people to have sprung from the other. The whole of the southern coast of England, from Kent to the Land's End, appears to have been peopled before either the more northern or the midland districts of the island had been penetrated. As the descendants of the original settlers, however, increased in number, and new bands of emigrants successively arrived from the mother-country, the back woods were gradually cleared; till, at last, the whole island had become inhabited. There is abundant evidence that this result had taken place before the commencement of the Christian era. During this interval, also, a great part of Ireland had been taken possession of, and peopled, no doubt, from the neighbouring coasts of the west of England.

Origin of the names Albion and Britain.—The original name of our island is that by which it still continues to be designated in the language of our Scottish Gael, the unmixed descendants of its primitive inhabitants. They call it *Albinn*, as we find Aristotle, the

most ancient of the classic authors by whom it is mentioned, calling it *Albion*. *Inn* is the Gaelic term for 'a large island'; *alb*, though not now used by the Scottish Gael, anciently signified 'white.' It is preserved both in the Latin *albus*, and in the geographical terms *Alps* and *Apennines*, (that is, *alp-pennin*, or 'white mountain,') these ridges being so called from the perpetual snow seen on their summits. *Albinn*, therefore, means the white island; and the name was probably given to Great Britain from the chalk cliffs which it presented to the view of the people on the opposite coast. As for the word *Britain*, numerous interpretations have been given of it; but perhaps the most probable is that advanced by Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, and afterwards more fully developed in his 'Genuine Origin of the Britains asserted,' in answer to Macpherson. It would seem that *Britin*, the barbaric term from which the Greeks and Romans formed their smoother *Britannia*, was really not the name of the island but of its inhabitants. The termination *in*, in fact, which has so much perplexed Camden and other able antiquaries, is nothing more than the sign of the plural according to the usual mode of declension in the Gaelic tongue. And *brit*, Mr Whitaker maintains, signifies 'the divided' or 'separated.' It is in fact the same word with *brik* or *brechan*,—a garment distinguished by divided or variegated colours, and still the common appellation of the Highland plaid. The *Britin*, therefore, were the separated people—or the emigrants, as we should say,—those who had removed from the rest of their countrymen in Gaul, and settled in Albinn.

Scots, Caledonians, and Picts.—It seems to have been to one of the bands of foreign invaders, who thus overrun Ireland, that the epithet *Scots* was first applied. The word—of which, however, different interpretations have been given—is most probably the same with the modern Gaelic term *scuit* or *scaoit*, signifying 'a wandering horde,'—the origin, also, in all likelihood, of the name *Scythians*, so famous in all the records of these remote ages. From Ireland a branch of the Scots, several years afterwards, passed over into Scotland, and eventually gave their name to the country. Scotland, however, had long before this been peopled both along its coasts, and in part, at least, of the interior, by the gradual movement northwards of the tide of population from South Britain. The general name given to the inhabitants of the northern part of the island before, and for some centuries after the era of Christianity, was not Scots, but *Caledonians* or *Caoilldaoin*, that is, 'men of the woods.' They are spoken of by the Roman writers as divided into the *Deucaledones* and the *Veturiones*. The former of these designations is the Gaelic *Duchaoiddaoin*, literally 'the true' or 'real inhabitants of the woods;' and it was applied to the mountaineers in the north-western part of the country, or what we now call the Highlands, as distinguished from the inhabitants of the plains. These latter were denominated *Veturiones*—a word smoothed down from the Gaelic *Uachtarich*, that is, the people of the part of the country called *Uachtar*, the name given to the Lowlands, and still preserved in the appellation of the mountainous ridge *Drum-uachtar*, from which the descent of the country towards the east commences.

Roman Geography.—Camden fancied that he had discovered traces of a geographical knowledge of Britain and Ireland in Orpheus's Argonautics! And Hearne supposes that the Cantiani of Herodotus (vi. 49.) were the early Britons. Polybius notices the tin-mines of Britain; Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, Mela, and Dio Cassius, describe the island in general terms. Ptolemy of Alexandria, who flourished in the former part of the second century, wrote a description of Britain which is still extant. A rapid outline of this work will be useful to the reader of our Gazetteer. According to Ptolemy, the southern part of the island was divided among the following tribes:—

1st, *The Damnonii*.—These were the ancient possessors of Devonshire and Cornwall, and, as some think, of a part of Somersetshire. Their towns were: 1. Voliba, which is placed by Camden at Grampound; 2. Uxela, supposed by Camden to have been Listurthiell, by Horsley to have been Exeter; 3. Tamare, the modern Tamerton; and 4. Isca, or Exeter.

2d, *The Durotriges*.—The Durotriges were the ancient inhabitants of Dorsetshire. Their town was Dunium, which is supposed by Camden to have stood where Dorchester now stands; but Horsley thinks it was situated at Eggerton-hill.

3d, *The Belgæ*.—The Belgæ inhabited Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and part of Hampshire. Their towns were: 1. Iscales, which is generally placed at Ilchester; 2. Aqua Calida, evidently Bath in Somersetshire; and 3. Venta, supposed to have been situated where Winchester now stands.

4th, *The Regni*.—These were the ancient inhabitants of Surrey and Sussex, and per-

haps of part of Hampshire. Their town was Neomagus, or Neriomagus, which is generally placed at Woodcote in Surrey, though some antiquaries contend for Ravensburn in Kent.

5th, *The Cantii*.—The Cantii were the ancient inhabitants of Kent, and perhaps of a part of Middlesex. Their towns were: 1. Londinum, since become the capital of the British empire; 2. Daruenum, or Darvernum, evidently Canterbury; and 3. Dutupia, generally believed to have been situated at Richburrow near Sandwich.

6th, *The Attrebatii*.—According to Camden, the Attrebatii inhabited Berkshire, but Baxter thinks that Berkshire belonged to the Bibroci, a British people mentioned by Cæsar, and that Oxfordshire was the country of the Attrebatii. Their town was Nalcua, or Calcua, which Horsley labours to prove was situated at Silchester in Hampshire, while Camden and Baxter place it at Wallingford in Berkshire.

7th, *The Dobuni*.—These were the ancient inhabitants of Gloucestershire, and perhaps of Oxfordshire. Their town was Corinium, which is agreed to have been situated at Cirencester in Gloucestershire.

8th, *The Silures*.—The Silures were, according to Camden, the ancient inhabitants of Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire. Their town, according to Ptolemy, was Ballæum, which is placed, by Camden, at Bualt in Brecknockshire; by Baxter, at Caerphyli, in Glamorganshire; and by Horsley, at or near Usk, in Monmouthshire. It is surprising that Ptolemy makes no mention of two other towns which unquestionably belonged to the Silures, viz. Venta Silurum and Isca Silurum. The former of these was situated at Caerwent, about 4 miles from Chepstow; and the latter at Caerlein, upon the Usk.

9th, *The Demetæ*.—The Demetæ were, according to Camden, the ancient inhabitants of Caermarthenshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, to which, Baxter thinks, should be added, Brecknockshire and Radnorshire. Their towns were, 1. Luentinum, which is supposed to have been situated at or near Lhan-Dewi-Brevi, in Cardiganshire; 2. Maridunum, which may have been situated where Caermarthen now stands.

10th, *The Trinonantes*.—The Trinonantes, or Trinovantes, were, according to Camden, the ancient inhabitants of Middlesex and Essex; but it does not appear that London belonged to them. Their town was Camudolanum, which is placed by some of our antiquaries at Colchester, but by others, more justly perhaps, at Malden, the capital of Cunobelin, a British prince.

11th, *The Iceni*.—The Iceni, or Simeni, Camden supposes, were the ancient inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire; but Horsley thinks their territories were not so extensive. Their capital was Venta, which was situated at Castor, upon the Yare, about 3 miles from Norwich.*

12th, *The Catyeuclani*.—These were, according to Camden, the ancient inhabitants of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, to which, Horsley conjectures, all Huntingdonshire, and part of Northamptonshire, should be added. Their towns were, 1. Salenæ, which is generally supposed to have been Saludy, near Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire; 2. Urolanium, or Verulanium, universally agreed to have been situated near the present St Albans.

13th, *The Coritani*.—These were, according to Camden, the early inhabitants of Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. The towns were, 1. Lindum, near Lincoln; and, 2. Ræge, or Ratæ, situated where Leicester now stands.

14th, *The Cornavii*.—The Cornavii, according to Camden, inhabited Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, to which, Horsley thinks, might be added part of Derbyshire. Their towns were, 1. Deuna, or Deonna, which is universally agreed to be West Chester; 2. Viroconium, or Uriconium, which was situated at Wroxeter, in Shropshire.

15th, *The Ordovices*.—The Ordovices were the ancient inhabitants of North Wales. Their towns were, 1. Mediolanum, which is generally supposed to have been situated at Maywood, in Montgomeryshire; 2. Brannogenium, which, however, is placed by Camden and Baxter at Worcester.

* As Venta was the name of several British towns, such as Venta Belgarum, Venta Silurum, Venta Icenorum, our antiquaries have been at much pains to discover the derivation of the word. Baxter's conjecture seems most probable: he supposes it is derived from *wend* or *went*, which signifies *head* or *chief*. For it is observable, that all towns named Venta, were the capitals or chief towns of the tribes to whom they belonged.

16th, *The Parisi*.—The Parisi seem to have been a very small tribe, inhabiting Holderness and some other parts in the east riding of Yorkshire. Baxter thinks they were the Ceangi, or herdsmen of the Brigantes. Their only town was Pituarium, which Baxter reads Picuarium, and places at Pocklington.

17th, *The Brigantes*.—The Brigantes were, on several accounts, the most considerable nation of the ancient Britons. They possessed part of Northumberland, all Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. Their towns were, 1. Epiacum, which Camden thinks may have been at Elchester, on the Derwent, but Horsley inclines to place it at Hexham, in Northumberland; 2. Vinovium, which is universally agreed to have been at Banchester, on the Vere; 3. Coturractionium, unquestionably Cattarick, near Richmond, in Yorkshire; 4. Calatum, which is placed by Horsley at Appleby, and by Baxter at Kirklythore; 5. Isurium, now Alburrow, near Burrowbridge; 6. Rigodunum, placed by Camden and Baxter at Redchester, in Lancashire; by Horsley, at Manchester or Warrington; 7. Olicana, agreed to have been situated at Ilkley, on the Wharfe, in Yorkshire; 8. Eboracum, now York.

18th, *The Otadeni*.—The Otadeni seem to have possessed the sea-coast from the river Tyne, northward, to the Forth, including all Northumberland. Their towns were, 1. Caria, or Coria, supposed by Camden and Baxter to be Corbridge, in Northumberland; by Horsley, to be Jedburgh; and, 2. Brimenium, now Buchester, in Northumberland.

The Romans found all these tribes in the rudest state with regard to the arts of life; their historians speak with respect, however, of their intellectual and moral character. Their persons were tall; their clothing was untanned skins; and they painted the naked parts of their body with a blue colour, decorating the skin with figures of various objects, particularly of the heavenly bodies. They shaved all their beard except the upper lip, which, like the Gauls, they suffered to grow to a great length. Agriculture had been introduced into Britain by the Belgic Gauls; but the general food was milk and the flesh of their herds; superstition had forbid the use of fish, and several kinds of animal food, to these poor savages. Their towns were a confused assemblage of huts covered with turf or skins, little superior to the kraals of the Hottentots; and, for the sake of security, generally planted in the midst of some wood or morass, and surrounded with palisades of trees piled upon each other, like the fortifications observed at this day among the New Zealanders. They seem to have been able to fabricate warlike weapons from metals. Their arms were small targets, and swords and spears; and in battle they used a very formidable kind of chariot, which was armed with iron scythes projecting from the axle. Little is known of the limits of regal authority amongst them. Dr Henry conjectures that the popular power was considerable; but whatever either the royal or popular power may have been, the priestly influence was certainly paramount to both. From Cæsar we learn that the British Druids were the judges of the people; and that they dispensed rewards and inflicted punishments without the sanction or interference of any higher tribunal.

Roman Walls.—Agricola endeavoured to secure the southern part of the island of Britain for the Roman empire, by building a series of forts along the narrow neck of land between the friths of Forth and Clyde. But the emperor Adrian judged it prudent to endeavour to render the province more defensible by contracting its limits; and accordingly, relinquishing altogether the northern parts of it, he erected at its utmost boundary, in that direction, a rampart from the mouth of the Tyne to the Solway frith. This fortification was formed entirely of earth, and consisted chiefly of a mound and ditch. Although of considerable strength, it was found insufficient to prevent the inroads of the Caledonians, who soon broke through it in various places. In the year 140, therefore, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Roman governor Lollius Urbicus, resolved to reassume the possession of the part of the province which had been abandoned by Adrian, and for this purpose he again erected a very strong wall nearly on the line of the series of forts originally built by Agricola. This wall—the same of which the remains are still popularly known by the name of Graham's dyke—was built of turf, on a foundation of stone, and was four yards in breadth. On the north side was a very wide ditch, and on the south a magnificent military way. It appears to have effectually barred out the Caledonians for many years; but at last, in the year 205, in the reign of the emperor Severus, they burst through this barrier. Two years after this, Severus himself, accompanied by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, came over to repel the barbarians; and, in order to put an end for ever to their troublesome hostility, he resolved if possible to effect the subjugation of the whole island. He did accordingly succeed in penetrating to its northern extremity; but having lost the

immense number of 50,000 men in the expedition, he abandoned his design of conquest, and contented himself with raising a new wall of stone along the line of Adrian's earthen rampart, between the Tyne and Solway: thus contracting the limits of the province instead of enlarging them as he had originally intended. This wall—of which fragments still remain—is one of the most remarkable remains of Roman art which are to be found in England. It extends from the river Tyne on the east to Bowness on the Solway frith upon the west. It was built about the beginning of the 3d century, most probably in the years 209 and 210. Its length was somewhat more than 68 British miles. On its north side ran a wide and deep ditch, the precise dimensions of which are unknown; the wall itself was of freestone, founded on piles where the ground was unfavourable. The outward surface, on both sides, was built of square stones; the inward space was filled with broad thin stones, placed obliquely on their edges, and strongly cemented with mortar. The thickness of the wall was 8 feet, and the height 12 feet exclusive of the parapet.* Almost every vestige of it is now obliterated, but not so much from the destruction of time—which it could long have resisted—as from the barbarous industry of the neighbouring inhabitants, who, during many ages, derived from it the principal materials of which their houses were erected. The fortresses erected upon this line of wall were of three kinds: *stationes*, sometimes called *castra*, 'stations,' or 'garrisons,'—*castella*, 'castles,'—and *turres*, 'turrets.' The stations were places appointed for the reception of such garrisons as had in charge the protection of the frontier. Their number was 18. Their size and figure differed according to the nature of the ground and position. They joined the wall—as all the other fortifications did—upon its south side; and were strongly fortified with walls and ditches. The following table exhibits the number of the stations,—their Latin names,—the modern appellations of the same places in English,—and their distances from each other in miles, furlongs, and chains. The order is from east to west; and the distance opposite to a station is that to the nearest in the same direction:

No.	Latin Name.	English Name.	M.	F.	Ch.
1.	Legedunum,	Cousin's House,	8	5	1½
2.	Pons Ælii,	Newcastle,	2	0	9
3.	Conducum,	Benwell hill,	5	6	5
4.	Vindobala,	Rutchester,	7	0	¾
5.	Hunnum,	Halton-chesters,	5	1	7
6.	Cilurnum,	Walwick-chesters,	3	1	8
7.	Procolitia,	Carrawburgh,	4	5	¾
8.	Borovicus,	Housesteads,	3	1	8
9.	Vindolana,	Little-chesters,	3	6	4
10.	Æsica,	Great-chesters,	2	1	6½
11.	Magna,	Carrvoran,	2	6	0
12.	Amboglanna,	Bardoswald,	6	2	8
13.	Petrisa,	Cambeck,	2	6	6
14.	Aballaba,	Watchcross,	5	1	9
15.	Congavata,	Stanwix,	3	3	6
16.	Axelodunum,	Brugh,	4	0	6
17.	Gabrosentum,	Brumburgh,	3	4	1
18.	Tunnocelum,	Bowness,			

Length of the wall, 68 3 3

The castles were generally, though not always, at the distance of 7 furlongs from each other. They were of a square form, being 66 feet on every side; and were fortified by a high wall, without any ditch. Their number was 81; and they were occupied by guards from the neighbouring stations or garrisons. The turrets were forts of 12 feet square, built so near each other that the voices of the sentinels could easily be heard from one to the other. Their exact number is not known, but it is supposed to have been 324. The number of troops appointed for the protection of this wall generally amounted to 10,000. For the convenience of passing from one port to another, two roads were constructed upon the southern side of the wall. These were formed of square stones. That nearest the wall was narrow; and, following its direction in all its parts, served the troops and sentinels to pass in small parties between the castles and turrets. The other was much broader. It left the direction of the wall, and running, by the nearest way, from one station to

* These dimensions are recorded by Bede, who lived in its neighbourhood at a time when many parts of it yet remained entire.

another, served for the passage of great bodies of troops. The Romans were always careful to form such roads in the provinces of their empire as should secure a speedy intercourse between the principal settlements and stations; and of these roads, England had many.

Writers on the Roman Geography of Britain.—Dr Gale was the first who published Ptolemy's Geography of Britain by itself, with notes, at the end of his 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores,' 1691.—The names of Roman places in Britain were ably illustrated by William Baxter, in his 'Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum.'—Salmon's 'Roman Stations in Britain,' first published in 1726, is a good book of its kind.—But the most complete work on this subject is John Horsley's 'Britannia Romana,' published in folio, in 1732.—Dr Stukeley's writings are valuable to the topographical antiquarian.—Camden's 'Britannia' was first published in 1586. It is a most valuable book, the fruits of prodigious industry and accurate research. The best edition is Gough's.

CHAP. V.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The Anglo-Saxon civil divisions.—The Anglo-Saxon civil divisions of England are still, in a great measure, retained at the present day. The division of the country into tythings, hundreds, and counties or shires, has been generally attributed to Alfred; but the tything and shire certainly existed long before his time, for they are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of the West Saxons, towards the close of the 7th century. The names of several of our English counties occur in history before the extinction of the heptarchy, some of the smaller kingdoms of which, as Kent, Sussex, and Essex, became counties in the future arrangement of the kingdom. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, are mentioned before A. D. 871, as forming shires, or portions, of the kingdom of Wessex. The existing division was systematized and completed, however, by Alfred, who, according to Ingulphus, first caused a general survey to be taken of the whole kingdom, and the lands to be classed in their respective shires and hundreds.

The Tything.—The tything, freeburgh, or decennary, originally consisted of a community of ten freemen householders, who became answerable for each other's good behaviour to the king. Each tything formed a little state or commonwealth within itself, and chose its own dean, or head, who was sometimes called the alderman of such a tything, or freeburgh, on account of his age and experience, but most commonly the borsholder, from the Saxon words *borh*, a surety, and *alder*, a head or chief.* The members of each tything, with their borsholder at their head, constituted a court of justice in which all the little controversies arising within the tything were determined. If any member of a tything committed a crime against the public laws, and made his escape, and the tything could not establish that none of them had been accomplices in his crimes, or connived at his escape, they were obliged to pay the mulct or fine prescribed by the law for the crime committed. A tything was sometimes called a neighbourhood; its members fought in one band on the day of battle, and often eat at one table in the time of peace. No man could be a member of a tything in which he did not reside; and the members were all of equal rank, for thanes were not members of any tything, the family of a thane being considered as a tything within itself. A more admirably adapted political expedient for promoting the peace and good order of society, at least in those times, could not have been contrived. Ingulphus assures us, that by its means "so profound a tranquillity, and such perfect security, were established over all the land, that if a traveller left or lost ever so great a sum of money, in the open fields or highways, he was sure of finding it next morning, or even a month after, entire and untouched." The advantages of this excellent institution were so great and obvious, that the nobility and clergy—who were by law exempted from the necessity of being members of any tything—formed voluntary associations, or sodalities, among themselves upon the same plan.† It is maintained by Mr Whitaker that the Saxon tything was the original of the manor of the present day, the judicator of which is still denominated the tything court. Tythings, townships, and vills, are deemed synonymous terms. Sir Henry Spelman is of opinion that an entire vill consisted of ten freemen; demi-vills of five; and hamlets of less than five.

* Spelm. Gloss. p. 86.

† Hickea. Dissert. Epist. pp. 18—22.

The Hundred.—The hundred was formed by the union of ten tythings, and was presided over by the hundredary, who was commonly, if not always, a thane or nobleman residing within the hundred. The hundredary was the captain of his hundred in time of war, as well as their civil magistrate in time of peace; and for the performance of his duties he received one-third of all the fines imposed in his court. This court commonly met once every month; and all the members, in imitation of their German ancestors, came to it in their arms,—a custom from which it obtained the name of the wapentac or wapentake. At the beginning of each meeting, all the members touched the hundredary's spear with theirs, in token of their acknowledging his authority, and being ready to fight under his command.* In these courts, the archdeacon, and sometimes the bishop, presided with the hundredary, and both civil and ecclesiastical affairs were taken cognizance of in them. The hundred-courts did not possess the power of inflicting capital punishments; an appeal lay from them to the tything, the next superior court. The petty-sessions for the hundred have grown out of this jurisdiction. The ancient cantrefs, or commots, the name of the Welsh districts, were first altered into that of hundreds by virtue of a commission under the Great seal in the reign of Henry VIII. The government of towns and cities, in the Anglo-Saxon period, very much resembled that of the rural hundreds. The chief magistrate in a landward town was called the alderman, or town-grieve; and in a sea-port, the port-grieve; and had the same authority in his town or city that the hundredary had in his hundred. The chief court in towns and cities was called the burgemote, or folckmote. It assembled monthly, and all the burgesses were entitled to attend it. It may be observed, that as the hundred was formed, not according to territorial extent, but according to the extent of free population in a district,—as it regarded not the land but the people,—the irregularity in their size and boundaries was necessarily considerable from the very first. “The felling part of a primeval forest, or sacred wood,”—to use the language of Sir Richard Colt Hoare—“the draining of a marsh, or the cultivating of a waste by any one individual, would extend the liberties of a hundred in that direction. To have drawn a map at this period assigning boundaries to the hundreds, would have been like writing on sand, or like attempting to give a permanent representation of a surface of water when agitated by the wind.” Hence, while many hundreds do not exceed, upon an average, one square mile in area, or contain a population of above 1000 souls, the hundreds of some other districts greatly exceed this average both in extent and population; those of Lancashire, for example, average 300 square miles; and one of them, Salford, includes a population of 430,000.

The Trything.—The next magistrate above the hundredary was called the trythingman, or lathgrieve, presiding over three, four, or more hundreds, formed into what was called a trything, in some places, a lath, and in other places, a rape. Hence the laths of Kent, the rapes of Sussex, the parts of Lincoln, and the trythings, or ridings, of Yorkshire.

The Shire, or County.—The shire or eorl was composed of a number of hundreds under the jurisdiction of an eorl, or eorldorman, who was commonly a thane of large estate and noble family, and often assumed the title of prince in subscribing charters and other deeds.† In the most ancient Anglo-Saxon times, the earls were appointed by the king; but latterly they seem to have been elected by the freeholders of the shire in the shiregemote, or county court.‡ Some of these great men held also offices which required their attendance at court; hence his office in every shire was usually filled by a deputy, with the title of the shiregrieve, or sheriff. The shiregemote was a court of great importance in Anglo-Saxon times; and held two annual general meetings, one in spring, and another in autumn, for the transaction of business, civil, military, and ecclesiastical. But as it was soon found impossible to despatch all the business at these two meetings, county-courts were appointed to be held by the shiregrieve every four weeks, called folckmotes. The word *county* (in Latin *comitatus*,) is derived from the *comes*, or count, of the Franks, an officer of similar rank and jurisdiction with the Saxon earl. The lord-lieutenant of a county may be regarded as the successor of the Saxon eorldorman.

According to the division of England by Alfred, it contained only 32 counties; Durham and Lancaster being included in Yorkshire; Cornwall in Devonshire; Rutland in Northamptonshire; Monmouthshire in Wales; and Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, being subject to the Scots.

* Du Cange Glos. voc. Centenarii.—Spelman. in voc. Hundredarius, Wapentachium.

† Selden's Tit. Hon. p. 502.

‡ Ann. Sax. p. 49.—Wilkin's LL. Sax. p. 205.

Counties-Palatine.—Three of the counties in England are called counties-palatine, viz., Cheshire, Durham, and Lancashire. They are so called *a palatio*, because the owners of them anciently had the same powers and privileges within them respectively as the king had in his own palace. These extraordinary privileges were probably granted to them because they bordered on enemies' countries, and were continually exposed to sudden invasion from the Welsh and Scots. Chester and Durham were counties-palatine by prescription, or immemorial custom, at least as old as the Norman conquest; but the earldom of Chester was united to the crown by Henry III., and has ever since that period given a title to the heir-royal. Lancaster was created a county-palatine by Edward III., in favour of Henry Plantagenet, first earl and duke of Lancaster. Pembroke also, and Hexham, were anciently counties-palatine. The latter belonged to the archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privilege in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who annexed it to the county of Northumberland. The former was dissolved in 27^o Henry VIII.—The isle of Ely has been sometimes reckoned among the counties-palatine, but it is properly only a royal franchise, the bishop having, by grant of Henry I., *jura regalia*, within the isle, whereby he exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases. There is a court of chancery in the counties-palatine of Lancaster and Durham, over which there are chancellors.

Counties-Corporate.—County-corporate is a title given to several cities, and ancient boroughs, on which the English monarchs have thought fit to bestow extraordinary privileges, annexing to them a particular territory or jurisdiction, and making them counties of themselves, governed by their own sheriffs and magistrates. There are ten such cities in England, viz., London, Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, York; and five towns, viz. Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Pool, and Southampton; the two Welsh towns of Caermarthen and Haverfordwest are also counties of themselves.

Parishes.—Parishes were originally considered as ecclesiastical divisions, but are now regarded as civil divisions also. The name comes from the Latin *parochia*. In very early times there was one large edifice in each city, for the people to worship in; and this they called the *parochia*, or parish, from its usual proximity to the bishop's house, the word being a compound of the Greek *παρε*, near, and *οικος*, a house. England was first divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 636; and the boundaries of them, as marked in Domesday book,* agree very nearly with the present division. They were recognised by the laws of King Edgar, about the year 970, who directs that the tithes of lands should be paid to the church of the parish in which they were situated. It seems pretty clear and certain, says Blackstone,† that the boundaries of parishes were first ascertained by those of a manor or manors; because it very seldom happens that a manor extends itself over more than one parish, though there are often many manors in one parish. The lords, he adds, as Christianity spread, began to build churches on their own demesnes or wastes, in order to accommodate their tenants in one or two adjoining lordships; and, that they might have divine service performed therein, obliged all their

* This invaluable record was intended to contain a survey of all the lands in the kingdom,—of the names of their then possessors, as well as of those who had them in the Confessor's reign,—and likewise of the number and apportionment of the freemen, villains, cottagers, and slaves. But as the chief object of interest was the extent of the king's own demesnes and those of his tenants-in-chief, only an account of these is complete. Domesday book affords, however, a very interesting description of the state of property to which the Conquest had led. It appears from it that the tenants-in-chief of the crown did not amount to 700 in England, except the four northern counties, which were not included in the survey. Of these 700, almost all were Normans. Of the sub-tenants, however, of whom, it is generally supposed, that Domesday book contains but a partial enumeration, a great proportion were undoubtedly Saxons. The king himself was the greatest landed proprietor, possessing no fewer than 1442 manors in different parts of the kingdom. Many of the Norman chieftains had obtained enormous grants from the crown, as well of the lands which had been confiscated after the battle of Hastings, as of those seized during the numerous risings in which the English engaged. These lands they again let out, often with equal liberality, to their immediate followers, or allowed to remain in the hands of the old proprietors, under the burden of feudal services. Thus, though the number of tenants-in-chief was comparatively small, there were no fewer than 60,215 knights' fees in England, 28,015 of which are said to have been in the hands of the clergy. But many of these knight-fees were of little value. The unsettled state of the country had destroyed its fertility; and we have a striking picture of the ravages which had been committed in the Conqueror's reign, in the fact, that the houses in the towns were reduced, on an average, to at least one-half of the number existing in the days of the Confessor. "Know," said a tenant-in-chief to Henry II., "that I hold of you a very poor fee of one knight, nor have I enfeoffed any other therein, because it is hardly sufficient for me alone, and my father held it in the same manner."

† Com. vol. i. p. 112.

tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of one officiating minister, instead of leaving them at liberty to distribute them among the clergy of the diocese in general; and this tract of land, the tithes of which were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish; and this accounts for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another, for if a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate, but not sufficient to form a parish of itself, it was natural for him to endow his newly-erected church with the tithes of such lands. Extra-parochial waste and marsh lands, when improved and drained, are, by 17^o Geo. II. cap. 37, to be assessed to all parochial rates in the parish next adjoining.

Camden reckoned 9,234 parishes in England; and Chamberlayne, 9,913. "The question," says Mr Rickman, "What is a parish? has often occurred, and has been found not easily determinable. It has been asserted, that a parochial chapel is that which had the privileges of administering the sacraments (especially that of baptism) and the office of burial. 'For the liberties of baptism and sepulture are the true distinct parochial rights: and if any new oratory had acquired and enjoyed this immunity, then it differed not from a parish church. And till the year 1300, in all trials of the rights of particular churches, if it could be proved that any chapel had a custom for free baptism and burial, such place was adjudged to be a parochial church.' But however true this may have been until the date of the *taxatio ecclesiastica*,—in the present sense of the word parish, it is evidently fallacious, inasmuch as almost every chapel of ease would thereby constitute a separate parish: and in the various degrees of the dependence of chapels on their mother churches (as some rule must be adhered to) it has been deemed safe to assume, that where the curate is appointed and removeable by the incumbent of the mother church, and more certainly where church-rates still continue to be paid towards the repair of such church, the chapelry is not parochial. On the other hand, a perpetual curacy has not been struck out of the list of parishes merely because the curate is appointed by the incumbent of the mother church, his permanent tenure (especially if the curacy has been augmented under the laws which direct the distribution of Queen Anne's bounty,) seeming to alter the case materially. The churches built under the act of 1818 [58^o Geo. III. c. 45.] for 'building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes,' have created another class of doubtful parishes, so that the total number of parishes (ecclesiastically speaking) is materially increased during the last ten or twelve years; and for any general purpose the number of parishes and parochial chapelries in England and Wales may safely be taken at 10,700."

Townships.—Some extensive parishes in the northern counties were divided, in the 13^o Charles II., into townships, for the more effectual administration of the poor's laws,—each township maintaining its own poor.

Extra-parochial places.—There are some districts which are styled extra-parochial, as not within the limits of any parish. These enjoy a virtual exemption from parochial burdens, and their tithes are payable to the king instead of the bishop of the diocese. "They are found," says Mr Rickman, "usually to have been royal palaces, or the site of religious houses, or of ancient castles, the owners of which were unwilling to permit any interference with their authority within their own property; and in rude times, the existence of such exemptions, obtained from the crown by pecuniary purchase or favour, is not surprising. At present the case is widely different; and there seems to be no good reason for permitting extra-parochial places still to avoid sharing the burdens borne by the rest of the community. For an extra-parochial place enjoys a virtual exemption from maintaining the poor, because there is no overseer on whom a magistrate's order may be served; from the militia laws, because there is no constable to make returns; from repairing the highways, because there is no surveyor; besides all which, the inhabitants have a chance of escaping from direct taxation of every kind. For in the language of the ancient law of England, such places were not 'geldable nor shireground,' *non sub districtione curiæ vicecomitis*; and as the sheriff was the receiver general in his county till about the time of the Revolution, extra-parochial places were neither taxable nor within the ordinary pale of civil jurisdiction; and the inhabitants are still virtually exempt from many civil duties and offices served not without inconvenience by others for the benefit of the community at large. The number of such places is not inconsiderable, though difficult to be discovered; the present volumes exhibit above 200 of them; and the subject is the more worthy of attention, inasmuch as the acquisition of new land, whether by reclaiming forests, drainage of fens, or embankment from the sea, furnishes frequent occasion for endeavouring even now to establish extra-parochial immunities."

Manors and Baronies.—A manor, or manerium—so called a *manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner—seems to have been originally a district of land held by a lord, or other great personage, who kept in his own hands as much land as was necessary for the use of his family, and which was called *terra dominicales*, or demesne lands. The other, or tenemental lands, belonging to a feudal chief, were distributed amongst his followers or his tenants, and were held by two different tenures. Book-land, or charter-land, was held by deed under payment of certain rents, and performance of certain services, and, in effect, differed nothing from free soccage lands. It is from this species of tenure that most of the freehold tenants have arisen, who hold of particular manors, and do suit and service for the same. The other species of holding was called folk-land; it was not guaranteed by writing, but was liable to be resumed at pleasure by the lord of the manor; being, indeed, land held in villenage. The residue of the manor, being uncultivated, was termed the lord's waste, and served as a common pasturage for the cattle of the lord and his tenantry. In the opinion of Blackstone, barons were originally the same with our present lords of the manor, whose courts, for redressing misdemeanours and nuisances within the manor, and for settling disputes of property among the tenants, are still called Courts-baron. This court is inseparably attached to every manor; and if the number of suitors should so fail as not to leave sufficient to make a jury, or homage, that is, two tenants at the least, the manor itself is lost. All manors existing at this day must have existed as early as King Edward I.

Honours.—The union of several manors in one great baronial proprietor, who held his seigniorship over those which he granted to inferior persons, was usually and exclusively called an honour, until the appellation was extended by Henry VIII. to Amptill, Hampton court, and Grafton, as being composed of various manors, although not strictly according to ancient principle, as they had never formed either baronies alone, or the capital seats of baronies. As a manor consists of several tenements, services, customs, &c.; so an honour contains divers manors, knights' fees, &c. It was also called a beneficium, or royal fee, being always held of the king *in capite*.

A City.—A city, according to Cowel, is a town corporate which hath a bishop and cathedral-church. According to Blount, *city* is a word that hath obtained only since the Conquest: for in the time of the Saxons there were no cities, but all the great towns were called *burgs*, and even London was then called Londonburg, as the capital of Scotland is called Edinburgh; and long after the conquest the words *city* and *burgh* are used promiscuously, as in the charter of Leicester, where that place is both called *civitas* and *burgus*. It would appear, then, that although the word *city* usually signifies with us such a town corporate as hath a bishop and cathedral-church, yet it is not always so; and though the bishopric be dissolved—as in the case of Westminster—it may still remain a city. “Certain large and ancient towns, both in England and other countries, are called cities, and they are supposed to rank before other towns. On what the distinction is founded is not well ascertained. The word seems to be one of common parlance, or at most to be used in the letters and charters of sovereigns as a complimentary or honorary appellation, rather than as betokening the possession of any social privileges which may not, and in fact do not, belong to other ancient and incorporated places which are still known only by the name of towns or boroughs. On the whole, we can rather say that certain of our ancient towns are called cities, and their inhabitants citizens, than show why this distinction prevails, and what are the criteria by which they are distinguished from other towns. These ancient towns are those in which the cathedral of a bishop is found; to which are to be added Bath and Coventry, which, jointly with Wells and Lichfield, occur in the designation of the bishop in whose diocese they are situated; and Westminster, which in this respect stands alone.”*

A Town.—In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop, is called a town. Those towns which contain the county court-houses, gaol, asylum, infirmary, and other public buildings, and at which the assizes, general sessions, and other public business of the county are generally conducted, are called *county-towns*.

A Borough.—The term *borough*, *burrough*, or *burg*, is frequently used for a town or corporation which is not a city. Borough—in the original Saxon *borge*, or *borgh*—has been supposed to have originally meant a tything. Afterwards, as Verstegan informs us,

* Penny Cyclopædia. Article, *City*.

the term came to signify a town that had something of a wall or enclosure about it: so that all places which among our ancestors had the denomination borough, were one way or other fenced or fortified. But, in latter times, the same appellation was bestowed on several of the *villæ insigniores*, or country-towns, though not walled. The ancient Saxons, according to Spelman, gave the name *burg* to such places as in other countries would have been called cities; but divers canons being made for removing the episcopal sees from the smaller to the larger towns, the name *city* became appropriate to episcopal towns, while that of *borough* was retained by all the rest. The term *borough*, or *burgh*, is now particularly appropriated to such towns and villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament. [See next Chapter.] Boroughs are equally such whether they be incorporated or not: there being a great number of them not incorporated, and several corporations that are not boroughs, *e. g.* Kingston, Deal, Kendal.

A Hamlet.—The word *hamlet*, *hamel*, or *hampsel*—from the Saxon *ham*, and the German *let*—signifies a little village, or part of a village, or parish. By Spelman there is a difference traced between *villam integram*, *villam dimidiam*, and *hamletam*; Stow expounds a hamlet to be the seat of a freeholder.

CHAP. VI.—REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

THE British parliament consists of the king in his royal capacity, and the three estates of the realm, viz. 1st, The lords spiritual; 2d, The lords temporal; both of whom, constituting as it were one estate, sit with the sovereign in one House; and, 3d, The knights, citizens, and burgesses, who form the Lower House, or House of commons. The whole parliament sat together originally; but about the reign of Edward III., the lords and commons separated, and have from that period down to the present time held their parliamentary meetings apart. The composition of the House of lords, in 1839, was as follows:—

Princes of the royal blood,	3
Dukes,	21
Marquesses,	19
Earls,	112
Viscounts,	18
Barons,	196
Peers of Scotland, (elected each parliament,)	16
Peers of Ireland, (elected for life,)	28
English archbishops and bishops,	26
Irish representative archbishops and bishops,	4
	<hr/> 443 members.

Rise of the principle of Representation.—The origin of the House of commons, and the precise period when counties, cities, and boroughs, were first regularly represented in parliament, are points involved in considerable doubt. The descriptions by our ancient historians of the constituent members of the great national councils are extremely vague and indefinite, and they often state that resolutions were proposed or adopted with the consent of classes of men whose presence they had not previously noticed. Unquestionably, the privilege of attendance was extended to all the tenants-in-chief of the Crown by knight-service; but there are many historical passages which show that—though in point of constitutional right not essential—there were often many others present, not as spectators merely, but assisting in the deliberations. In a council held in the 4th year of William the Conqueror, twelve persons attended from each county to declare the old laws and customs of the realm,—a task, in such times which it is very difficult to distinguish from legislation.* In the council of Clarendon, and among the laity, besides the earls and barons, the older and more noble of the land—‘*nobiliores et antiquiores regni*’—are also mentioned. Who these older men were, it is difficult to say; but the supposition is not improbable that they were men selected in each county—perhaps by the freeholders—from their age and knowledge best acquainted with the laws of the kingdom, and well-fitted therefore to participate in a council in which very important questions were to be agitated.

* Wilk. Leg. Aug. Sax. 216. Hovenden, 343.

Still, too much stress ought not to be laid upon many of those apparently extensive enumerations. They show, undoubtedly, that others besides the king's vassals were often present in the great council; but the language is apt to mislead by its comprehensiveness. The phrases of 'the whole kingdom,'—'all the people,'—seem, indeed, to have been often employed by the writers of the age to characterize any meeting of the great council which assumed to itself or had the power of binding the nation: just as in later times, by common usage, the House of commons was said to be composed of the 'representatives of the people,' when the great proportion of its members had in fact no claim to that title. Lord Lyttleton and others have contended, that while the tenants-in-chief of the Crown were entitled to appear each of them on his own account, the other freeholders of the kingdom,—comprehending all who held of the barons either by knight-service, or free soccage, all the possessors of allodial estates, and all the free inhabitants of cities and burghs,—appeared by representatives.² This proposition is far too broadly stated. But though the practice of representation was undoubtedly not so constant as this eminent author would have it, yet, if such a practice had been introduced for the first time by the earl of Leicester in the 49th of Henry III.—as is generally believed—it is reasonable to conclude that it would have excited more observation among the historians of the period, and occasioned greater opposition than it did. The most decisive examples of the gradual rise of a settled plan of representation are to be found after the date of John's great charter. Immediately before that event, however, and in the 15th year of John's reign, writs were issued to the sheriffs of different counties, directing them to require the presence of four knights out of their respective counties at a council to be holden at Oxford. In the 4th of Henry III., we have a writ directing two knights to be chosen for the purpose of assessing an aid granted by the great council. In the 7th of the same reign, every sheriff was ordered to inquire, by means of twelve knights, what were the rights of the crown in his county on the day on which the war began between John and his barons. In the 8th of the same reign, two knights, elected in the county-court, were sent from each county to the great council. In 1246, the burgesses of the cinque ports are expressly said to have been present. Several early instances occur of the attendance of the inferior clergy in parliament; and it appears from the Annals of Burton—sub. ann. 1255—that the whole body of the clergy sat by representatives in the 39th of Henry III. History supplies other examples, and none of them are mentioned by the writers of the time as a novelty: a strong presumption, certainly, that the practice of representation was not altogether unknown long before the end of Henry the Third's reign.

If the representation of counties before the close of the third Henry's reign be involved in doubt, that of cities and boroughs may be considered more questionable, though supported by the authority of some eminent names. It is true that in the Saxon times the towns were often places of considerable strength and importance, and that London in particular had a great share in the politics of that troubled age. From Domesday book it appears that many boroughs included among their inhabitants persons of the rank of thanes, and owed military service to the king; and that the burgesses held their lands and tenements in heritage. The Conquest indeed materially affected their prosperity, but they gradually recovered it, and they acted a conspicuous part in the obtaining of Magna Charta, and the barons' wars of Henry III. But whatever the growing importance of the burghs, it is difficult to see on what ground, before they were incorporated, they could have claimed admission to the great council. As on the continent, before the gift of charters of incorporation, the barons were generally ruled by a chief elected by the sovereign, or over-lord, to whom the appellation of *burg-graf*, or *châtelain*, was given, so in England those belonging to the Crown were under the administration of the king's reeve or bailiff. The 12th century is the first epoch of civic enfranchisement. London got its charter from Henry I. on the day of his accession, in 1100, and had the priority of all the other cities of England. But even after the rise of corporate boroughs in England, the aids of the burgesses in ancient demesne were certainly not imposed by the parliament or great council. Under Henry I., and in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., the talliages imposed upon them were accounted for by the sheriffs without any indication of the authority under which they were levied; but during the reign of Henry II., and for a considerable time afterwards, they were solicited or extorted by the justices on their circuits. There was no motive therefore to convoke the boroughs for the purpose of obtaining money, and

² Hist. vol. iii. p. 274.—Vol. iv. p. 94.

If delegates from them attended parliament at all, it could obviously have been only on extraordinary occasions. It must not be forgotten that in the writ issued in the 49th of Henry III., enjoining the attendance of representatives of burghs, only two—the cities of York and Lincoln—are particularly mentioned: a separate writ appears to have been sent to London and the cinque ports, and then there is a general direction, ‘*ceteris burgis Angliæ*,’ to attend by two of their burgesses. This vague mention of them has been urged by Lord Lyttleton as a strong argument that the boroughs which had been in use to send members to parliament were well known: but the inference is doubtful, for the utmost that can be asserted is an occasional appearance of the representatives of boroughs in the earlier periods of our history, not that constant attendance which would have been necessary to point out clearly the boroughs entitled to the privilege. In Leicester’s parliament of 1265, writs were issued in the king’s name to various cities and boroughs, as well as to the counties, each of which was commanded to return two representatives to parliament, and the cinque ports four. This parliament consisted of 166 members, who, it is to be inferred, were elected by some extensive franchise. This innovation—if it was one—was not lost sight of; and though in some parliaments in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., representatives of boroughs may not have been summoned, we have unquestionable evidence of their occasional presence at least, even during that period; and after the 21st year of the first Edward’s reign, they formed an undoubted part of the parliament of the kingdom.

Qualification of County electors.—Prynne holds that the original right of voting was in the inhabitants at large, without reference to the possession of any landed property whatever. Be this as it may, the statutes 8^o and 10^o Henry VI., and subsequent acts, restricted the right to persons having a freehold estate in the county for which they vote of the clear yearly value of 40 shillings; and this continued to be the necessary qualification until the passing of the Reform act. The word *freehold* being construed to refer to the tenure as well as the quantity of estate, copyholders were excluded from the privilege of voting. By the Reform act, the elective franchise, in counties, is now extended to leaseholders, copyholders, and tenants paying a certain rental, in addition to the old 40s. freeholders.

Electors in Cities and Boroughs.—The voters for cities, towns, and boroughs, under the old franchise, were of various descriptions in different places. There were 1st, voters of burghage-tenure; 2d, corporate freemen; 3d, freeholders; 4th, inhabitants; 5th, leaseholders and copyholders. As the rights of these different classes of voters are preserved to them under the Reform act with certain restrictions, it may be useful to define them in a general manner. A burghage is defined to be “an entire indivisible tenement, holden of a superior lord of a borough, by an immemorial certain rent, distinctly reserved, to which the right of voting is incident.” Though a burghage is generally freehold for life, or in fee, yet both leaseholders and copyholders paying a burghage rent have been admitted to vote. Time immemorial, in a legal sense, is previous to the reign of Richard I. As to corporate freemen, or free burgesses, their right of election is comparatively modern, and is defined by charters which are still in existence. The right of voting in corporate towns is sometimes in the whole corporation, comprising an indefinite number of freemen; and in some cases it is confined to a select part of the corporation, generally including only the chief magistrate, aldermen, and common council, or the mayor and capital burgesses. In some corporate towns, the elective franchise is vested in freemen of all descriptions, viz. freemen by birth or patrimony, by servitude, by marriage with a freeman’s daughter, by purchase or redemption, and even in honorary freemen. Another species of voters in cities and boroughs are freeholders, who are not restricted as to the value of their estate as in counties. The right of voting by inhabitants, in the full and most unrestricted meaning of the word, existed nowhere except in Preston; but was generally restricted by the addition of some qualification as,—paying scot and lot,—being a householder, or pot-waller,—or being legally settled. The terms *scot and lot* are construed to mean parish-taxes or parish-payments. *Potwallers* are such persons as furnish their own diet, whether householders or lodgers. Leaseholders for terms of not less than three years, and common copyholders having occupied for 40 days before the election, were admitted to vote in the borough of Cricklade alone. In cities and town which are counties of themselves, [see p. xix. *ante*.] the voters are similar to those in other cities and towns, except that in some of the former 40s. freeholders have had the privilege of voting. The Reform bill introduced a new and extensive body of electors into cities and boroughs, viz. occupiers of houses of

the annual value of £10 and upwards. These will, it is probable, ere long entirely displace the anomalous genera and species of voters above enumerated.

Disfranchised boroughs.—The Reform bill wholly disfranchised the following boroughs:—

Aldborough,	Corfe Castle,	Lostwithiel,	Seaford,
Aldeburgh,	Downton,	Ludgershall,	Steyning,
Amersham,	Dunwich,	Milborne Porte,	Stockbridge,
Appleby,	East Grimstead,	Minehead,	St. Germain's,
Beeralston,	East Looe,	Newport,	St. Maw's,
Bishops' Castle,	Fowey,	Newtown,	St. Michael's, or Midahall,
Blechingley,	Gatton,	Newton,	Tregony,
Boroughbridge,	Great Bedwin,	New Romney,	Wendover,
Bossiney,	Haslemere,	Okehampton,	Weobly,
Bramber,	Hedon,	Old Sarum,	West Looe,
Brackley,	Heytesbury,	Orford,	Whitchurch,
Callington,	Higham Ferrers,	Plympton,	Winchelsea,
Camelford,	Hindon,	Queenborough,	Wooton Bassett,
Castle Rising,	Ilchester,	Saltash,	Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Boroughs reduced.—The following boroughs which formerly returned two members were deprived of one member:—

Arundel,	Great Grimaby,	Midhurst,	Thirsk,
Ashbarton,	Helston,	Morpeth,	Wallingford,
Calne,	Horsham,	Northallerton,	Wareham,
Christchurch,	Hythe,	Petersfield,	Westbury,
Clithero,	Launceston,	Reigate,	Wilton,
Dartmouth,	Liskeard,	Rye,	Woodstock.
Droitwich,	Lyme Regis,	Shaftesbury,	
Eye,	Malmesbury,	St. Ives,	

List of Places now returning Members.—The following is a list of the counties, towns, and districts, in England and Wales, which now return members to parliament. The figures placed opposite each denote the number of members returned by each. The new boroughs and districts are in italics:—

1 Abingdon,	1 Calne,	2 Dorchester,	2 Huntingdon,
2 Alban's, St.,	3 Cambridgehire,	2 Dover,	1 Hythe,
2 Andover,	2 Cambridge University,	1 Droitwich,	2 Ipswich,
1 Anglesea-shire,	2 Cambridge Town,	1 <i>Dudley</i> ,	1 Ives, St., Cornwall,
1 Arundel,	2 Canterbury,	4 Durham, (county,)	1 <i>Kendal</i> ,
1 Ashbarton,	1 Cardiff, &c.,	2 Durham,	4 Kent,
1 <i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i> ,	1 Cardiganshire,	4 Essex,	1 <i>Kidderminster</i> ,
2 Aylesbury,	1 Cardigan, &c.,	2 Evesham,	2 King's Lynn,
1 Banbury,	2 Carlisle,	2 Exeter,	2 Kingston-upon-Hull,
2 Barnstaple,	2 Carmarthenshire,	1 Eye,	2 Knareborough,
2 Bassetlaw,	1 Carmarthen, &c.,	2 <i>Finsbury District</i> ,	4 Lancashire,
2 Bath,	1 Carnarvonshire,	1 Flintshire,	2 Lancaster,
1 Beaumaris, &c.,	1 Carnarvon, &c.,	1 Flint, &c.,	2 <i>Lambeth</i> ,
2 Bedfordshire,	1 Chatham,	1 <i>Frome</i> ,	1 Launceston,
2 Bedford,	1 <i>Cheltenham</i> ,	1 <i>Gateshead</i> ,	2 <i>Leeds</i> ,
3 Berkshire,	4 Cheshire,	2 Glamorganshire,	4 Leicestershire,
2 Berwick-upon-Tweed,	2 Chester,	2 Gloucestershire,	2 Leicester,
2 Beverley,	2 Chichester,	2 Gloucester,	2 Leominster,
1 Bewdley,	2 Chippenham,	2 Grantham,	2 Lewes,
2 <i>Birmingham</i> ,	1 Christchurch,	1 Great Grimaby,	4 Lincolnshire,
2 <i>Blackburn</i> ,	2 Cirencester,	2 <i>Greenwich</i> ,	2 Lincoln,
2 Bodmin,	1 Clithero,	2 Guildford,	1 Liskeard,
2 <i>Bolton</i> ,	2 Cocker-mouth,	2 <i>Halifax</i> ,	2 Litchfield,
2 Boston,	2 Colchester,	4 Hampshire,	2 Liverpool,
2 <i>Bradford</i> ,	4 Cornwall,	2 Harwich,	4 London,
1 Breconshire,	2 Coventry,	2 Hastings,	1 Ludlow,
1 Brecon,	2 Cricklade,	1 Haverfordwest, &c.,	1 Lyme Regis,
2 Bridgenorth,	4 Cumberland,	1 Helston,	2 Lynton,
2 Bridgewater,	1 Dartmouth,	3 Herefordshire,	2 <i>Macclesfield</i> ,
2 Bridport,	2 Denbighshire,	2 Hereford,	2 Maidstone,
2 <i>Brighton</i> ,	1 Denbigh, &c.,	3 Hertfordshire,	2 Maldon,
2 Bristol,	4 Derbyshire,	2 Hertford,	1 Malmesbury,
3 Buckinghamshire,	2 Derby,	2 Honiton,	2 Malton,
2 Buckingham,	4 Devonshire,	1 Horsham,	2 <i>Manchester</i> ,
1 <i>Bury</i> ,	2 <i>Devonport</i> ,	1 <i>Huddersfield</i> ,	2 Marlborough,
2 Bury St. Edmunds,	3 Dorsetshire,	2 Huntingdonshire,	2 Marlow, Great,

2 <i>Mary-le-Bone District</i> ,	2 Penryn,	2 Southampton,	1 <i>Walsall</i> ,
1 Merionethshire,	2 Peterborough,	1 <i>South Shields</i> ,	1 Wareham,
1 Merthyr-Tydvil,	1 Petersfield,	2 Southwark,	1 Warrington,
2 Middlesex,	2 Plymouth,	4 Staffordshire,	4 Warwickshire,
1 Midhurst,	2 Pontefract,	2 Stafford,	2 Warwick,
2 Monmouthshire,	2 Poole,	2 Stamford,	2 Wells,
1 Monmouth,	2 Portsmouth,	2 Stockport,	2 Wenlock,
1 Montgomeryshire,	2 Preston,	2 <i>Stoke-upon-Trent</i> ,	1 Westbury,
1 Montgomery, &c.,	1 Radnorshire,	2 <i>Stroud</i> ,	2 Westminster,
1 Morpeth,	1 Radnor, &c.,	2 Sudbury,	2 Westmoreland,
2 Newark-upon-Trent,	2 Reading,	4 Suffolk,	2 Weymouth, &c.,
2 Newcastle-under-Line,	2 Richmond,	2 <i>Sunderland</i> ,	1 <i>Whitby</i> ,
2 Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	2 Ripon,	4 Surrey,	1 <i>Whitehaven</i> ,
2 Newport, Isle of Wight,	1 <i>Rochdale</i> ,	4 Sussex,	2 Wigan,
4 Norfolk,	2 Rochester,	1 Swansea, &c.,	1 <i>Wight, Isle of</i> ,
1 Northallerton,	2 Rutlandshire,	2 Tamworth,	1 Wilton,
4 Northamptonshire,	1 Rye,	2 Tavistock,	4 Wiltshire,
2 Northampton,	1 Ryegate,	2 Taunton,	2 Winchelsea,
4 Northumberland,	1 <i>Salford</i> ,	2 Tewkesbury,	2 Windsor,
2 Norwich,	2 Salisbury,	2 Thetford,	1 Woodstock,
4 Nottinghamshire,	2 Sandwich,	1 Thirsk,	2 <i>Wolverhampton</i> ,
2 Nottingham,	2 Scarborough,	2 Tiverton,	4 Worcestershire,
2 <i>Oldham</i> ,	1 Shaftesbury,	2 Totness,	2 Worcester,
3 Oxfordshire,	2 <i>Sheffield</i> ,	2 Tower Hamlets' District,	2 Wycombe,
2 Oxford University,	2 Shoreham,	2 Truro,	2 Yarmouth,
2 Oxford City,	2 Shrewsbury,	1 Tynemouth,	6 Yorkshire,
1 Pembrokeshire,	4 Shropshire,	1 Wakefield,	2 York.
1 Pembroke, &c.,	4 Somersetshire,	1 Wallingford,	

CHAP. VII.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

In 1834 there were 246 corporations aggregate in England and Wales, possessing or exercising municipal functions. With a view to ascertain the existing state of these corporations, and remedying various defects in their constitution the existence of which had long been matter of complaint, a commission was appointed under the Great seal, shortly after the passing of the Reform act; and on the 5th of June, 1835, a bill was brought into parliament, founded on the reports of the commissioners, which having been passed into law, after receiving sundry modifications, on the 7th of September following, has greatly altered the constitution of the municipal corporations throughout England and Wales, and rendered obsolete much of the information under this head hitherto given in all existing Gazetteers and other topographical works. We shall here introduce a full digest of the commissioners' general report, as containing much curious and valuable information; and also of the act 5° and 6° Will. IV. c. 76, now regulating 178 municipal corporations of England and Wales.

Early Constitution.—"It would be difficult," say the commissioners, "to describe accurately the early constitution of the municipal corporations in England and Wales; it is certain that many of their institutions were established in practice long before they were settled by law. In some places, as at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Carlisle, and Scarborough, the forms of the municipal government were defined by an express composition between the magistracy and the people. It is probable that the powers of government in all ordinary cases were exercised by the superior magistracy, but that in extraordinary emergencies the whole body of burgesses was called upon to sanction the measures which interested the community. The difficulty of conducting business in such an assembly seems to have suggested the expedient of appointing a species of committee out of the larger body, which acted in conjunction with the burgesses, and which was dissolved when the business was concluded. These committees afterwards became permanent. In some boroughs the common councils seem to have been formed out of fragments of the leet-juries, whilst in others we have reason to suppose that they were what their name strictly imports, councillors, called into the chamber by the aldermen, or presiding functionary, with whom they were to advise. We have not discovered that there was any general principle in the mode of forming the constituency of the boroughs, nor can we assume that any one system of policy or common law-right prevailed at any period throughout the realm. As far as we can judge, neither the opinion of those who treat every extension of authority beyond

the select body as a popular usurpation, nor of those who view every municipal corporation as formed out of a symmetrical and uniform organization of the people, can be supported. It is sufficient that we are enabled to collect the main principles of administration,—namely, that the municipal magistracy and municipal councils were the resident and effective heads of the community, and that the community probably included in its members, all who shared in its burdens, and were liable to fill its offices.

“In a period, of which the beginning cannot be distinctly shown to have been much earlier than the reign of Richard II., arose a new and very important feature of our municipal policy,—namely, the annexation of the powers of ‘Justices of the Peace and of Labourers’ to the municipal magistracy, with a considerable enlargement of their civil and criminal jurisdiction. In that reign the usage began of appointing municipal magistrates justices of the peace by charter, and in many instances, with a nonintromittent clause. The practice gained ground, though at first slowly; and thereby produced an essential change in the functions and character of the municipal magistracy. Another very important feature of the era between the reigns of Richard II. and Henry VI. is the introduction of a legal principle hitherto unknown; that is, of a municipal body politic and corporate which takes by succession, admitting members upon a mere personal right, without any qualification either of residence or of property.

“The greater number of the governing charters of corporations was granted between the reign of Henry VIII. and the Revolution; the general characteristic of these documents is, that they were calculated to take away power from the community, and to render the governing class independent of the main body of the burgesses. Almost all the councils, named in these charters, are established on the principles of self-election. The criminal jurisdiction of the boroughs received still further enlargement; and numerous instances occur in which a recorder was created, which office had been before that time confined to some of the larger boroughs. There is little reason to doubt that the form given to the governing classes, as well as the limitation of the burgess-ship, during this period, was adopted for the purpose of influencing the choice, or nomination, of members of parliament. At this time the honorary office of high steward was created in many boroughs, by which the borough became connected with the aristocracy or with the crown. Some of these charters contain clauses by which the right of electing members of the house of commons is limited to the select bodies which they created.

“During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. many corporate towns were induced to surrender their charters, and to accept new ones, containing clauses giving power to the crown to remove or nominate their principal officers. After the proclamation by James II., dated 17th Oct., 1688, the greater number of these towns returned to their former charters. The charters which have been granted since the Revolution are framed nearly on the model of those of the preceding era; they show a disregard of any settled or consistent plan for the improvement of municipal policy, corresponding with the progress of society. The charters of George III. do not differ in this respect from those granted in the worst period of the history of these boroughs. It has become customary not to rely on the municipal corporations for exercising the powers incident to good municipal government. The powers granted by local acts of parliament for various purposes, have been from time to time conferred, not upon the municipal officers, but upon trustees or commissioners, distinct from them; so that often the corporations have hardly any duties to perform. They have the nominal government of the town; but the efficient duties, and the responsibility, have been transferred to other hands.”

Corporate Body.—“The constitutions of the existing municipal corporations in England and Wales,” the commissioners go on to observe, “are exceedingly various in detail, and do not admit of being summarily described, except with regard to some of their most prominent features. Some corporate towns are counties, and have the same powers in that character as the shires of the realm. The importance of others is increased by the exclusive jurisdiction which the corporate magistrates exercise within their limits. The constitution of a great number is, practically, much affected by the return of members of parliament. The municipal powers of many are almost nominal. A distinction of great practical importance may be made between corporations consisting of a definite and those of an indefinite number. Most of the charters incorporate the men and inhabitants of the borough. There are very few charters, which unequivocally designate the corporate body as a small and definite number of persons, but in many places, custom (supported by the silence of the charters as to any general right to the franchise, and by its disuse

and oblivion, where any such may have formerly existed) has practically established the same restricted constitution. A very numerous class of corporations exists, which may be considered as occupying a middle place between those in which the number of corporators is indefinite, and those in which it is now treated as necessarily definite. This class consists of the corporations in which, although there is no doubt, both from the wording of the charters, and from the modern practice, that the number of corporators may be indefinite, it has been the policy of the ruling body to restrict the number, so as to retain all the privileges constitutionally belonging to a large and indefinite body in the hands of a small and select one. In a great proportion of the instances in which the number of corporators is, both in constitution and fact, large and indefinite, the freemen have no share in the management of the affairs of the corporation; this prevails to so great an extent, that, in such corporations, the commissioners often found that the freemen had long ceased to consider themselves as forming any part of the corporation, which term in popular language, was exclusively applied to the ruling body. In some places, this notion has been further refined upon, and a distinction has been drawn in the large indefinite body of corporators, between those elected by the ruling body, and those claiming by an independent right; the former class only being treated as forming an integral part of the corporation.

Rights of Freedom.—"In those boroughs where the number of corporators is definite, or where it has been always kept small, the principal mode of entering the corporation is by the nomination of the ruling body. In some cases the election must be from persons qualified, the most usual qualification being residence in the borough; in other cases, the choice of the electors is unfettered by any conditions of eligibility in the persons chosen. This mode of acquiring the freedom is usually said to be by gift or purchase, and in fact, a sum of money, varying with the circumstances of the corporation and supposed value of the franchise, is usually paid by each corporator on his election. In the boroughs where, both by charter and in practice, the number of corporators is unlimited, the circumstances under which the freedom may be demanded of right, are very various; but almost all may be classed under the general titles of freedom by birth, marriage, and servitude. In a few places, the possession or occupation of property gives a title to the freedom. A distinction is now made every where between the freemen and the inhabitants, except in a very few places, as at Beccles and Wisbech. The right of conferring the freedom by sale or free gift is claimed and exercised by the ruling body of almost every corporation." The Municipal Corporation act, which came into operation on the last day of 1835, has remedied this state of things, by declaring, that no person shall in future be enrolled a burgess, in respect of any other title than that enacted by the act; and that "every male person of full age who on the last day of August in any year shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within any borough during that year and the whole of each of the two preceding years, and during such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said borough, or within seven miles, shall, if duly enrolled as hereafter, be a burgess of such borough and member of the body corporate; but he must have been rated for the relief of the poor of the parish wherein such premises are situated in respect thereof during his occupation, and have paid on or before the last day of August as aforesaid all such rates, including therein all borough rates, if any, under this act, except such as shall become payable within six calendar months next before the said last day of August; but such rating and occupation need not be of the same premises or in the same parish; but aliens and persons who have received parochial relief within twelve months before the last day of August, are not to be enrolled."

Functions of Freemen.—The functions of the old freemen in most towns arose out of their share in the election of members of parliament, and of their own corporate officers. They had retained the former right in many places in which they had been long deprived of the latter. In a great majority of those towns in which there was a large body of freemen, they had no share whatever in the elections of the corporate officers. In a few instances, such as Berwick-upon-Tweed, Ipswich, and Carmarthen, they had the right of electing, from among themselves, all, or nearly all, the corporate officers; in others, such as Beverley and Pontefract, they elected only the mayor; in Norwich, they elected the aldermen, common councilmen, and one of the two sheriffs; in some, such as Plymouth, they had the right of electing their officers out of a select body; in others, as Oxford and Swansea, they had only the power of selection from the nominees of such a select body. In many places no trace existed of a more popular mode than self-election having been used at any time; in others, such as Newcastle-under-Lyme and Bridgnorth, the right

clearly appeared to have been taken away from the freemen by ancient usurpation of the select body; and in the case of Newcastle-under-Lyme, it had been recently restored, after an interval of 200 years, by a decision of the court of king's bench. In some towns these rights were possessed only by the resident freemen, in other places by all the freemen, whether resident or non-resident. The latter was the more common case. The privileges of the freemen, besides their share in elections, generally consisted in exemption from the tolls and duties which in many towns are levied under various grants from the crown. The freemen, in most towns, were exclusively eligible to corporate offices. They were also very generally excused from serving on county juries. They had sometimes exclusive privileges in the local courts. And in many places the exclusive right of trading within the corporate limits, as in Oxford, York, and Beverley. Another privilege often belonging to the freemen was, that they, or their widows, or children, were designated as the sole objects of local charities. The Municipal corporation act, while it provides for the prospective abolition of all these privileges and exemptions, reserves all the rights and exemptions enjoyed by individuals on or previous to June 5, 1835.

Governing Body.—The government of the municipal corporations in England and Wales was generally vested in a chief officer, and a council, called the common council, over which he presides. The chief officer or head of the corporation was variously designated as mayor, portreeve, bailiff, steward, &c. Sometimes the chief authority was shared between two, as bailiffs or stewards. In some towns, bailiffs co-existed with and were subordinate to the mayor. In some boroughs the freemen were themselves the governing body, as at Ipswich, Carmarthen, and Berwick-upon-Tweed. The body of the council was often composed of two classes—the most common distinctive name of the superior class being that of aldermen, while the others were simply called common councilmen. In many corporations, the presence of a majority of each class of the common council was necessary to constitute it a legal assembly; instances rarely occurred in which the aldermen met also by themselves as a separate deliberate chamber. But in others, as at Kingston-upon-Hull and Pontefract, the head of the corporation, and the aldermen, or persons filling an analogous situation, constituted the whole council. A legal officer, who is found in most corporations with the title of recorder, was occasionally constituted by charter a member of the common council. There were very few instances in the corporations of indefinite number, in which, as at Berwick-upon-Tweed and Ipswich, the general body of the freemen had the power of choosing whomsoever they pleased as the head of the corporation. Sometimes he was chosen by the freemen from the aldermen, or from the members of the common council. In some boroughs he was chosen by the body at large from among two or more nominated by the select body. The most common case was, that he was elected either from among the aldermen or common councilmen, by the court of aldermen or common council. In some places he was presented by the jurors of the court leet. In several boroughs the same person was re-eligible only after a given interval. In all cases the election was for a year. The members of the common council were elected in the great majority of instances by the common council, or by that division of it commonly comprised under the name of aldermen. In some cases they were nominated by the mayor. The election was generally for life. Residence was sometimes a necessary qualification; but often it was little attended to. The aldermen generally filled up vacancies in their own body from the other division of the common council. The aldermen also were usually chosen into that class for life. The charters generally empowered the corporations to make bye-laws for the good rule and government of the town, and in some instances to tax the inhabitants for municipal purposes. This legislative authority was exercised by the common council; but in a great number of corporations the power was disused. In some cases, the regulations and bye-laws were offered for approval or confirmation to a more popular assembly. Some charters required that the bye-laws should be approved by the judges of assize. Many corporations had the power of enforcing their bye-laws by fine and imprisonment. The common councils had many other important duties to perform. They often nominated all the freemen; they appointed and settled the salaries of the corporate officers; they managed the corporate property. In many cases they elected the borough magistrates, and used to choose the members of parliament for the borough. They dispensed the patronage belonging to the corporation, and distributed the charities of which the corporations were trustees. They were often commissioners under local acts. In several boroughs some or all of the duties here attributed to the common council were exercised by the aldermen, more rarely by the mayor

alone. The Municipal act repeals local acts only in as far as they are inconsistent with its provisions, but chiefly aims at rendering all functionaries responsible to their constituents.

Corporate Officers.—The duties intrusted to the several officers of the corporation varied much, in consequence either of prescriptive usage, bye-laws, or the express directions of the charters. The chief officers in most corporations, besides the mayor and recorder, were a town-clerk, a coroner, and a chamberlain or treasurer. In those cities and towns which are counties, there were also sheriffs. The mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and sheriff, often had power to appoint deputies, to exercise, in some cases the whole, in others, a part only of their duties. Besides these principal officers, there was a great variety of subordinate officers. Many corporations had an officer called the high-steward, whose legal connection with them was entirely honorary. He was usually a nobleman, and seldom resident in the borough. The mayor, or head of the corporation, under whatever name, besides being (either in person or by deputy) the president of the common council, as already stated, was the chief magistrate and executive officer of the corporation. In almost all boroughs returning members to parliament, he was the returning officer, except in those boroughs or cities which are counties. This duty was there usually exercised by the sheriff, as in the shires of the realm. The mayor usually presided at the quarter-sessions for the borough, and was often a judge of the court of record, where such a court existed. In a few ports, as at Rochester, he was the admiral, to the exclusion of the admiralty of England; in others, as at Southampton, he had by charter a concurrent jurisdiction of that nature. He was often conservator of the rivers and waters adjoining the city or borough of which he is mayor. All chartered admiralty jurisdictions are now abolished. In numerous instances, the appointment of the inferior officers of the corporation rested chiefly or entirely with the mayor, and in many small places, he practically united in his person almost all the authority of the whole body. The mayor is now elected every year from the aldermen or councillors. The recorder, sometimes called the steward, was elected in most cases by the common council; in many others by the aldermen; in some cases, by the general body of the burgesses or freemen. By the terms of most of the charters in which a recorder is named, he is required to be learned in the law. This condition was sometimes considered to be complied with by electing a peer of the realm, who being a judge by the constitution of parliament, has been held to come within that technical description. Sometimes recorders have been chosen, notwithstanding such a provision in the charter, who were neither peers nor educated to the legal profession. He generally held office during good behaviour. He was the principal legal adviser of the corporation; and commonly a magistrate within the borough, and a judge of the courts of quarter-session and record, where these existed. In some cases, the recorder was only assessor to the justices; at Hull, Newcastle, Preston, and some other towns, he was not a judge of the court-of-record. He was seldom required to be resident in the borough. The deputy was sometimes a barrister; but in numerous instances the town-clerk practically officiates as deputy recorder. The crown now appoints a recorder, upon petition from any borough showing ground for the request. He must be a barrister of five years' standing, and has the power of holding quarter-sessions, in which he is sole judge. The office of sheriff in a corporate town is the same as that exercised under the same name in the shires of the realm, and is found only in those cities and boroughs which are counties. In London the sheriffs are chosen by the liverymen; at Carmarthen and Poole, by the freemen from among themselves; at Bristol, Exeter, and Gloucester, by the common council, from themselves; in Canterbury, by the mayor and aldermen, from the citizens; at Haverfordwest, by the freemen from the nominees of the common council; in Hull, by the freemen from two persons nominated by the common council; in Southampton, practically by the common council, from those who have served the subordinate office of bailiff; in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the mayor; in Lincoln, one is chosen by the common council, the other by the mayor-elect; both from the freemen who have served the office of chamberlain. In no case is the sheriff of a corporate town nominated by the crown. The election is always for a year. The sheriffs often have the care of the gaol, and the custody of prisoners confined there. The bailiffs are usually chosen annually, and similar varieties occur in the mode of their election as in the election of sheriffs. In those boroughs in which they are found among the chief-officers subordinate to the head of the corporation, they perform the duties of sheriffs. They seem to have been originally receivers and managers for the crown, or other lord of the borough, and not to have had any duties in connection with the corporate

body until after the property of the soil became vested in the corporation, when the bailiffs also became corporate officers. In Bedford and Southampton, they were returning officers jointly with the mayor, and were so formerly at Cambridge. They often have the custody of the gaol. In many places the office has become entirely nominal. In many boroughs the mayor, or other head of the corporation, is coroner *ex officio*; in others, the bailiff or town-clerk. When a separate officer is appointed, the election is generally in the common council. In York, he is elected by the freeholders. His duties and emoluments are those of a country-coroner. In most places he is not required to be either of the legal or medical profession, and is often an inferior tradesman. The town-clerk was appointed to hold his office during good behaviour; most frequently by the common council, and sometimes out of their own body; in a few places he was named by the recorder; and occasionally, either nominated or approved by the Crown. The town-clerk is usually an attorney; he acts as legal adviser, and records the proceedings of the corporation. He is generally required to reside in the borough, and he is usually clerk-of-the-peace, and registrar, and principal officer of the court-of-record. He is generally paid by a salary, which in most towns is almost nominal,—the real inducement for holding the situation being the legal business. The chamberlain, or treasurer of the corporation, was usually chosen by the common council, and in a great majority of instances was a member of it. His duties are to receive the revenues, to make the necessary payments to the order of the competent authorities, to keep the accounts, and generally to superintend the property of the corporation. In some instances the mayor acted as treasurer. By the Municipal act the whole body of functionaries, together with the constituency, form the corporation, under the title of 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.' By the 25th section of the act it is provided that "a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, be chosen in every borough, who together shall constitute the council of the borough; and the number of councillors shall be that mentioned in conjunction with the name of the borough in schedules A and B (see below); and the number of aldermen shall be one-third of the councillors; and on the 9th day of November in this present year (1835) councillors first to be elected, and on the same day, 1838, and in every third succeeding year, the council shall elect from the councillors, or from persons qualified to be councillors, the aldermen, or enough to fill the places of those who then go out of office,—viz., one-half; and the councillors, immediately after the first election of aldermen, shall appoint who shall be aldermen to go out of office in 1838; and thereafter those shall go out who have been aldermen for the longest time without re-election; but any alderman may be forthwith re-elected, but may not vote in the election of a new alderman." All officers of old corporations, discontinued by the new councils, are entitled to compensation for the loss of office. In most corporations a power existed of fining those who refuse to serve the corporate offices to which they were elected. Such fines have been occasionally made a source of considerable emolument. At Leeds the whole revenue of the corporation accrued from this source. By the 51st section of the Municipal act, every burgess elected to the office of alderman, councillor, auditor, or assessor, and every councillor elected to the office of mayor, is bound to accept the office in five days, or pay such a fine to the borough-fund as the council shall declare, not exceeding £50 for burgesses, and £100 for mayor, which fine may be levied by distress; but persons disabled by infirmities, and sixty-five years old, and who have served or been fined within five years, and officers in service, are exempted.

Magistrates.—In almost all the principal boroughs there are municipal magistrates whose authority as justices of the peace extends over the whole borough. They are often chosen by the common council, and almost always are members of it; where there are aldermen, they are usually taken from that class. The mayor is always the chief-magistrate within the borough, when the borough-justices are named in the charter: in a few cases, as at Lancaster, Preston, and Liverpool, he is also *ex officio* a magistrate of the county. In many of the large cities and boroughs all the aldermen were magistrates; in others only those were so who had passed the chair, as in Liverpool, Norwich, and Lynn; in Norwich the aldermen who had not passed the chair were magistrates in their own wards. Their jurisdiction was sometimes concurrent with that of the county magistrates, more commonly exclusive; and even when the county magistrates had a concurrent jurisdiction, it was rarely exercised by the latter within borough. County justices have still jurisdiction in all boroughs not having a separate court of quarters-sessions.

Criminal courts.—The majority of corporations in England and Wales exercise a criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the borough; in some, no traces of any such

powers can now be found ; in others, it has been long disused ; in others, it is but partially exercised. Many send all serious cases to the country-sessions or assizes. Some of those which formerly exercised jurisdiction over capital offences have now abandoned it ; others, as Salisbury, Southampton, and Chichester, still try capital offences ; but when capital punishment is expected to follow conviction, an arrangement is made to prevent a trial before the corporate authorities solely. Several corporations, as Berwick-upon-Tweed, Bristol, Canterbury, Exeter, Rochester, still exercise their chartered privilege of trying and executing criminals for capital offences. The ordinary criminal courts are those of gaol-delivery, and of general and quarter-sessions. The courts of gaol-delivery are found in very few places ; where they exist they are sometimes held under the charters without any commission issuing from the Crown. In London, Oxford, and some other places, they are never held without such a commission. Where no commission issues, the corporate magistrates are the sole judges. The borough-sessions seldom differ as to the times and manner of holding them, from the county quarter-sessions. In all the corporate courts some magistrates are especially named, without whose presence the court cannot be held ; these are usually the mayor or recorder, sometimes both. The juries were generally summoned from the inhabitants at large, without strict reference to any qualification ; sometimes from the freemen alone. At Pontefract the petty jury was always chosen from the freemen, the whole number being only twenty-six. At Scarborough freemen never served on the borough-juries. In many of the principal towns, as Liverpool, Bristol, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, York, the criminal courts are attended by barristers ; but in most of the smaller places the business is conducted solely by attorneys.

Civil courts.—In a large majority of the boroughs in England and Wales, there were local civil courts with a jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits of the borough. They varied considerably with regard to the nature of the actions which they might entertain. In some, actions real, personal, and mixed, might be brought, and in general they had cognizance of all personal actions. Those courts whose powers were most limited, were confined to suits where the debt or damage does not exceed 40s. The borough-courts, or as they are usually denominated, the courts-of-record, in their general constitution resemble the superior courts of common law. Where created by charter, the proceedings were according to the course and practice of some one of the superior courts at Westminster. They seldom possessed any printed or written rules regulating their proceedings, and their practice, therefore, was very ill-defined. The presiding officer in these courts was generally the mayor, and hence they were not unfrequently termed the mayor's court. Sometimes the bailiffs presided with the mayor, in other instances the recorder, and occasionally some of the aldermen were judges. The town-clerk in many boroughs practically officiated as judge. He issued the writs, filed and enrolled the proceedings, granted rules, taxed the costs, and signed the judgments. The bailiffs, or serjeants-at-mace, performed in these courts the duties which in actions brought in the superior courts of common law, devolve upon the sheriffs of counties. In some boroughs, as in Liverpool, the bailiffs were judges of the court, and the office of sheriff was performed by the serjeant-at-mace ; in others, the bailiffs were the officers for the execution of process. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, the bailiffs were judges, and impannelled the juries. No jurisdiction can now be exercised by the officers of corporations, save by express delegation from the Crown. In many boroughs, before an attorney is allowed to practise in the court-of-record, he is compelled to enter himself as an attorney of that court ; in others, every person admitted an attorney of any her majesty's superior courts is permitted to practise without any further qualification. In many instances the number admitted is limited. In a few of the larger boroughs barristers practise ; in the other borough courts the attorneys act both as advocates and as attorneys.

Gaols.—In nearly all the boroughs possessing criminal jurisdiction, there are gaols under the superintendence of the corporation or municipal magistrates. Sometimes the expenses of the gaols are defrayed by the corporation, sometimes out of a borough-rate, sometimes out of the poor-rate. In many boroughs the same gaol is used indiscriminately for criminals, and for the prisoners committed by the court-of-record. In boroughs where the municipal magistrates commit to the county-gaol, the borough-gaols are only used as places of temporary confinement. The gaols are now placed under the inspection of officers specially appointed for that purpose by government, who annually report on their condition to the home-secretary.

Police.—In a very great number of towns there are no watchmen, nor police-officers of

any kind, except the constables, who are unsalaried officers. They are sometimes appointed at a court-leet, more frequently by the corporate authorities. The police, and the powers conferred by local acts for paving, lighting, and watching the town, were seldom exclusively in the jurisdiction of the corporation; sometimes they were shared by the corporate authorities and commissioners; sometimes vested in commissioners alone. In several large towns more than one of these boards had been introduced. In many places, where power to watch and light had been obtained, they were not put in execution. Some boroughs had adopted the provisions of 11 Geo. IV. c. 27, for enabling parishes to levy rates for lighting and watching. All local acts for paving, lighting, and police, are now done away with; and the police is committed to the mayor and some of the councillors, specially subject to the control of the secretary-of-state. Where there are fairs and markets within the circuit of the corporate towns, the municipal corporation in most cases has the superintendence and management of them, as incident both to their property and to their general municipal authority.

Management of Poor.—The management of the poor in some towns is vested in the corporation, in others, as at Bristol and Exeter, it is vested in a distinct corporate body, of which some of the members of the municipal corporation form a part.

Extent of Local jurisdiction.—The boundaries of the jurisdiction exercised by the several municipal corporations in England and Wales, are generally known with tolerable accuracy. Occasionally doubts and disputes occur with regard to small parcels, frequently arising from a confusion between corporate and parochial boundaries. The corporations in some places make periodical perambulations of a district not continuous with that in which they claim authority; occasionally, as at Lancaster, this is connected with a vague tradition of former authority or property; sometimes no explanation can be given, unless it resolves itself into a case of confusion of the acts of the corporation with those of a parochial vestry or leet-jury. In those corporations which have abandoned or lost their power of municipal government, much difficulty often occurs in ascertaining the limits of the municipal privileges, which in such cases are usually of little value. In some cases, as at Grantham and Brecon, the corporate boundary is not continuous, but includes outlying parcels of ground. Several remarkable instances of this occur in the Cinque Ports; one of the most striking is at Hastings, where the corporate magistrates have authority, among other places, over two detached precincts distant from Hastings forty and fifty miles respectively. The town of Ramsgate is subject to the jurisdiction of the corporation of Sandwich, as is also the corporate town of Deal, which adjoins Sandwich. In most important towns, the suburbs have extended themselves far beyond the limits of the corporate authority. Frequently there are precincts locally situated within the limits of the corporate authority, but exempted from its jurisdiction. Such are found at York, Lincoln, Norwich, Winchester, and Chichester. These have usually originated in ecclesiastical privileges, or have been the site of the castle of the lord of the borough. In the city of Canterbury there are not less than fifteen such precincts, though some are in dispute between the counties of Kent and Canterbury. By the act 2 Will. IV. c. 45, for amending the representation of the people of England and Wales (commonly called the Reform act) the right of voting for members of parliament was extended to the inhabitants of all such precincts, but that act did not effect their exemption from the corporate jurisdiction. Many corporations exercise authority over the adjacent waters to a considerable distance beyond their land boundary. The liberties and jurisdiction of Rochester on the Medway extend to Sheerness, a distance of 20 miles. Bristol has jurisdiction as far as the Holmes in the Bristol channel, 25 miles from the town. Newcastle-upon-Tyne has jurisdiction on 10 miles of the river below the town, and 7 above it. The jurisdiction of Ipswich extends over a considerable part of the harbour of Harwich.

Property.—Many of the corporations have considerable revenues derived from various sources; from lands, leases of tithes, and other property; from tolls of markets and fairs; from duties or tolls imposed on the import or export of goods and merchandise, usually called *town-dues*; from other duties, as from quay dues, anchorage, &c.; and from fees payable on the admission of officers and burgesses, as well as from fines imposed on persons refusing to perform the duties of corporate officers. The whole property of the old corporations—except tolls, which are abolished—is now vested in the town-council, subject to the inspection of auditors, appointed by the burgesses in public meeting. In many of the corporations the revenues are sufficient for the maintenance of all necessary municipal institutions. In many, though amply sufficient for supporting the various purposes for which

municipalities were instituted, they were but partially applied to them. In most, however, the revenues would be inadequate to these purposes, though they should be entirely expended upon them. In several boroughs a rate is levied on the inhabitants, in the nature of a county-rate. In some, before the passing of the Reform act, the members for the borough, or the patron, paid all the municipal expenses. Since that epoch, these contributions have ceased, and such corporations have no longer the means of maintaining municipal institutions of any kind. Extensive commons often belong to the freemen of corporate towns, the benefits of which were shared by them in various modes. Sometimes, as at Lancaster and Bath, the whole was farmed out, and the profits divided among all, or a certain number of them; more frequently they themselves exercised, under restriction, the rights of common of pasturage. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, where the affairs were administered by the whole body of burgesses, the value of the lands of which the profits are taken by the freemen is near £6000 per annum. Some corporations hold their estates charged with the duty of repairing bridges and other works in their neighbourhood. Others have the control of funds appropriated to specific objects connected with the welfare of the town. In numerous cases they are the trustees of property vested in them for charitable purposes. The revenues of the corporations were variously employed: a great part was usually absorbed in the salaries of their officers, and entertainments of the common council and their friends. The debt of many corporations is extremely heavy. In some the payment of the interest absorbs a large proportion of the revenue; others are absolutely insolvent.

Patronage.—The corporations frequently possessed patronage, both ecclesiastical and lay. They presented to livings, appointed lecturers, masters of schools and hospitals, and had the power of selecting the objects of various charities. This patronage was sometimes exercised by the governing bodies, sometimes by particular officers. By the Municipal act the council are required to sell the advowsons of all livings belonging to the old corporation, and to appoint trustees of all property held by them for charitable purposes.

CHAP. VIII.—POOR-RATES.

The poor-rate is an assessment raised throughout England and Wales for the temporary relief or permanent maintenance of all such persons as from age, infirmity, or poverty, cannot themselves procure the means of subsistence. The first English statute which gives any particular directions concerning paupers is that of 11° Henry VII. cap. 2., which directs that "every beggar not able to work shall resort to the hundred where he last dwelt, is best known, or was born, and shall there remain." In 1531 an act was passed empowering the justices to grant licenses to poor and impotent persons to beg within a certain precinct. In 1536 an act was passed directing the magistrates of counties and towns to provide for every aged, poor, and impotent person who should have dwelt three years in any place, by means of the voluntary alms of charitable persons, which were to be collected for this purpose in every parish. In 1563 an act was passed authorising the justices to levy a reasonable sum from every parishioner for the support of the poor in his parish. This may be considered as the origin of the poor-rates, which were further established by an act in 1572. Further regulations were adopted on this subject by 43° Elizabeth, cap. 2., which directs that every parish shall provide for its own poor by an assessment to be fixed and levied by the justices in general sessions assembled.

The following is a list of the statutes, under the authority of which the poor-rates are chiefly levied and expended:

AUTHORITY.

43 Eliz. c. 2
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, (P. L. Amendment Act)

CHARGES ON RATES.

Setting to work the able.
Relieving the impotent.
Maintenance of the poor in workhouses.
Out-door relief to the aged and infirm.
Out-door relief to the able-bodied.
Out-door relief in cases of emergency.
Casual relief to the poor.
Medical relief.
Relief to bastards.

9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 38	Charges of conveying and maintaining pauper lunatics.
5 Eliz. c. 4, and subsequent Acts	Putting out apprentices.
2 & 3 Anne, c. 6, and 4 Anne, c. 19	Apprenticeship to sea-service.
2 Geo. 3, c. 22	Register and regulation of parish poor infants within the bills of mortality.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 58 (P. L. Amendment Act)	Loans to poor persons.
59 Geo. 3, c. 12, s. 30	Loans to Greenwich and Chelsea pensioners. (The advances are recoverable quarterly, and an arrear of one quarter is not therefore allowable.)
59 Geo. 3, c. 12	Providing land, &c. for the poor. (The authority must have been exercised under the direction of the Poor Law commissioners.)
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, (P. L. Amendment Act)	Emigration.
52 Geo. 3, c. 16	Charges for relief to paupers during their confinement in gaols which are not county gaols.
5 Geo. 4, c. 85	Allowances to discharged prisoners. (These are recoverable from the treasurer of the county on application by the overseer.)
3 Geo. 2, c. 29	Reimbursed charges to parish officers for maintaining and removing certificated persons.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 84, (P. L. Amendment Act)	Cost of relief to persons under orders of removal.
9 Geo. 1, c. 7; 22 Geo. 3, c. 83; 59 Geo. 3, c. 12; 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76; s. 21-25, (P. L. Amendment Act)	Building, altering, enlarging, purchasing, hiring, and fitting up of workhouses.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 14, (P. L. Amendment Act)	Expenses of witnesses before Poor Law commissioners where allowed by them.
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 82	Costs of appeals.
59 Geo. 3, c. 12, s. 7	Salary to assistant overseer.
12 Geo. 2, c. 29, &c.	County rate.
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 92, (Corporation Reform Act)	Borough rate in the nature of a county rate.
7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 15	Compensation by the hundred in places not contributing to the county rate.
7 Geo. 4, c. 64	Costs and compensations in the prosecution of felony in such places.
25 Geo. 2, c. 36, s. 5; 58 Geo. 3, c. 70, s. 7 & 8	Costs of prosecuting persons keeping disorderly houses.
18 Geo. 3, c. 19, &c.	Sums expended by constables in doing actual business of the parish, in the relief or removal of vagrants, &c.
11 Geo. 4, 1 Will. 4, c. 30, s. 10	Making population returns.
6 Geo. 4, c. 50, s. 9	Printing a sufficient number of jury lists.

"This list," the Poor Law commissioners state, "is not to be deemed complete, as by clauses inserted in various general acts, as well as by many local acts, charges are, in certain cases, made payable out of the poor-rates for objects not connected with the original intention of the poor-laws. In no case, however, except in relief of destitution, will it be safe to make any payments out of the poor-rates, unless sanctioned by the express direction of some statute. In doubtful cases, therefore, the proper inquiry will always be, 'Under what statute, or by what regulation, is the proposed charge warranted;' and, unless the authority can be found in the words of the statute, or in some lawful order or regulation of the Poor Law commissioners, it must be presumed that the charge would be illegal."

The sum expended for the maintenance of the poor of England, in the year ending 25th March, 1830, was £6,553,443. For Wales, the sum for that year was £275,598. Although the population since 1750 has only about doubled itself, the poor-rates have increased since that year more than ten-fold. The sum expended for the poor of Middlesex,

in 1830, was £675,285; next to this came Kent, though only the sixth county in the order of population; then Norfolk, though only the ninth in population. The ratio of the poor-rates of the ten principal manufacturing counties to their population was about as 1 to 3; that of the thirteen metropolitan and other counties about one-half; and that of the nineteen agricultural counties as about 2 to 3. The chief burden of pauperism, therefore, falls upon the agricultural districts.—A new system of poor laws has now been in operation for several years, and has produced a very great diminution in the amount of the assessments levied for the support of the poor throughout England and Wales.

The following is a statement of the amount of money levied by assessment for poor's rate and county rate in England and Wales, in the years ended 25th March 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836 respectively; and also of the amount of money expended in the same period, distinguishing the payments made for the relief of the poor, the sums expended in suits of law, removal of paupers, &c., the sums expended in county rate, and the sums expended for all other purposes; and specifying the rate of increase or decrease, as compared with the year preceding:—

Years.	Total Money levied.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.	Expended in Suits of Law, Removals, &c.	Payments for or towards the County-Rate.	Expended for all other Purposes.	Total of Parochial Rates Expended.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.
1832	£8,622,920	£7,036,969	£ . . .	£ . . .	£1,646,492	£8,683,461	4	—
1833	8,606,501	6,790,800	254,412	. . .	1,694,670	8,739,882	—	—
1834	8,338,079	6,317,255	258,604	. . .	1,713,489	8,289,348	—	7
1835	7,373,807	5,526,418	202,527	705,711	935,362	7,370,018	—	13
1836	6,356,345	4,719,238	172,482	699,952	823,241	6,414,912	—	15

From the last report of the poor-law commissioners up to the 25th of March, 1837, comparing the results with those of 1834, it appears that a diminution has been effected in the expenditure for the relief of the poor for England and Wales, amounting to £2,702,481; or a saving at the rate of 36 per cent. Much of the saving appears by the return to have been made under the head of law-charges, removals of paupers, and travelling expenses of overseers, items which, in the year 1834, amounted to the enormous sum of £258,604. In 1837 the charge under these heads is £126,951, a difference of more than 50 per cent. The poor rates, in 1834, were equivalent to a tax of more than ten shillings a-head upon the whole population of the country, men, women, and children. In the body of our work much attention has been paid to the subject of the poor-rates of different districts and parishes.

CHAP. IX.—POPULATION.

THE total population of England and Wales, according to the census taken in 1831, was 13,894,574. The following list exhibits the progress of the population of England and Wales, in decennary periods, from the year 1700:—

In the year 1700, Population, 5,475,000	In the year 1770, Population, 7,428,000
1710, 5,240,000	1780, 7,953,000
1720, 5,565,000	1790, 8,675,000
1730, 5,796,000	1801, 8,872,960
1740, 6,064,000	1811, 10,163,676
1750, 6,167,000	1821, 11,978,075
1760, 6,736,000	1831, 13,894,574

It is proper to observe, that we cannot place entire reliance on any of the above enumerations excepting the four last. An actual enumeration, from survey, or census, is the only mode of ascertaining the population of a country that can be depended upon; but this is a national measure, and can be carried into effect only through the interposition of government; and it was not until 1801 that the sanction of government was obtained for this purpose. The first method which seems to have presented itself to our statist for ascertaining the probable amount of the population of England, was to enumerate the houses, and then to multiply the houses by what might be supposed to be the average number of persons occupying a house. Previously to the Revolution, a hearth-duty, or tax proportioned to the number of fire-places in a house, was payable by all houses in the kingdom; and since the Revolution, the number of houses was inferred from the returns

made by the collectors of the house and window-duties. It is quite clear, however, that neither of these modes could afford very certain data for the calculation in question.* The books containing the returns of hearth-money have been lost; and there can be little doubt that the negligence or partiality of the collectors of this duty would often operate to render these returns very erroneous or defective. Again, as to the assessed taxes, the collectors were only required to make out and return to the commissioners lists of the houses within their respective districts chargeable with the duties in question; but all cottages exempted from the usual taxes to church and poor, were also exempted from the house and window-duties; and, consequently, little dependence could be placed on such returns, as affording data for estimating the total population of the kingdom. The carelessness or connivance of the officers would operate in this case also to render their returns incorrect or defective.

The registers of births and burials that are kept in most places, have been resorted to as a means by which to estimate the magnitude of the population; but these registers—previous to the passing of the act for registering births, deaths, and marriages—were seldom either complete or accurate; and as a means of ascertaining the progress of the population throughout the kingdom, must be regarded as totally inadequate and misleading.† Even in the case of a census, many precautions—such as it is scarcely possible to get adopted—are requisite to insure perfect accuracy; and there is good reason to think, that, while the last four censuses furnish much nearer approximations to the truth than any other mode formerly devised for ascertaining the amount and classes of the population, they have never yet been perfectly accurate in their results. The census of 1801, in particular, excited a good deal of foolish suspicion in the minds of less-informed people, who viewed it in the light of a preliminary step towards some severe and comprehensive plan of taxation, or as some new scheme with respect to the levy of the militia. These prejudices had nearly disappeared in 1811, and were not encountered at all in 1821; still there were many obvious sources of error in some departments of the returns, and some districts actually made no returns at all. But there can be no doubt whatever, that the population of England and Wales has been regularly increasing for the last two centuries. The rate of this increase between 1801 and 1811, was 14½ per cent.; between 1811 and 1821, 17½ per cent.; between 1821 and 1831, 16.01 per cent.; and between 1801 and 1831, 16.13 decennially. The increase of the forty English counties, taken together, since 1700, has been 154 per cent.; and that of the twelve Welsh counties, 117 per cent. Assuming that the latter rate of increase, which differs so slightly from that of the whole 30 years, has continued from 1831 to 1838, it will result from calculation that the population of England and Wales on January 1, 1838 (the middle of the first year of registration ending June 30, 1838), was about 15,324,720.

* A famous controversy was carried on during the latter part of the American war between Dr Price on the one side, and Mr Wales and Mr Howlett on the other, with respect to the population of England. Dr Price maintained that it had gradually decreased from the Revolution downwards, and that the ratio of decrease had increased during the twenty years ending with 1780. The laws which govern the increase of population were against Dr Price's conclusion; but these were little known at the time; and, as to facts themselves, it is sufficient to show how little dependence could be placed on the methods of approximation then in use, to state that while Dr Price estimated the population of England, in 1777, to be only 4,763,670, Mr Howlett, proceeding upon another principle of computation, calculated the population, in 1780, to be 8,691,600!

† The earliest of the parish-registers date from the establishment of the church of England; injunctions to that effect having been issued by Cromwell, Henry's vicegerent for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in 1538. The canons of the church, now in force, date their authority from the beginning of the reign of James I., A. D. 1603. One of these prescribes minutely in what manner entries are to be made in the parish-registers, and contains also a retrospective clause, appointing that the ancient registers, as far as they could be procured, should be copied into a parchment book. This new regulation appears to have been carried into full effect, so that the only parish-register books now extant are usually transcripts, commencing with Queen Elizabeth's reign. The parish-register act of 1812 obviated some of the previous sources of error, and insured the further usefulness of the registers from that period. But a satisfactory system of registration was not established until the year 1837, when the act for registering births, deaths, and burials came into operation in England and Wales. From the Second Annual Report of the Registrar-general—which bears date, June, 1840, but only brings up the results of the registration to June 30, 1839—it appears that the register of births is considerably more complete than the old parochial registers of baptisms; for on a calculation of the number likely to have been entered in the parochial registers for the year ending June, 1839, founded on the numbers ascertained to have been entered there in former years, it appears that 20,000 more births have been registered in the General Register than in those old records. The register of deaths is believed to be very complete. Comparing the present returns with those for the ten years ending 1830, the Registrar-general infers, that fully 20,000 deaths were omitted annually under the old system. This accounts for the extremely small annual mortality of 1 in 50 attributed to England by some writers, who took the facts as they stood, without inquiring into their accuracy.

The following table exhibits the rate of increase in each county of England and Wales since 1801 :—

POPULATION RETURNS.—ENGLAND.

COUNTIES OF	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.
Bedford	68,393	11	70,213	19	83,716	14	95,993
Berks	109,215	8	118,277	11	131,977	10	145,289
Buckingham . . .	107,444	9	117,650	14	134,068	9	146,529
Cambridge	89,846	13	101,109	20	121,009	18	143,955
Chester	191,751	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,410
Cornwall	188,269	15	216,667	19	257,447	17	302,440
Cumberland	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124	10	169,681
Derby	161,142	15	186,487	15	213,333	11	237,170
Devon	343,001	12	393,308	15	439,040	13	494,168
Dorset	115,319	8	124,693	16	144,499	10	159,252
Durham	160,361	11	177,623	17	207,673	22	243,827
Essex	226,437	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,233
Gloucester	250,809	12	285,514	18	335,843	15	386,904
Hereford	89,191	5	94,073	10	103,243	7	110,976
Hertford	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714	10	143,541
Huntingdon	37,568	12	42,208	15	48,771	9	53,149
Kent	307,624	21	373,095	14	426,016	12	479,155
Lancaster	672,731	23	828,309	27	1,052,859	27	1,336,854
Leicester	130,081	16	150,419	16	174,571	13	197,003
Lincoln	208,557	14	237,891	19	283,058	12	317,244
Middlesex	818,129	17	933,276	20	1,144,531	19	1,358,541
Monmouth	45,582	36	62,127	15	71,838	36	98,130
Norfolk	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368	13	390,054
Northampton . . .	131,757	7	141,353	15	162,483	10	179,276
Northumberland . .	157,101	9	172,161	15	198,965	12	222,912
Nottingham	140,360	16	162,900	15	186,873	20	225,320
Oxford	109,260	9	119,191	15	136,971	11	151,726
Rutland	16,356	—	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385
Salop	167,639	16	194,293	6	206,153	8	222,503
Somerset	273,750	12	303,180	17	355,314	13	403,908
Southampton . . .	219,656	12	245,080	15	283,298	11	314,313
Stafford	239,153	21	295,153	17	315,895	19	410,485
Suffolk	210,431	11	234,211	15	270,542	9	296,304
Surrey	269,043	20	323,851	23	393,658	22	466,326
Sussex	159,311	19	190,083	22	233,019	17	272,328
Warwick	208,190	10	228,735	20	274,392	23	330,988
Westmorland	41,617	10	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041
Wills	185,107	5	193,823	15	222,157	8	239,181
Worcester	139,333	15	160,546	15	184,424	15	211,356
York (E. Riding) . .	110,992	16	134,437	14	154,040	10	168,046
City of York and Ainstey } York (N. Riding) } York (W. Riding) }	24,393 158,225 565,282	12 7 16	27,304 169,391 655,042	12 11 22	30,451 187,482 801,274	17 2 22	35,392 190,873 976,415
	8,331,434	14	9,551,888	17	11,261,437	16	13,069,338

1,371,206

WALES.

COUNTIES OF	1801.	Increase per Cent.	1811.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	Increase per Cent.	1831.
Anglesey	33,806	10	37,045	21	45,063	7	48,325
Brecon	31,633	19	37,735	16	43,603	10	47,763
Cardigan	42,956	17	50,960	15	57,784	10	64,780
Carmarthen	67,317	15	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,655
Carmarvon	41,521	19	49,336	17	57,958	15	65,753
Denbigh	60,352	6	64,240	19	76,511	8	83,167
Flint	39,622	17	46,518	15	53,784	11	60,012
Glamorgan	71,525	18	85,067	19	101,737	24	125,612
Merioneth	27,506	4	30,924	11	34,382	3	35,609
Montgomery	47,978	8	51,931	15	60,899	9	66,485
Pembroke	56,290	7	60,615	22	74,009	9	81,424
Radnor	19,060	9	20,900	7	22,459	9	24,651
	541,546	13	611,788	17	717,436	12	806,236

The following table exhibits the progressive increase of the ten principal towns of England :—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
London,	864,845	1,009,546	1,225,691	1,474,069
Manchester, Salford, and suburbs,	94,876	115,874	161,635	237,832
Liverpool,	79,722	100,240	131,801	189,244
Birmingham and suburbs,	73,670	85,753	106,721	142,251
Bristol and suburbs,	63,645	76,433	87,779	103,886
Leeds,	53,162	62,534	83,796	123,393
Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse,	43,194	56,060	61,212	75,634
Portsmouth, with Portsea, and Gosport,	43,461	52,769	56,020	63,026
Norwich,	36,832	37,253	50,233	61,116
Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Gateshead,	36,963	36,369	46,948	57,937

Rate of Mortality.—The increase in the duration of human life in England and Wales is remarkable. Notwithstanding the great increase of population between 1780 and 1800, Mr Rickman states, that the annual average number of burials did not differ materially during that period.† From the parish-register returns of the decennial periods of the greater part of the last century, or from 1700 to 1780—which vary from one death in 31 to one death in 42—the average rate of mortality is deduced to have been one death in 37 or 38 of the existing population. This becomes one in 45, in the year 1790; one in 48, in 1800; one in 54, in 1810; and one in 60, in England and Wales, in the ten years preceding 1820. These results, however, are comparative, not absolute; for the registers of burials were kept with different degrees of accuracy in different places.

The Registrar-General thus reports on the rate of mortality in England and Wales:—“I am aware that with a progressive population, and especially with a population of which the ratio of increase appears to have varied so considerably in different parts of the kingdom—varying between the years 1821 and 1831, from 2 per cent. in the north riding of Yorkshire, to 36 per cent. in Monmouthshire—an attempt to form a table of mortality, showing the expectation of life at successive ages, deduced alone from the abstracts of deaths for a single year, must be attended with great risk of error. I shall, therefore, not attempt to form any such table from such materials, but shall exhibit only recorded facts, accompanied with such deductions as are clear and unimpeachable, and may serve to render comparison more easy. The largest and most important collection of facts relative to deaths at various ages made hitherto in this country, is the table given in the preface to the population-returns for 1831, containing the ages of 3,938,496 persons—of whom 1,996,195 were males, 1,942,301 females—buried in England and Wales during 18 years, 1813–1830. In the subjoined table, I have afforded the means of comparing the result of this registration of burials with those of the registration of deaths for the year ending June 30, 1838, reducing each to the same denomination, and exhibiting their respective proportions to a common total. The difference between them will be found to consist chiefly in the larger proportion of deaths of infants, which appear in the registration of deaths—a difference which was to be expected; for it was known that it was in the record of such deaths that the registration of burials was principally deficient.

Table showing the proportion of Deaths at different Ages, out of 10,000 Deaths of Males, of Females, and of both Sexes, according to the Registers of Burials in 1813–1830, and according to the Registers of Deaths for the Year ending June 30, 1838.

Age.	REGISTERS OF BURIALS.			REGISTERS OF DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 1 year.	2,188	1,756	1,975	2,339	1,933	2,140
1 to 4	1,498	1,450	1,474	1,742	1,780	2,760
5 — 9	437	410	424	457	462	460
10 — 19	579	636	607	554	647	599
20 — 29	724	839	781	738	833	785

* As a matter of historical curiosity, we subjoin the population of some of these towns in the year 1377, when an enumeration was made on account of a poll-tax :—

London, 35,000	Plymouth, 7,000	Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4,000
Bristol, 9,000	Norwich, 6,000	Oxford, 3,500

In that remote age, the total population of England was estimated at 2,300,000; but the proportion of town-population was far smaller than at present, since the number of towns containing above 3,000 inhabitants was only eighteen.

† Prelim. Remarks to Census of 1821, p. 26.

Age.	REGISTERS OF BURIALS.			REGISTERS OF DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
30 to 39	621	725	672	655	715	683
40 — 49	649	670	659	653	632	643
50 — 59	715	684	700	656	621	638
60 — 69	911	922	917	813	823	819
70 — 79	1,012	1,086	1,949	830	883	856
80 — 89	584	700	641	473	556	514
90 and upwards.	75	116	95	94	115	104

Among the diversities which especially demand attention are those which relate to longevity, showing the varying proportions of deaths in old age, in different portions of the kingdom. From a few instances of extreme longevity no inference can be safely drawn; but the fact that of the deaths in any district a comparatively large proportion is above the age of 70, is a strong presumption in favour of the health of that district. These proportions will be found to vary greatly. In the whole of England and Wales, according to the Registrar-general's first report, out of 1,000 deaths, 145 were at the age of 70 and upwards; while in the north riding and northern part of the west riding of Yorkshire and in Durham—except in the mining districts—the proportion was as high as 210. In Northumberland—excluding the mining district—in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the north of Lancashire, the proportion was 198; in Norfolk and Suffolk 196; in Devonshire 192; and in Cornwall 188. In the metropolis and its suburbs the proportion was only 104; and even this proportion is favourable when compared with that of other large towns—the proportion in Birmingham being 81, in Leeds 79, and in Liverpool and Manchester only about 63. A very marked diversity also appeared in the proportion of deaths of infants in different parts of the country. In the mining parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire, in Leeds and its suburbs, and in Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and the lowland parts of Lincolnshire, the deaths of infants under one year were more than 270 out of 1,000 deaths at all ages; while in the northern counties of England, in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire, in Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire, and in Wales, the deaths at that age out of 1,000 at all ages scarcely exceed 180. The tables of deaths in the Registrar-general's report for the year ending June 30, 1839, show a much greater mortality among infants in towns than in the country, and in some towns than in others. Inferences, however, must not be too hastily drawn from these isolated facts as to the salubrity of the place. In districts where the population is rapidly increasing, the proportion of children living is much greater than in those where it is stationary, and hence the actual mortality among 1,000 children of any particular age may be the same in two districts while the apparent mortality is very different.

The diminution of mortality, though great everywhere, has been most conspicuous in towns. According to the bills of mortality, it appears that the rate of mortality in London, at the beginning of last century, was less than it afterwards became. It increased from 1700 to 1720, and seems to have attained its maximum in the period from 1720 to 1750. Mr. Rickman states, that the annual mortality in London towards the middle of last century was as high as one in 20! But from about 1770, a decided improvement commenced; and in 1800, the mortality had declined to one in 32; in 1820, it did not exceed one in 40. The rate of mortality in Manchester, in 1770, was one in 28; whereas, at present, it is not supposed to exceed one in 45. In 1773, the proportion of deaths to the whole population in Liverpool, was as one to 27.25; but in 1821, the deaths were only in the ratio of one to 44.8. Making allowance for the increase of the population, the Registrar computes the proportional annual mortality to be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Both.
1837–1838, . . .	1 in 44.5	1 in 47.5	1 in 46
1838–1839, . . .	1 in 45.7	1 in 49.	1 in 47.3.
Mean of 2 years, . . .	1 in 45.1	1 in 48.2	1 in 46.6.

Allowing 2 per cent. for omissions in the registers of deaths, he thinks the mean mortality may be about 1 in 46. The causes of this remarkable improvement in the duration of human life in England are various: houses less crowded, better clothing, and more cleanliness of habits, cannot have been without some effect; and to these may be added, the increased extent of drainage, which must have acted beneficially on the health of the agricultural population. The improved treatment of diseases is also another powerful cause.

Diseases.—From the Registrar-general's first report it appears that the diseases of

different parts of the kingdom differ very much in intensity. It appears that in 1831, the population of the Metropolitan division, including Greenwich, was 1,594,890; and the population of five counties—Cornwall, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire—was nearly the same, or 1,599,024. The total deaths in the metropolis amounted to 24,959; in the counties, only to 15,210. The deaths in 24 city-districts, including Manchester, Liverpool, &c., were 22,994; in seven counties, with nearly the same population, the deaths only amounted to 14,473.

Deaths by Twelve Classes of Fatal Diseases in City and in County Districts.

	CITIES.	COUNTIES.
Estimated population, Oct. 1, 1837	3,553,161	3,500,750
Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	12,766	6,045
Sporadic diseases—		
of the nervous system	7,705	3,607
respiratory organs	12,619	7,847
organs of circulation	590	309
digestive organs	3,476	1,832
urinary organs	219	161
organs of generation	460	265
organs of locomotion	262	154
integumentary system	62	55
of uncertain seat	4,306	3,730
Age	2,924	3,102
Violent deaths	1,370	929
Not specified	1,104	1,657
Total	47,953	29,693

The concentration of the population in cities doubles the deaths from the two first classes of disease; the ratio of deaths having been as 1 to 2.11, and 1 to 2.13. The augmentation in the latter class occurs principally in convulsions and hydrocephalus:—Deaths by convulsions, counties 1,347; cities 3,723; ratio 1:2.76; by hydrocephalus, counties 559; cities 1,540; ratio 1:2.75. The three following diseases, which principally affect adults between the ages of 15 and 65, show that unhealthy places augment the fatality of diseases in different degrees:—

	COUNTIES.	CITIES.	INCREASE PER CENT. IN CITIES.
Deaths by consumption	5,857	8,125	39
— childbirth	217	372	71
— typhus	1,564	3,456	221

The occupations in cities are not more laborious than agriculture, and the great mass of the town population have constant exercise and employment; their wages are higher, their dwellings as good, their clothing as warm, and their food certainly as substantial as that of the agricultural labourer. The Poor-law inquiry, and successive Parliamentary committees, have shown that the families of agricultural labourers subsist upon a *minimum* of animal food, and an adequate supply of bread and potatoes. The source of the higher mortality in cities is, therefore, in the insalubrity of the atmosphere. It will be found, *ceteris paribus*, that the mortality increases as the density of the population increases; and where the density and the affluence are the same, that the rate of mortality depends upon the efficiency of the ventilation, and of the means which are employed for the removal of impurities. It is stated that the general adoption throughout the country of sanitary measures which are in actual but partial operation would probably reduce the annual number of deaths in England and Wales by 30,000; and diminish the numbers constantly disabled by sickness in the same proportion.

CHAP. X.—STATE OF EDUCATION.

In the session of 1816, the house of commons appointed a committee to institute inquiries respecting the education of the poor, of which Mr Henry Brougham was named chairman. In 1816-17-18, and 19, that committee made various bulky reports, each

report consisting of several hundred pages of evidence, documents, &c., a digest of which was published in 1821, which gave the following results and grand totals for England and Wales :—

ENGLAND.

Number of endowed schools, with a revenue of £300,525	4,167
Scholars	165,433
Unendowed day-schools	14,282
Scholars	478,849
Sunday schools	5,162
Scholars	452,817

Out of the grand total of children then educating in England, being 644,282, there were 321,764 who paid for their education, while 322,518 were educated free of expense.

WALES.

Endowed schools, with a revenue of £5,817	209
Scholars	7,625
Unendowed day-schools	572
Scholars	22,976
Sunday schools	301
Scholars	24,409

Out of the total number of children educated in the Welsh day-schools, as 30,601, there were 17,283 who paid, while 13,318 were instructed free of expense. The report stated that the number of unendowed schools, and the number of children attending them, varied from year to year; but there was every reason to believe that they were upon the increase, and had been augmented considerably since 1818, when most of the returns above digested were made. In fact, since the date of these returns—a period of 20 years—extraordinary exertions have been used by all parties to promote the education of the people.

In 1838, another committee of the house of commons made an interesting report on the education of the poorer classes in England and Wales, of which the following is an abstract:—The committee commence their report by stating that “they are convinced that, however inadequate the present system of instruction for the humbler classes may be in many districts, it is owing almost entirely to the laudable and persevering efforts throughout the country, of benevolent individuals, that anything at all worthy the name of education has been afforded to the children of the working-classes in large towns. In some places schools are supported almost entirely by the bounty of one or two persons; in other districts, individuals, led by religious or charitable motives, have formed themselves into school-societies; have subscribed (often from restricted means); have given their time and attention to the establishment of schools for the poor, and have thereby done much good.” The committee go on to say they “lament that the materials are so scanty which are afforded them for giving an account of the present state of education of the humbler classes. Until very recently the subject appears to have entirely escaped the attention of government. There appear to be no returns to parliament of any authority on this point, nor indeed are there at present adequate means of making them. The returns made to queries sent out by the committee on education of 1835, are found to be incorrect as well as defective. And on this matter, important as it is to the welfare of all classes, there seem to exist no sources of information in any department of government.” Under these circumstances, the committee had recourse to such means as were within their power, viz. :—The annual reports of the National and of the British and Foreign School societies; the Reports printed by the Statistical society of Manchester, of the state of education in the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, Bolton, York, Bury, and by the Statistical society of Birmingham. Returns of the state of education in several parishes in Westminster, printed by the Statistical society of London; and, generally, such other returns on the state of education in large towns as they deemed worthy of credit. In addition to these sources of information, they issued a set of queries, in a tabular form, in order to find what was the state of education in several large towns. Before stating the results of their inquiries,” the report proceeds, “your committee would observe, on looking to the population-returns, which have been referred to by the Manchester Statistical society, it appears that one-fourth the population of any given place may be considered as children, between the ages of 5 and 15, and this is the class for whom many persons seem

to think education should be provided. Your committee however believe, that as regards the children of the working classes—more especially those residing in large towns—it would be as much as would be desirable, to afford them the means of instruction until the age of 13; but, on the other hand, it would be of the utmost consequence, as respects their future conduct and happiness, and the comfort of their families, that preparatory or infant-schools, in populous districts, should be open for the reception of children from the age of three years. The numbers between 3 and 13 would be rather more than between 5 and 15; but may, for the convenience of calculation, be reckoned in round numbers as the same, or one-fourth the population. From these would remain to be deducted all the children of the richer or middle classes, and the proportion of these, it must be evident, will vary considerably in different towns and districts.* Large allowance must yet be made for those who, from obtaining early employment, or assisting their parents at home, are prevented attending school, and this number will depend in some measure on the poverty or habit of the district. In the great Lancashire towns, and other manufacturing districts, it is the custom for many children, between the ages of 9 and 13, to work in factories for at least eight hours per day. After making all these deductions, and reasonable allowances for other causes of absence, your committee have come to a general conclusion, that it would be necessary to provide daily school-education for more than one-eighth the population of any large town. If the instruction given was in some classes confined to a few hours' attendance morning or evening, the proportion expected to come might be somewhat larger; if extending nearly to the whole day, it would probably be less. As a general, though not invariable rule, your committee would conclude that it was desirable to provide efficient daily school education in all populous towns for one-eighth the population.†

“Having thus stated the amount of education, which it appears important to attain, they now proceed to give what they consider to be a fair calculation of the numbers who now are enabled to attend school in the large towns of England. For the purpose of attaining greater accuracy, your committee have endeavoured to calculate,

1st. The numbers of children attending schools in the Metropolis, and their proportion to the population.

2d. The numbers in the large manufacturing towns which have recently much increased in size; and in some second-rate towns, where there are no extensive manufactures, and where the increase of population has been slower.

“There being no authentic returns of the number of schools or scholars in the Metropolis, your committee give an abstract of such information as has been laid before them for particular districts, and a calculation thence resulting for the whole.

“By an accurate return, printed by the Statistical society of London in 1837, it appears that in five parishes of Westminster, having a population in 1831 of 42,996, there are

Attending Sunday-schools only	666
Attending Daily schools, supported solely by the scholars	2,231
Attending Daily schools, supported or aided by charity, including Infant-schools	1,789
Attending Evening-schools only	84
Daily scholars	4,104

From this number of 4,104 will be to be deducted 1,035 attending middling or superior schools; and the remainder, 3,069, will be the number of children of the poorer classes receiving any kind of daily instruction in these parishes. Of these 3,069, 1,024 are attending Dame or common Day-schools; of these schools the Report thus speaks:—‘The information acquired in these schools cannot be said to amount to education; it can have but little effect in expanding the minds of the scholars, in teaching them to observe

* The proportion which the working-classes bear to the whole population appears to vary as follows, in six towns examined:—

Borough of Manchester	64 per cent.
Salford	74
Bury	71
Ashton	81
Staleybridge	91
Duckenfield	94

† This is taken independent of instruction in Sunday schools, which your committee do not advert to at length, but which they consider of great advantage to the working-classes, though not supplying the want of daily instruction.

or to reflect, or in giving them a desire for further knowledge; and it can exercise but little influence in forming their moral characters, beyond what may possibly be produced by the restraint consequent upon attendance at school." It appears, as a general result, that in these five parishes some sort of daily instruction is afforded to about one in 14 of the population, instead of one in 8. It must also be borne in mind, that such is the imperfect nature of the education supposed to be given in the common day and dame-schools, that in many instances it may be left almost out of account. If these be omitted, then the amount of instruction given in public schools will stand thus:—

Parish.	Population in 1881.	Scholars 1883.
Christ Church, Spitalfields	17,949	1,338
St. Mary, Whitechapel	30,733	845
St. George in the East	38,505	1,110
St. John, Wapping, &c.	3,564	450
St. Mary, Newington	44,526	1,247
St. Mary, Bermondsey	29,741	1,055
Christ Church, Surrey	13,705	678

Average, one in 27 of the population, without allowing for the deficiency in attendance—calculated at 15 per cent.—or for the increase in numbers since 1831. With respect to the state of education in the large manufacturing and seaport-towns, where the population has rapidly increased within the present century; the committee report the following results:—"1st. That the kind of education given to the children of the working-classes is lamentably deficient. 2d. That it extends—bad as it is—to but a small proportion of those who ought to receive it. 3d. That without some strenuous and persevering efforts be made on the part of government, the greatest evils to all classes may follow from this neglect."

PLACE.	Population.	Children of Working Classes at Daily Schools: viz.		TOTAL.
		Day and Dame Schools very Indifferent.	Other better Schools.	
1836. Liverpool	230,000	11,336	14,024	25,000
1834. Manchester.....	200,000	11,520	5,680	17,100
1835. Salford.....	50,810	3,340	2,015	5,350
— Bury.....	20,000	1,648	803	2,451
1835. { Ashton..... } { Duckenfield..... } { Staley Bridge..... }	47,800	.....	.....	2,496
1837. Birmingham	180,000	8,180	4,697	12,877
1837. Bristol	112,438	..... not including scholars in private schools.....	5 to 15	4,133
		.....	Total.....	5,254
1838. Brighton..... { B. & F. } { National }	40,634 in 1831	{ 1,367 863	{ 3,033 3,247	{ 4,400 4,110
1837. West Bromwich.....	.....	... of 6,375 children under 14 years old.	.....	1,554
1838. Leeds B. & F.	123,393 in 1831	..... no return of dame or day, but only public schools.	2,971	—
1838. Sheffield.....	96,692 in 1831	3,359	5,905	9,314
Northampton { B. & F. } { National }	20,000	{ 1,011 996	{ 1,215 1,202	{ 2,226 2,198
Reading..... B. & F.	15,595 in 1831	297	962	1,259
Exeter	28,242 in 1831	2,045	1,830 including evening.	3,875
1836. York.....	25,359 in 1831	1,494	2,697	4,191

The general result of all these towns is, that about one in 12 receive some sort of daily instruction, but only about one in 24 an education likely to be useful. In Leeds, only one in 41; in Birmingham, one in 38; in Manchester, one in 35. The deficient education of the people is very decisively proved by the great number of persons married who have signed their marks, in the Register of Marriages, from inability to write their names. The average proportion per cent. who signed their marks in the year ending June 30, 1839, in England and Wales, is 33 per cent. of the men, and 49 per cent. of the women,—showing the women to be more uneducated than the men. Out of 121,083 couples married, there were 40,587 men and 58,959 women who could not sign their names! Here is ample room, indeed, for the schoolmaster!

CHAP. XI.—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

THE ecclesiastical government of England is divided into two provinces: viz., Canterbury and York, which have the following suffragan bishoprics appertaining to them respectively:

Province of Canterbury.—Canterbury, London, Winchester, Litchfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol, Llandaff, St David's, St Asaph, Bangor.

Province of York.—York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Man.

Until the time of Theodore, who was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury by Pope Vitalian, A. D. 668, there was but one bishopric in each of the six kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy which had embraced the Christian religion, with the exception of Kent which had two. Some of these bishoprics were of great extent, particularly that of York, which comprehended all the countries between the river Humber and the frith of Forth. Egfred, king of Northumberland, prevailed on Theodore to consecrate two new bishops for the Northumbrian territories. The new bishops were Bosa, who was fixed at York, and Eata, who had his episcopal residence at Lindisfarne. Not long after, two more bishops were consecrated for the Northumbrian kingdom, of whom one was fixed at Hexham, and another at Abercorn, then within the kingdom of Northumberland.* The bishopric of Mercia, which was seated at Litchfield, and comprehended all the dominions of the Mercian kings, was dismembered about A. D. 680; and out of it no fewer than four bishoprics were erected, viz., those of Worcester, Leicester, Hereford, and Sydnacester.† On the conversion of the kingdom of Sussex, a bishop's see was founded at Selsey, which was afterwards removed to Chichester.‡ The venerable historian, Bede, when concluding his history of the church of England (A. D. 731), acquaints us that it was then governed by sixteen bishops, who had their seats at the following places:—Canterbury, Rochester, London, Dunwich, Helmham, Winchester, Sherburn, Litchfield, Leicester, Hereford, Worcester, Sydnacester, York, Holy Island, Hexham, Withern. The consecration of Sigelm, bishop of Selsey, a few years after, made the number of bishops in England before the middle of the 8th century, seventeen. At the Conquest, Canterbury and York were archiepiscopal sees; and the following cities were the central places of bishops' dioceses: London, Winchester, Chichester, Rochester, Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Worcester, Hereford, Coventry and Litchfield, Lincoln, Norwich, and Durham. In 1109, Henry I., to gratify the abbot of Ely, freed him from the authority of the bishop of Lincoln, and erected Ely into a bishopric. The same king founded the see of Carlisle in 1133. No other change was made for several centuries. On the surrender of the monasteries, Lord Cromwell brought a bill into the house of peers to empower the king to erect new bishoprics, deanries, and colleges, by letters patent, and endow them out of the revenues of the suppressed monasteries. A draught of the preamble of this bill, written in the king's own hand, is still extant, to which is annexed, in the same hand, a scheme of eighteen new bishoprics, and as many deanries. But before Henry proceeded to execute his scheme, he had granted so many of the lands, and squandered so much of the money, that he could not perform what he had projected; and, in virtue of the above act, he erected only six new bishoprics at the following places:—Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester. These sees were all founded in the course of the years 1540, 1541, and 1542.§ The see of Westminster was only separated from the diocese of London about nine years. The bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol have been united since 1836. In that year the see of Ripon was created; and there exists an order in council creating Manchester a bishop's see whenever a vacancy shall occur in either of the sees of Bangor and St Asaph, which are to be united. The history and settlement of the bishoprics of England and Wales, will be best detailed under the head of each bishopric in the body of our work.

Rank and Functions of Archbishops and Bishops.—All the English bishops are peers of the realm, except the bishop of Man; and as such, they sit and vote in the house of lords. They are barons in a threefold manner: viz., feudal, in regard to the temporalities annexed to their bishoprics; by writ, as being summoned by writ to parliament; and lastly, by patent and creation. Accordingly, they have the precedence of all other barons, and

* Bedæ, lib. iv. c. 12.

† Bedæ, lib. iv. c. 13.

‡ Higden Polychron. p. 241.

§ Rym. tom. xvi. p. 795.

rank next to viscounts. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer in Great Britain next to the royal family; and the archbishop of York is the third; the lord high-chancellor taking rank betwixt them. The archbishop of Canterbury writes himself, "By Divine Providence, Primate of all England;" the archbishop of York, "By Divine Permission, Primate of England." The bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have precedence of all other bishops; the others rank according to seniority of consecration. The function of a bishop in England may be considered as twofold; viz., what belongs to his order, and what belongs to his jurisdiction. To the episcopal order belong the ceremonies of dedication, confirmation, and ordination; to the episcopal jurisdiction, by the statute law, belong the licensing of physicians, surgeons, and schoolmasters—the uniting small parishes, assisting the civil magistrate in the execution of statutes relating to ecclesiastical matters, and compelling the payment of tithes and subsidies due from the clergy. By the common law, the bishop is to certify the judges, touching legitimate and illegitimate births and marriages; and by that and the ecclesiastical law, he is to take care of the probate of wills and granting administrations, to collate to benefices, grant institutions on the presentation of other patrons, command induction, order the collecting and preserving the profits of vacant benefices for the use of the successors, defend the liberties of the church, and visit his diocese once in three years. To the bishop also belongs the powers of suspension, deprivation, deposition, degradation, and excommunication.

Minor Dignitaries and Inferior clergy.—Besides archbishops and bishops, there are deans and prebendaries, who assist the bishop in the duties of his office; and archdeacons, who induct into benefices, reform abuses of smaller importance, and inspect the property of the church. The inferior clergy consist of rectors or priests, where the tithes are entire; vicars, where the tithes are in secular hands; and curates, who perform the ordinary duties of a priest in the place of one who has several benefices. The lowest order of clergy are deacons, who are empowered only to perform the ceremony of baptism, to read in the church, and, at the communion, hand the cup to the priest. To be eligible as a deacon, the candidate must be 23 years of age; a priest must be 24; and a bishop 30. The church-wardens superintend the repairs of the church.

Ecclesiastical Revenues.—The ecclesiastical commissioners reported, in 1835, that the total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales was £181,631, affording an average of £6,727; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same was £160,292, affording an average of £5,936. The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales was £284,241, and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same was £208,289. The total amount of the gross annual separate revenues of the several dignitaries and other spiritual persons, members of the cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales was £75,854; and the total amount of the net annual separate revenues of the same was £66,465. The total number of benefices, with and without cure of souls, the incumbents whereof have made returns to our inquiries, omitting those which are permanently or accustomably annexed to superior preferments, was 10,540. The total amount of the gross annual revenues of these benefices is £3,197,225, giving an average income of £303; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is £3,004,721, giving an average income of £285. The total number of benefices, with and without cure of souls, in England and Wales, including those not returned, but exclusive of those annexed to other preferments, (about twenty-four in number,) is 10,718, the total gross income of which, calculated upon the average of those returned, would be £3,251,159, and the total net income thereof £3,055,451. The total number of curates returned as employed by resident incumbents was 1,006, whose annual stipends or payments in money amount to £87,075, affording an average of £86. Those employed by non-resident incumbents were 4,224; the amount of their stipends £337,620; and the average £79. And the average of the whole of the curates stipends £81. In concluding their report, the ecclesiastical commissioners state, that the archbishops and bishops, in addition to the payment of fees, first-fruits, and other charges incident to the taking possession of their preferments, are subject to heavy expenses for the support and reparation of their houses of residence; that on the archdeacons, the supervision of their archdeaconries—sometimes extending over a very large territory—entails, in many cases, an expenditure, exceeding the whole emoluments of their office; and that their costs and charges for first-fruits and fees of admission generally exceed the amount of their receipts for the first two or three years after their entering into office.

Ecclesiastical Statistics.—The number of places of religious worship, not belonging to the Established church, registered for the solemnization of marriages, in England and Wales, before January, 1839, was 1,333; in the year 1839, there have been registered 246: making a total of 1,578. The number of Dissenting, Wesleyan, and Catholic chapels in England and Wales is about 8,000. The following is a table of the Ecclesiastical statistics of England and Wales, at the close of the year 1829:—

COUNTIES.	ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION.	CHURCH PATRONAGE.										DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS.										SCHOOLS.		
	Dioceses.	Cathedral Dignitaries.	Living in the gift of Government.	Ditto The Church.	Ditto The Universities.	Ditto Public Bodies.	Ditto Nobility and Gentry.	Ditto Inhabitants.	Total in each County.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Independents.	Particular Baptists.	General Baptists.	Quakers.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Other Methodists.	Home Missionary and other Societies.	Total Number of Dissenting Congregations in each County.	National in Union.	British and Foreign.	Sabbath in Union.	Annual Rental and Dividends of endowed Public Charities.
Bedfordshire	Lincoln	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Berkshire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Buckinghamshire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Burton	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Cambridgeshire	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Canterbury	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Cheshire	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Derbyshire	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Devonshire	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Dorsetshire	Exeter	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Gloucestershire	Gloucester and Bristol	15	20	14	22	10	80	125	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	86	1,038	941	3,830	12,320
Herefordshire	Hereford	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Hampshire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Hants	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Hertfordshire	London and Lincoln	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Huntingdonshire	London and Lincoln	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Leicestershire	Leicester	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Lincolnshire	Lincoln	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
London	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Middlesex	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Monmouthshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Northamptonshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Northumberland	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Nottinghamshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Derbyshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Shropshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Staffordshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Suffolk	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Surrey	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Warwickshire	London	11	15	10	17	7	56	93	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	66	799	701	3,011	11,998
Wiltshire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	863	775	3,646	10,118
Worcestershire	Salisbury	12	16	11	18	8	64	110	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	71	86			

Ecclesiastical Courts.—The ordinary ecclesiastical courts are; the provincial courts; being, in the province of Canterbury, the court of arches, or supreme court of appeal, the prerogative, or testamentary, court, and the court of peculiars; and in the province of York, the prerogative, or testamentary, court, and the chancery court;—the diocesan courts, being the consistorial court of each diocese, exercising general jurisdiction;—the court or courts of one or more commissaries appointed by the bishop in certain dioceses, to exercise general jurisdiction within prescribed limits;—and the court or courts of one or more archdeacons, or their officials, exercising general or limited jurisdiction, according to the terms of their patents, or to local custom;—there are also peculiars of various descriptions in most dioceses, and in some they are very numerous: royal, archiepiscopal, episcopal, decanal, sub-decanal, prebendal, rectorial and vicarial; and there are also some manorial courts.

The provincial courts of the archbishop of Canterbury and the archbishop of York are independent of each other; the process of one province not running into the other, but being sent, by a requisition, to the local authority, for execution. The appeal from each of the provincial courts lies to the king, and a commission issues under the great seal, in each individual case of appeal, to certain persons or delegates, to hear and determine the matter in contest.

Of the three principal archiepiscopal courts of Canterbury, the arches court is the first. This court exercises the appellate jurisdiction from each of the diocesan, and most of the peculiar, courts within the province. It may also take original cognizance of causes, by letters of request from each of those courts; and it has original jurisdiction, on subtraction of legacy given by wills proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury. The prerogative court has jurisdiction of all wills and administrations of personal property left by persons having bona notabilia, or effects of a certain value, in divers jurisdictions within the province. A very large proportion, not less than four-fifths of the whole contentious business, and a very much larger part of the uncontested, or as it is termed common form business, is despatched by this court. Its authority is necessary to the administration of the effects of all persons dying possessed of personal property to the specified amount within the province, whether leaving a will or dying intestate; and from the very great increase of personal property, arising from the public funds and the extension of the commercial capital of the country, the business of this jurisdiction, both as deciding upon all the contested rights, and as registering all instruments and proofs in respect of the succession to such property, is become of very high public importance. The court of peculiars, which is the third archiepiscopal court of Canterbury, takes cognizance of all matters arising in certain deaneries; one of these deaneries is in the diocese of London, another in the diocese of Rochester, another in the diocese of Winchester, each comprising several parishes; and some others, over which the archbishop exercises ordinary jurisdiction, and which are exempt from, and independent of, the several bishops within whose dioceses they are locally situate.

The province of Canterbury includes twenty-two dioceses; and therein the diocese of Canterbury itself, where the ordinary episcopal jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary, in the same manner as in other dioceses. The province of York includes four dioceses, besides that of Sodor and Man; and the archiepiscopal jurisdiction is exercised therein much in the same manner as in the province of Canterbury.

The diocesan courts take cognizance of all matters arising locally within their respective limits, with the exception of places subject to peculiar jurisdiction. They may decide all matters of spiritual discipline; they may suspend or deprive clergymen, declare marriages void, pronounce sentence of separation *à mens et thoro*, try the right of succession to personal property, and administer the other branches of ecclesiastical law. The archdeacon's court is generally subordinate, with an appeal to the bishop's court; though in some instances it is independent and co-ordinate. The archdeacon's courts, and the various peculiars already enumerated, in some instances take cognizance of all ecclesiastical matters arising within their own limits, though the jurisdiction of many of the peculiar courts extends only to a single parish; the authority of some of them is limited to a part only of the matters usually the subject of ecclesiastical cognizance; several of the peculiars possess voluntary, but not contentious, jurisdiction.*

Writers on Ecclesiastical Topography.—Stukeley's 'History of Churches in England,

* Extracted from Report of Ecclesiastical Commissioners 1832.

8vo, 1712, is a useful work. The author merits the reputation of a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary.—Godwin, bishop of Llandaff, in the beginning of the 17th century, collected a catalogue of English prelates, which was first published in 1601. Dr Richardson republished this work in 1743, in folio.—Wharton's '*Anglia Sacra*' was published in London in 1691, in two volumes folio. It contains the histories and lives of our most celebrated prelates to 1540.—Allan laid the foundation of a '*Notitia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*,' which was continued in Le Neve's '*Fasti*,' and Willis's '*Survey*.'—The first catalogue of Religious Houses in England was drawn up by Burton or Leland, and published in Speed's '*History*.'—Dodsworth's '*Monasticon Anglicanum*' is a noble work. Dugdale, though he did little more for it than correcting the press and compiling the indexes, has gained the credit of it. The first volume was published in folio, in 1655. It is entitled '*Monasticon Anglicanum, sive Pandectæ cœnobiorum Benedictinorum, Cluniacensium, Cisterciensium, Carthusianorum, a primordiis ad eorum usque dissolutionem*.' The second volume treats of the canons regular of St Austin, and was published in 1661. The third volume is made up of additions to the two former, with the foundations and endowments of divers cathedral and collegiate churches, 1673. The whole was abridged in 1695 by James Wright. Another epitome by an anonymous hand appeared in 1718.—Great additions were made to the *Monasticon* in '*The History of the ancient abbeys, monasteries, hospitals, cathedral and collegiate churches*, by John Stevens, gent.,' 1722-3. Bishop Tanner drew up and published an excellent compendium of the Religious Houses, under the title of '*Notitia Monastica*,' Oxford, 1695. Tanner, vicar of Lowestoff, published an enlarged edition of this work, in folio, in 1754. The early valuations of the ecclesiastical benefices which are given in the body of our work are taken from Bacon's '*Liber Regis*,' Ecton's '*Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*,' and the parliamentary returns of livings amounting to £150 per annum, supplied with a view to regulate increase of stipend under the act of augmentation. The gross income of each living is taken from the report published by the ecclesiastical commissioners in 1835. It has not been thought expedient to swell the bulk of our work by introducing notices of the augmentations of livings under Queen Anne's bounty act. These are sufficiently accessible in Mr Hodgson's digest published in 1826.

CHAP. XII.—OF MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

THE frequent reference which is made in the body of our work to the ancient monastical institutions of England and Wales, renders it necessary that we should say a few words regarding these now extinct foundations:—

Of the Abbot and Abbey.—When in any society of religious persons, whether male or female, one abbot or abbess presided, it was styled an abbey. This governor had the sole power over the convent, could appoint or remove any officer at pleasure, and prescribe what rules the monks or nuns should be obliged to observe. The word *abbot*, which is derived from the Hebrew *abba*, was an appellation originally given to every aged monk; but has been used since the 8th century to denote only the head of a monastery. Since the second council of Nice, in 787, abbots have enjoyed the power of conferring the lower orders of priesthood; but in the essential points of jurisdiction, they were everywhere subject to the diocesan bishop, and independent of each other, till the 11th century. The consequence of the abbots grew with the wealth of their monasteries; several received episcopal tithes and privileges; all held a rank next to that of bishop, and had a vote in the ecclesiastical councils. Equal privileges and rights appertained to the abbesses as the superiors of the nunneries, except that they were seldom allowed to vote in synods; and the power of ordaining, the administration of the sacraments, and other sacerdotal offices, were expressly forbidden them in the 9th century. About this time, several abbeyes fell into the hands of the laity. What avaricious barons had extorted from single convents in the 8th century, the weakness of the Carlovingians accorded to their partisans, as a reward of fidelity and military merit; since the kings possessed the right of patronage over all abbeyes established on their own crown-lands or family-estates, and generally over all which derived their origin from the royal bounty. Thus, in the 10th century, a number of the most considerable convents in the territory of the Roman church had lay-abbots, or abbot-counts, (*abbates milites*, *abba-comites*,) who appropriated to their own use the income of these institutions. These were called *commendatory abbots*, because the

form of the presentation was a recommendation of the convent to their protection. In cloisters fallen to such worldly masters, the spiritual supervision was discharged by inferior abbots, deans, or priors. To the princes and princesses of the royal family, abbey were frequently presented to defray the expenses of their tables; even nunneries were sometimes assigned to men, and monasteries to distinguished females. But this abuse rarely survived the laymen who had received the gifts. The zeal, which, in the beginning of the 10th century, urged a reform in monastic discipline, gradually succeeded in abolishing such donatives to the laity; and military abbots were now rarely seen discharging, in person, the duties of a soldier; though the convents under royal patronage were for a long time retained, to reward the services of the crown-vassals in war, by contributions of money and peasants. The superiors of the military clergy bore, in the camp, the name of *field-abbots*, as the name of abbot was, in the middle ages, frequently used to denote not only magistrates, (as *abbas populi*, the prætor at Genoa,) and secular ecclesiastical dignitaries, but also the chiefs of religious and jovial fraternities, e. g. *abbas cornardorum, stultorum*, 'the abbot of misrule.' In consequence of the reform commenced at Cluny, there arose new monasteries without abbots, over which the abbot of the convent of reformed Benedictines, at that place, appointed priors or pro-abbots, or even ex-abbots, who remained dependent on him. Besides the Benedictines, the grey monks of Vallombrosa, the Cistercians, Bernardines, Feuillans, Trappists, Grandmontani, Præmonstratenses, and some bodies of regular choristers, denominate their superiors abbots. Besides the female-branches of the above orders, the nuns of Fontevrand, and the female secular choristers have abbesses. These have always remained under the jurisdiction of their diocesan bishops; the abbots of many other convents, on the contrary, shook off the authority of the bishops, and acknowledged no master but the pope. The mitred abbots enjoyed the right—frequently conferred on the Benedictines in the middle ages by the papal legate—of adopting the episcopal title and insignia; only a few, however, possessed the episcopal power with dioceses of their own. In the time of Henry II., some of the richest English abbays began to claim exemption from the jurisdiction of their bishops; and bulls to this effect were subsequently issued by the court of Rome in considerable numbers.

The principal building of an abbey was the church, which differed little from one of the cathedrals of the present day. Attached to one side of the nave—commonly the southern,—was the great cloister, which had two entrances to the church, at the eastern and western ends of the aisle of the nave, for the greater solemnity of processions. Over the western side of the cloister, was the dormitory of the monks,—a long room, divided into separate cells, each containing a bed, with a mat, blanket, and rug, together with a desk and stool, and occupied by one monk. This apartment had a door, which opened immediately into the church, on account of midnight-offices. Attached to the side of the cloister, opposite to the church, was the refectory, where the monks dined; near to which, was the locutorium, or parlour,—an apartment answering to the common room of a college, where, in the intervals of prayer and study, the monks sat and conversed. Beyond, was the kitchen and its offices; and adjoining to it, the buttery, &c. On the eastern side of the cloisters, in the centre, was the chapter-house, where the business of the abbey was transacted; and near it, the library, and scriptorium, where the monks employed themselves in copying books; on this side, also, was the treasury, where the costly plate and church-ornaments were kept. The abbot and principal officers of the convent had all separate houses to the eastward of the cloister, in which part of the building were usually the hostery and question-hallrooms for the entertainment of strangers; and also the apartment for novices. Westward of the cloister, was an outward court, surrounding which was the monks' infirmary, and the almshouse; an embattled gatehouse led to this court, which was the principal entrance of the abbey. The whole was surrounded by a high wall, including in its precincts, gardens, stables, granary, &c. Some of the great abbays—as Glastonbury and Furness—covered many acres of ground. The situation chosen for the site of an abbey was as different from that of the castle as the purpose to which it was applied. The one, meant for defence, stands boldly on the hill; the other, intended for meditation, is hid in the sequestered valley.

A Priory.—When the chief person in the monastery bore the name of prior, it was styled a priory. These kind of religious houses were of two sorts,—either they were such whose prior was independent, and as absolute a chief as an abbot could be,—or they were such as depended upon some great abbey, from which they received their prior, and to which they were often obliged to pay a small pension, or annual acknowledgment. And

whensoever the convent, to which any priory belonged, was beyond the seas, then it was styled an alien-priory. These last transmitted their revenues to their foreign superior, for which reason their estates were generally seized to carry on the wars between England and France. Their whole number is not exactly ascertained. The Monasticon has given a list of 100. Weever estimates them at 110. The alien-priories were all dissolved by act of parliament in 2^o Henry V. and their estates vested in the Crown.

A Preceptory.—Whensoever the knights, templars, or hospitallers had any considerable manors or farms, they erected churches for the service of God, and built a convenient house for habitation, to which they sent out their fraternity under the command of a preceptor. These houses were called preceptories, or commanderies.

Of Monks and Monasteries.—When the society of religious persons consisted of men, it was called a monastery. The monks of the middle ages speak of monasteries built in England in the days of King Lucius. There is reason to believe that there were monks and monasteries in Britain before the end of the 4th century; in the course of the 7th century many monasteries were founded in all parts of England. These monasteries were designed, in some places, for the seats of bishops and their clergy; in others, for the residence of secular priests who preached and administered sacraments over the neighbouring country; and in all places, they were seminaries of learning for the education of youth. When the society of religious persons consisted of women, it was styled a nunnery.

A Cell, &c.—When any monastery or nunnery was subject to another, it was called a cell; and some have imagined that the revenue of the cell was included in that of the mother-abbey. The great English abbeys had many such cells in distant places. Chauntries were chapels erected and endowed for the singing of masses for the souls of the deceased. Chauntry-rents are still paid to the Crown by the purchasers of these lands. Hospitals were small convents, occupied by a few monks, and founded for the entertainment of all who went any pilgrimage on religious pretence. Their Latin term is *hospitium*. Gilds were societies of lay-brethren, who lived together like monks, but were professed of no order.

Dissolution of Religious Houses.—The dissolution of religious houses in England began so early as the year 1312, when the Templars were suppressed; and in 1323 their lands, churches, advowsons, and liberties, in England, were given, by 17^o Edw. II. c. 3. to the prior and brethren of the hospital of St John at Jerusalem. In the years 1390, 1437, 1441, 1459, 1497, 1502, 1508, and 1515, several other houses were dissolved, and their revenues settled on different colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. Soon after the last period, Cardinal Wolsey, by license of the king and pope, obtained a dissolution of above 30 religious houses for the founding and endowing his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. About the same time a bull was granted to Wolsey, to suppress monasteries, in which there were not above six monks, to the value of 8,000 ducats a-year, for endowing Windsor and King's college in Cambridge. Two other bulls were granted to Cardinal Wolsey and Campegius, to suppress foundations in which there were less than twelve monks, and to annex them to the greater monasteries; and another bull to inquire about abbeys to be suppressed, in order to be made cathedrals. Nothing appears to have been done in consequence of these bulls; the motive which induced Wolsey and many others, to suppress these houses, was the desire of promoting learning; and Archbishop Cranmer engaged in it with a view to carrying on the Reformation. But there were other causes that concurred to bring on their ruin: many of the religious were loose and vicious,—the monks were generally thought to be attached to the pope's supremacy,—their revenues were not employed according to the intent of the donors,—many feigned miracles, and counterfeit relics, had been discovered, which had brought the monks into disgrace,—the observant friars had opposed the king's divorce from Queen Catherine,—these circumstances operated, in concurrence with the king's want of a supply, and the people's desire to save their money, to forward a motion in parliament, that, in order to support the king's state, and supply his wants, all the religious houses which had not above £200 a-year, might be conferred upon the Crown; and an act was passed for that purpose, 27^o Henry VIII. c. 28. By this act 374 houses were dissolved, and a revenue of about £32,000 a-year came to the Crown; besides about £100,000 in plate and jewels. The suppression of these houses, and the consequent dispersion of above 10,000 monks and nuns, occasioned much discontent, and at length led to an open rebellion. When this was appeased, the king resolved to suppress all the rest of the monasteries, and appointed a new visitation, which led to the

surrender of the greater abbeys; and it was enacted by 31^o Henry VIII. c. 13. that all monasteries, &c., which had been surrendered since the 4th of February, in the 27th year of his majesty's reign, and which thereafter should be surrendered, should be vested in the king. The knights of St John of Jerusalem also were suppressed by 32^o Henry VIII. c. 24. The suppression of the greater houses, by these two acts, produced a revenue to the king of above £100,000 a-year, besides a large sum in plate and jewels. The last act of dissolution in this king's reign was the act of 37^o Henry VIII. c. 4. for dissolving colleges, free chapels, chauntries, &c., which act was further enforced by 1^o Edw. VI. c. 14. By this act 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2374 chauntries and free chapels were suppressed. The number of houses and places suppressed from first to last, so far as any calculations appear to have been made, seems to be as follows:—

Of lesser monasteries of which we have the valuation	374
Of greater monasteries	186
Belonging to the hospitallers	48
Colleges	90
Hospitals	110
Chauntries and free chapels	2,374
Total	3,182

besides the friars' houses, and those suppressed by Wolsey, and many small houses of which we have no particular account. The sum total of the clear yearly revenue of the several houses at the time of their dissolution, of which we have any account, seems to have been as follows:—

Of the greater monasteries	£104,919 13 3½
Of those lesser monasteries of which we have the valuation	29,702 1 10½
Knights-hospitallers' head-house in London	2,385 12 8
We have the valuation of only 28 of their houses in the country	3,026 9 5
Friars' houses, of which we have the valuation	751 2 0½
Total	£140,784 19 3

If proper allowance is made for the lesser monasteries, and houses not included in this estimate, and for the plate, &c., which came into the hands of the king by the dissolution, and likewise for the value of money at that time—which was at least six times as much as at present—we must conclude their whole revenues to have been immense.

It does not appear that any computation has been made of the number of persons contained in the religious houses:—

Those of the lesser monasteries dissolved by 27 ^o Henry VIII. were reckoned at about	10,000
If we suppose the colleges and hospitals to have contained a proportionable number, these will make about	5,347
If we reckon the number in the great monasteries according to the proportion of their revenues, they will be about 35,000, but as probably they had larger allowances in proportion to their number than those of the lesser monasteries, if we abate upon that account 5,000, they will then be	30,000
One for each chauntry and free chapel	2,374
Total	47,721

But as there were probably more than one person to officiate in several of the free chapels, and there were other houses which are not included within this calculation, perhaps they may be computed in one general estimate at about 50,000.

CHAP. XIII.—ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE very frequent notices which occur in the body of our work of the style of architecture observed in the churches, castles, and other principal buildings in England, renders it necessary for us to devote a chapter of this general introductory article to a brief explanation of the different styles of architecture which occur in this country, for which we are mainly indebted to a very neat and perspicuous article in an early number of the Magazine of the Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge. The curious reader will do well to consult Milner's 'Ecclesiastical Architecture' on the subject.*

* London, 8vo, 1811, and 1831.

The Gothic.—The doors and windows of old English churches, generally, have pointed arches; and, from the shape of these arches, principally—though there are other minor distinctions—the age of the building may be most accurately inferred, as they have varied in height and width from age to age. Buildings constructed with arches of this description are usually denominated Gothic, an appellation given to them originally as a term of reproach, by the Italian restorers of Grecian art; because they were supposed to be the remains of the architectural taste of the Goths, and considered very inferior to the productions of Greece or Rome. It has been keenly contended by some architects that a more correct term—though one not so frequently employed—would be the English style, because buildings of this kind were first introduced in England; because no other country can boast finer specimens than are still remaining here; and because the national traditions of other countries ascribe their most beautiful Gothic churches to English artists. However this may be, the most striking characteristics of this style of building are, its pointed arches, its pinnacles and spires, its large buttresses, clustered pillars, vaulted roof, profusion of ornaments, the general predominance of the perpendicular over the horizontal, and, in the whole, its lofty, bold, spirit.

Saxon and Norman style.—Before the introduction of the English, or pointed arch, the circular or rounded arch was in use; and a very few beautiful examples of this kind of building still remain in different parts of the country. It is usually called Saxon, or sometimes Norman, from its having prevailed during the reign of the Saxon or Norman kings in England. It commenced at the establishment of Christianity among the Saxons, in the 6th century, and continued to about the year 1135, in the reign of King Stephen. The entrance to the Temple church, London; the Abbey-gate, Bristol; and the church of Romsey in Hampshire, are in this style of architecture. The doors in this style are sometimes quite plain, and sometimes very richly carved. The Norman differs very little from the Saxon style—if there be indeed a difference—except in the magnitude and expense of the buildings.

Semi-Norman style.—Between the reign of Stephen and that of Henry III., the circular arch began to disappear, and, before the death of the latter monarch, gave way to the pointed arch, of which style Salisbury cathedral may be adduced as an almost inimitable example. At first the two arches were intermixed; and the style was then called, Semi- or Half-Norman. Some suppose that the pointed arch was introduced from the Saracens, by the crusaders to the Holy Land, and from this circumstance, they call it the Saracenic arch: but the greater number of persons imagine it to have arisen from the accidental intersection of several rounded arches with each other. That this will produce pointed arches of different widths and heights, according to the points of intersection, may be easily shown by placing two hoops or rings across each other, allowing one point of the hoops or rings to rest upon a floor or table. The crossings of the boughs of trees in an avenue also afford a familiar illustration of the same fact. In the Temple-church the two arches may be found united, and other specimens may be seen in the church of St Cross near Winchester; the ruins of Buildwas abbey, Shropshire; Fountains abbey, Rievaul abbey, and Roche abbey, in Yorkshire. The first pointed style, or acute arch, began in the 12th century; the second style, or perfect equilateral arch, in the end of the 13th; and the low arch did not appear till the middle of the 15th century.

Early English style.—When the circular arch totally disappeared in 1220, the Early English style—as it has been called by Mr Rickman—commenced. The windows of this style were at first very narrow in comparison with their height: they were called lancet-shaped, and were considered very elegant: two or three were frequently seen together, connected by chipstones. In a short time, however, the windows became wider, and divisions and ornaments were introduced. Sometimes the same window was divided into several lights, and frequently finished at the top by a light in the form of a lozenge, circle, trefoil, or other ornament. A specimen of this kind may be seen in the beautiful church of St Saviour's, Southwark, which has lately been thrown open to view by the improvements connected with the erection of the New London bridge. The door of St Mary's, Lincoln, is also in this style. But the most striking specimens are Salisbury cathedral (A. D. 1220), and Westminster Abbey (A. D. 1245); the polygonal east apse of the latter building, with the parts of the choir adjacent to it, may be said, perhaps, to exhibit the Early English in its fullest perfection.

Decorated English style.—Between the years 1270 and 1300, the architecture became more ornamental, and from this circumstance received the name of the Decorated English

style, which is considered the most beautiful and perfect for ecclesiastical buildings. "The first feature of this style," says Dr Milner, "was the general adoption of the well-proportioned and well-formed aspiring arch. The pointed arches, which had hitherto been constructed, though sometimes accidentally graceful and perfect, were almost always too narrow, too sharp in the point, and ungracefully turned, as appears, amongst other instances, in the windows of the nave of Worcester, and in the old parts of Lichfield cathedral. But those of the present period were universally well turned, and duly proportioned.* They were also invariably adorned with one or more cusps on each side of the head, so as to form trefoils, cinquefoils, &c., as also with new-invented and highly-finished mouldings. The pediments raised over these and other arches were universally purfled, that is to say, adorned with the representation of foliage along the jambs, called crockets.† Pinnacles, which had hitherto been rare and quite plain, were now placed at the sides of almost every arch, and at the top of every buttress, being invariably purfled and surmounted with an elegant flower, called a finial. A pinnacle of a larger size being placed on the square tower of former times, as was the case at Salisbury, and elsewhere, became a broach or spire. Nay, so fond were the people of this novel ornament, that we read of a new built tower being taken down, because it was not fit to sustain one, when another tower, with a spire to it, was built, equal in height with the whole length of the church. That bold feature of this style, the flying buttress, for supporting the upper walls of the nave, which had hitherto, for the most part, been concealed in the roof of the side-aisles, was now brought to view with suitable dressings, as an ornament. The window no longer consisted of an arch divided by a mullion into two, and surmounted with a single or triple circle, or quatrefoil, but was now portioned out by mullions and transoms, or cross bars, into four, five, six, and sometimes into nine, bays, or days, as the separate lights of a window were called; and their heads were diversified by tracery-work into a variety of architectural designs, and particularly into the form of flowers. The circumstance which had favoured the introduction of large west windows, was the abrogation of canonical penances, in consequence of the frequent crusades which, in its consequence, rendered the Galilee, or penitential porch, at that end of the church unnecessary.‡ The plain niches of the thirteenth century early in the fourteenth became gorgeous tabernacles, in which as much architectural skill and industry was often bestowed as in building the whole church. These tabernacles, as well as various other parts of the sacred edifice, were filled with statuary, which frequently exhibited equal spirit in the design, and art in the execution. Finally, the ribs, supporting the groined ceilings, were no longer simple intersecting arches, but they branched out in tracery-work of various devices, still more rich and elegant than that in the large windows; and wherever these ribs met, they were tied together by an architectural knot, called a boss, or orb, which generally exhibited some instructive device.§ We have proofs of these improvements, or rather of this new order of pointed architecture, in the three remaining grand crosses erected in memory of Eleanor, wife of Edward I., at Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham. She died in 1290. We have other proofs in the magnificent tomb, in Westminster abbey, of Edmund Crouchback, brother of King Edward I., who died in 1296. But the most perfect specimen of the whole detail of these improvements is to be met with in York Minster, the nave of which was built between the years 1290 and 1330, and the choir some thirty years afterwards. If any similar erection, on a smaller scale, could, in its time,

* The best proportion of the head of a pointed arch is allowed to be when an equilateral triangle can be inscribed within its crown and its imposts or springing.

† These terminations of the canopy, pediment, or sweeping cornice, as Mr Carter terms it, were now made to descend as low as the springing of the arch, and rested on the busts of bishops, kings, or other founders, or benefactors of the building.

‡ There were formerly such porches at the western extremity of all large churches. In these, public penitents were stationed; dead bodies were sometimes deposited, previously to their interment, and females were allowed to see the monks of the convent who were their relatives. We may gather from a passage in Gervase, that, upon a woman's applying for leave to see a monk, her relation, she was answered, in the words of scripture: "He goeth before you into Galilee, there you shall see him." Hence the term *Galilee*, which is still retained for the western porches of Durham and Ely cathedrals, and which has puzzled all antiquaries. It is well known that at Durham cathedral, women were not even allowed to attend divine service, except in the Galilee.

§ It is proper to observe that the pediments, or canopies, which, during the reign of the two first Edwards, and the early part of Edward the Third's reign, rose straight upwards, like the sides of an equilateral triangle, towards the latter end of the reign of Edward III., began to humour the sweeping curve of the arches they covered, which reduced their excessive height, and added to their gratefulness.

have vied with this in beauty and grandeur, it was St Stephen's chapel, Westminster, which was begun by Edward III., in 1348. But of the inimitable beauties of this chapel, only a few scattered vestiges remain. There are few indeed, if any, of our cathedrals which were not rebuilt or repaired in some or other of their parts in the newly-improved manner. Before 1321 Bishop Langton had added the Lady chapel to his cathedral of Lichfield, had groined the whole, and had erected the beautiful western façade. About the same time the chief part of the nave of Westminster abbey was in building. Between the years 1327 and 1370, Exeter cathedral was groined, and its heavy Norman work changed into the light and elegant pointed architecture of that period, by its munificent prelate, Grandison. During the pontificate of Courtney, which commenced in 1381, and that of his successor, Arundel, the nave of Canterbury cathedral was rebuilt. About the same period that great prelate and architect, Bishop William de Wykeham, was employed in performing the same difficult work in Winchester cathedral, which had taken place in that of Exeter and others."

Perpendicular style.—The transition from the decorated to the florid or perpendicular style, was very gradual. Ornament after ornament was added, till simplicity disappeared beneath the extravagant additions; and about the year 1380, the architecture became so overloaded and profuse, that it obtained the title of florid, which by some persons is called the Perpendicular, because the lines of division run in upright or perpendicular lines from top to bottom, which is not the case in any other style. King's college chapel, Cambridge, begun in the reign of Henry VI., though not finished till some time after; Gloucester cathedral; Henry VIIIth's chapel at Westminster; St George's chapel at Windsor; Wrexham church, Denbighshire; and the chapel on the bridge at Wakefield, Yorkshire, are all of this character. Many small country churches are built in this style; and their size not admitting of much ornament, they are distinguished from structures of a later date, by mouldings running round their arches, and generally by a square head over the obtuse-pointed arch of the door. A peculiar ornament of this style is a flower of four leaves, called, from the family reigning at that period, the Tudor flower.

Debased style.—From 1380, English architecture became less pure in style, though in some cases very elaborate in its ornaments. An intermixture of styles was introduced, and hence the appellation of the Debased style, the character of the architecture being inferior to that of preceding ages, and yearly becoming less worthy of admiration. Italian architecture was mixed with the different orders of English, and the latter were almost entirely lost sight of before the reign of Charles I. Of what is called the Debased style, there are many specimens in the colleges both of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as in many country churches, built about the same period. There are many other characteristics by which a building of one period may be distinguished from that of another, even by a very casual observer; but in a hasty glance, the traveller will hardly perhaps have time to cast his eye upon more than one particular part of the structure. The arches of the doors and windows are prominent objects, and are readily seized upon by the eye.

Architectural terms.—In explanation of the references occasionally made in our work to the plan and construction of ecclesiastical edifices and other buildings, we may here add a few definitions of terms. A church or cathedral is commonly built in the form of a cross, having a tower, lantern, or spire, erected at the place of intersection. The part of the cross situated towards the west is called the *nave*. The opposite or eastern part is called the *choir*, and within this is the *chancel*. The transverse portion, forming the arms of the cross, is called the *transept*. Any high building erected above the roof is called a *steeple*; if square-topped, it is a *tower*; if long and acute, a *spire*; and if short and light, a *lantern*. Towers of great height in proportion to their diameter, are called *turrets*. The walls of Gothic churches are supported on the outside by lateral projections, extending from top to bottom, at the corners, and between the windows. These are called *buttresses*, and they are necessary to prevent the walls from spreading under the enormous weight of the roofs. On the tops of the buttresses, and elsewhere, are slender pyramidal structures or spires, called *pinnacles*. These are ornamented on their sides with rows of projections, appearing like leaves or buds, which are named *crochets*. The summit, or upper edge of a wall, if straight, is called a *parapet*; if indented, a *battlement*. Gothic windows were commonly crowned with an acute arch. They were long and narrow, or, if wide, were divided into perpendicular lights by *mullions*. The lateral spaces on the upper and outside of the arch are called *spandrells*; and the ornaments on the top, collectively taken, are the *tracery*. An *oriel*, or bay window, is a projecting window. A *wheel*, or *rose window*, is

large and circular. A *corbel* is a bracket, or short projection from a wall, serving to sustain a statue, or the springing of an arch. Gothic pillars or columns are usually clustered; appearing as if a number were bound together. The single shafts, thus connected, are called *bolts*. They are confined chiefly to the inside of buildings, and never support any thing like an entablature. Their use is to aid in sustaining the vaults under the roof, which rest upon them at springing points. Gothic vaults intersect each other, forming angles called *groins*. The parts which are thrown out of the perpendicular, to assist in forming them, are the *pedentives*. The ornamented edge of the groined vaults, extending diagonally, like an arch, from one support to another, is called the *ogee*. The Gothic term *gable* indicates the erect end of a roof, and answers to the Grecian *pediment*, but is more acute. The Gothic style of building is more imposing, admits of richer ornaments, and is more difficult to execute, than the Grecian. This is because the weight of its vaults and roofs is upheld, at a great height, by supporters acting at single points, and apparently but barely sufficient to effect their object. Great mechanical skill is necessary to balancing and sustaining the pressures; and architects, at the present day, find it often difficult to accomplish what was achieved by the builders of the middle ages. In edifices erected at the present day, the Grecian and Gothic outlines are commonly employed to the exclusion of the rest. In choosing between them, the fancy of the buikder, more than any positive rule of fitness, must direct the decision. "If," says a writer in 'the Graphic Illustrator,' "the highest display of elegant combination be not found in the ever-varying designs of the old English windows,—in the diversified exuberance of the appropriate foliage, bosses, and crockets of the cornices, ceilings, and pinnacles,—in the undulating forms and appropriate character of mouldings,—in the clustered richness of the tall column or the sweeping arch,—in the luxuriant tracery or branching ribs of the vaulted ceilings,—or in the elaborate varieties of screen, niche, canopy, altar, and stall,—it is to be found nowhere. Nor is the excellence of this style less in the command which it has of the picturesque in the external distribution of its masses, its shadowy or its flying buttresses, its dignified porches, its rising gables, its varying outlines of plan, broken only to enhance the interest, and its elegant and airy finishings, of battlements, pinnacle and tower, by which the eye is carried off into the clouds. But of all the combinations in which this great style displays its master-power, there is none so impressive as the effect of a well-composed interior. The Greek interiors were of no account; and even the finest efforts of Rome never made the slightest approximation to that overpowering grandeur of effect displayed in York Minster, or in King's college chapel, those monuments of the artificial sublime. But we may also notice an additional advantage in the pointed style, as resulting from the completeness of all its collateral decorations. In the treatment of this style we have not, as in the case of Grecian art, to look abroad for windows, ceilings, pavements, &c., unknown to the inventors of that system; but we have in this a prototype for all the principal accessories sufficient for our direction in similar compositions."

CHAP. XIV.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND COMPOSITION OF LOCAL NAMES.

THE Saxon—or Anglo-Saxon language as it is more frequently called—is the basis of the English; it has, however, retained many words of the ancient language spoken by the Britons, before the arrival of the Saxons among them. After the conquest of England by the Angles and Saxons, the Saxon became the prevalent tongue of that country, borrowing words, indeed, from the aborigines, and from the Roman conquerors, but these were only single and detached parts, and did not constitute an integral portion of the language. From this time to the conquest of the Normans, the Saxon idiom made very considerable advances, as appears from the relics of the Saxon literature. The Saxon language of that time, moreover, seems to have been more sonorous and finer-sounding, than its remains in the present English tongue, in the same manner as the modern German is of less open sound, and is poorer in vowels, than the ancient was. After the conquest by the Normans, the English language exhibits the peculiar case, where languages of two different stocks are blended into one idiom, which, by the cultivation of a free and active nation and highly-gifted minds, has grown to a powerful, organized whole. If we consider the Saxon stock in the present English idiom, the following circumstances appear the most striking:—

1. By far the greater part of the language is of Saxon, or (to include the Danish) of Teutonic

origin; almost all the verbs, particles, and other words, which form the frame of our speech, being of Teutonic descent. Mr Turner has shown this very strikingly at the end of his history of the Anglo-Saxons, where he gives many passages of the most eminent writers, both in poetry and prose, of different ages, with the words of Saxon origin printed in italics. Mr Duponceau, in the article Anglo-Saxon, in the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, says, "So far as we are able to judge from a superficial investigation of the subject, we are apt to believe that the English words of northern derivation are to those derived from the ancient, as well as the modern languages of southern Europe, in the proportion of something more than three, but not quite so much as four to one." 2. The structure of the verb, and the greater part of the grammar, is, fundamentally, Saxon. 3. A large quantity of Saxon words have disappeared which were used before the Norman conquest. Mr Turner says—"I found in three pages of Alfred's Orosius, 78 words which have become obsolete, out of 548, or about one-seventh. In three pages of his Bede, I found 230 obsolete, out of 969, or about one-fifth." 4. In many cases, the Saxon word denotes the raw material, or the thing before it is changed by human art; e. g., ox, swine, sheep: the English word, of Latin or French origin, signifies the same thing after changes have been made in it by human labour, e. g., beef, pork, mutton. 5. If there exists two synonymous words, one of Saxon, the other of Latin origin, the former, on account of its greater antiquity (as far as regards the English language) is, generally, more expressive and poetical, though the latter is frequently considered more elegant; e. g., fatherly and paternal, motherly and maternal, happiness and felicity, kindred and relations, bereave and deprive, to dwell and to lodge, &c. 6. In the English Bible, the Saxon stock prevails more than in any other English work, not only in respect to the words (many a long passage being composed only of Saxon words) but also in respect to the construction. "The peculiar structure of the English language," Mr Duponceau says, "is far from having been investigated as yet with that degree of attention and accuracy that it deserves. Among other things, we do not find that any grammarian has been at the pains to take a full comparative view of its two great component parts; by which we mean, on the one hand, those words that are derived from the Saxon, Danish, and other northern languages, and, on the other hand, those from the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and other idioms of the south of Europe. These two sets of vocables are so dissimilar from each other, that they appear at first view incapable of being amalgamated together, so as to form a harmonious whole; yet who is there that can read, feel, and understand, and does not admire the sublime harmony which Milton, Dryden, Pope, Shakspeare, Bolingbroke, and the other immortal poets and prose writers of Great Britain, have produced out of these discordant elements? To analyze, therefore, those elements, from which have resulted such inconceivable effects, is well worth the trouble of the grammarian and philologer; and the interesting discoveries to which such an inquiry will lead, will amply repay their learned labours."

In the lowlands of Scotland, and throughout almost all England, the names of places are generally of Saxon origin. The following are the prefixes and affixes most commonly found in such names;—

Ac, Ack, an oak-tree.
Ald, Alder, old, older
Ash, Esc, Esh, an ash-tree.
Beau, Bel, beautiful.
Beck, a brook or rivulet.
Borough, Brig, Burgh, Bury, a walled town.
Bourn, a boundary or limit.
Brom, Brome, broom.
Burn, a running stream.
Caster, Cester, Chester, a castle.
Clipping, a market.
Clare, noble.
Croft, a dwelling.
Ding, Thing, Ting, a place of judgment.
Dene, Dean, a hollow.
Don, Dun, a hill or mount.
Ea, Ay, Ey, an island.
Ford, a passage over a river.
Full, Fowl, dirty, muddy.

Gate, a thoroughfare, an opening.
Holt, an open place.
Hurst, a wood, a thicket.
Kirk, a church.
Lyn, Lin, a lake.
Minster, a monastery.
Ness, a headland or promontory.
Pool, a lake, pond, or bay.
Port, a harbour.
Strat, Stret, a street, or road applied to places standing near the great Roman roads.
Thorp, a wood.
Thur, a door or passage.
War, Ward, Wark, a fortification.
Wick, a salt spring.
Wick, Vicus, a street.
Word, Worth, a residence.
Wold, a high open country.

CHAP. XV.—WELSH LANGUAGE, AND COMPOSITION OF LOCAL NAMES.

THE Welsh language is radically independent of both European and oriental dialects, though several modern languages are intermixed with it. Nennius, who wrote in the 9th century, mentions the bards Talhaian, Tatangun, Nuevin, Bluchbar, and Cian, as renowned for their skill in poetry, and Aneurim, Taliesin, and Llywarch the aged, as professors of the same art, so early as the 6th century. The oldest indisputably genuine work in Welsh is Howel Dha's Laws, a work of the 10th century. An English student of the Welsh tongue is certainly liable to be perplexed by a preposterous application of letters, with which he is familiar, to the expression of sounds very different from those which he has been accustomed to assign to them. Still it is to be regretted that so little attention has been paid by British scholars to the acquisition of the ancient British dialects. The number of scholars who have some knowledge of Latin, Greek, or French, in proportion to those who know any thing of the Welsh language, is probably at least as 500 to one. The Denbigh Eisteddfod, or Bardic session and annual musical festival, will, it is to be hoped, do much to preserve the purity of the Welsh language, and to cultivate its poetry and music. Dictionaries of the Welsh language have been published by W. Owen, W. Evans, Walters, and Richards.

The following glossary appended to the population-returns of Wales, for 1831, will be of much service to the English reader, in consulting the body of our work:—

I.—PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

C as *K* English; never as *S*.
Ch never as *K*, but as *Ch* in *Chief*.
D as *D* English; but *Dd* as *Th* English.
F as *V* English; but *Ff* as *F* English.
G as *G* English in *Gain*; never as in *Giles*.
L as *L* English; but *Ll* is pronounced *Llh*, a peculiar aspirate.
Q English is expressed by *Cw*.
R English is always *Rh*.
S is *Sh* English.
W as *W* English: but if used as a vowel, the *w* becomes *oo*.
B and *P*, *C* and *G*, *F* and *M*, are mutable, one for the other.

II.—PARTICLES.

Am bye, about, encompassing
Ar upon.
Ach, Uch, Uwch upper, above, higher.
Uchaf highest.
Is, Ya, Dis lower.
Isaf lowest.
Allt, Alt, Galt high, (a cliff.)
Mawr (Major) great, large.
Bach (Beg, in Gaelic)
Bychan, Fechan little, small.
Traws (Trans) across.
Y of, on.
Ym in, or by.
Yn, Yng in, at.
Yr the.

III.—APPELLATIVES.

Aber Confluence of Rivers, Mouth of River.
Aml many
Barry, Parry (Ap-Harry) Harrison.
Bedw Birch Trees.
Beirdd, Bardd a Bard.
Bode A hole, Home.
Brae a Crow.
Bron, Bryn a Slope, Hill-side.
Caer, Gaer (Castrum) a Castle, Fortification.
Capel a Chapel.
Carrig, Cerrig, Graig (Craig) a Rock, a large Stone.
Cefn the Back, a Ridge.
Cemmin a Leek.
Cil, (Cella, Adytum) a small Church, a Hermitage.
 [Kil, in Scotland, is the usual appellation of a Church-Village.]
Clawdd a Ditch, a Fence.
Coed, Goed a Wood.
Cor, Gor a Choir.
Croes, Crwys, Gros a Cross.
Cwm (Coomb, Comp-ton) a narrow Valley, a Dingle.

Cyn Former, First.
Dewi Davy, David.
Dol Dale, Valley, Meadow
Dwfr, Dwr, Dr Water.
Duffryn a wide Valley.
Escob, Escop, Tyr-Escob Bishop's Tower.
Eglws (Ecclesia) a Church.
Fa, Fan, Man a Place.
Fab Father.
Fair, Mair The Virgin Mary.
Ffynnon a Well.
Garth a Promontory.
Gelli Hazel.
Geneur a Mouth, a Mountain-pass
Glas a blue Colour.
Gof a Smith.
Gwy a Stream, the Wye River.
Havod Summer-hut, Shealing.
Heli Salt.
Hen Old.
Llan a spot cleared for public Meetings or Conference; an Inclosure; a Church-yard; a Church.
Llan-badrig Church of St Patrick.
Llan-bedr St Peter.
Llan-daniel St Daniel

<i>Llan-dewi</i>	. Church of St David.
<i>Llan-stephan</i>	. ——— St Stephen.
<i>Llan-dew-saint</i>	. ——— Two Saints.
<i>Llan-tris-saint</i>	. ——— Three.
<i>Llan-fawr</i>	. ——— Four.
<i>Llan-pum-saint</i>	. ——— Five.
<i>Lloyd</i>	. Grey, Hoary.
<i>Llyn</i>	. a Pond, a Pool, a Lake.
<i>Llys</i>	. a Palace, a Court-house.
<i>Maen, Main</i>	. a large Stone.
<i>Maes</i>	. Heath.
<i>Mel (Mel)</i>	. Honey.
<i>Melin</i>	. a Mill.
<i>Mih-Angel</i>	. Michael, the Archangel.
<i>Monach (Monachus)</i>	. a Monk.
<i>Moch</i>	. a Hog.
<i>Nant</i>	. a Brook.
<i>Pab-Joan</i>	. Pope John.
<i>Pen, Ben</i>	. the Head.
<i>Pistill</i>	. a Water-fall.
<i>Plack</i>	. a flat Piece.

<i>Pont (Pons) Bont</i>	. a Bridge.
<i>Porth (Portus)</i>	. an Entrance, a Haven.
<i>Poll</i>	. a Pool, a Pond, a Lake.
<i>Rhaydr</i>	. a Cataract.
<i>Rhôs, Cors</i>	. a Marsh, a Bog.
<i>Rhyd</i>	. a Ford.
<i>Scybor</i>	. a Barn.
<i>Spytid</i>	. an Hospital.
<i>Towyn</i>	. a Sandy Marsh.
<i>Traeth, Draeth</i>	. an Estuary.
<i>Tre, Tref</i>	. House, Village.
<i>Try</i>	. Through.
<i>Ty</i>	. a House.
<i>Tudyr</i>	. Theodore.
<i>Tyr (Turris)</i>	. a Tower, a Castle.
<i>Tŷr (Terra)</i>	. Land.
<i>Wrac</i>	. an old Woman.
<i>Yewen</i>	. Yew-tree.
<i>Ynys</i>	. an Island.
<i>Ystrad (strata)</i>	. a paved Road, a Street.



G A Z E T T E E R
OF
E N G L A N D A N D W A L E S.

THE PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABB

ABBAS-COMBE. See **COMBE-ABBAS**.
ABBAS-COMPTON. See **COMPTON-ABBAS**.
ABBENHALL. See **ABINGHALL**.
ABBERBURY. See **ALBERBURY**.
ABBERFORD. See **ABERFORD**.
ABBERLEY, a parish and village in the lower division of the hundred of Doddingtree, poor-law union of Martley, Worcestershire; 6 miles south-west of Bewdley; and a little to the north of the post-road from Worcester to Tenbury.—Living, a rectory in the archdeaconry of Salop, and diocese of Hereford; rated in the king's books at £11 10s. 2½d.; average gross income, in 1831, £250. Patron, in 1835, H. Bromley, Esq. A free school, at which 10 boys are educated, was established here in 1717. William Walsh, M.P., a poet of some reputation, was born at the manor-house, the seat of his ancestors, in 1663; and was buried in Abberley-church, in 1708.—The population of this parish, in 1801, was 495; in 1831, 590. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 115. Acres 2,390. Assessed property, in 1815, £3,078. Sum levied for the poor, in the year ending 25th March, 1837, £250.—There is a range of hills to the south of this village, rising to the height of about 800 feet, and extending towards the river Teame.
ABBERTON, a parish in the hund. of Winstree, union of Lexden and Winstree, Essex; 4½ miles south of Colchester, and 55 of London.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £14 7s. 8½d.; gross income £295. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is a small plain building. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 202. Houses 35. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,267. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.
ABBERTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. and union of Pershore, Worcestershire; 6 miles north-east of Pershore; on a branch of the Avon.—Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 8s. 1½d.; gross income £161. Patrons, in 1835, the Sheldon family, who have long held the manor. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 90. Houses 17. Acres 1,050. A. P. £1,407. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.
ABBERWICK, a township in the parish of Edlingham, northern division of Coquetdale ward, Northumberland; 4 miles north-west of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 135. Houses 26. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.
ABBEY-CWM-HIR, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanbister, Radnor; 6 miles north-east of Rhayader.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of

ABB

Brecon, and dio. of St. David's; of the certified value of £4 13s.; gross income £61. Patron, the vicar of Llanbister. The chapel is termed the Abbey-chapel, from its vicinity to the venerable ruin of Cwm-Hir, a Cistercian monastery, founded, according to Leland, by Cadwathelan ap Madoc, in 1143. It is romantically situated upon the Clewedog, in a valley sprinkled with oak trees, and surrounded by hills and precipices. Pop., in 1831, 509. Poor rates, in 1837, £260.
ABBEY. See **DOGMEL'S (ST.)**.
ABBEY-DORE. See **DORE-ABBEY**.
ABBEY-HOLME. See **HOLME-CULTRAM**.
ABBEY-MILTON. See **MILTON-ABBAS**.
ABBORN. See **AUBURN**.
ABBOT-DUNSBORN. See **DUNSBORN-ABBOT**.
ABBOTS, the name of numerous manors and hamlets throughout England, and in most instances, indicative of their having once been church-property.
ABBOTS-ANNE, a parish, partly in the hund. of Andover, partly in that of Wherwell, Andover division and union, Southamptonshire; 2 miles south-west of Andover.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £42 17s. 6d.; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Borough. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 562. Houses 95. Acres 3,100. A. P. £3,157. Poor rates, in 1837, £408.—The tything of Little Anne is included in this parish.
ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, or **BICKINGTON-ABBOTS**, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, Devonshire; 9 miles south-west of Great Torrington.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; of the certified value of £14; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rolle. This was anciently a cell to Hartland abbey. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 77. Houses 13. Acres 1,510. A. P. £424. Poor rates, in 1837, £26.—A kind of blue-stone, used for building, and marble and limestone, are found here.
ABBOTS-BROMLEY. See **BROMLEY-ABBOTS**.
ABBOTSBURY, a parish—formerly a market-town—in the hund. of Uggescombe, union of Weymouth, Dorsetshire; 8 miles south-west of Dorchester, and 132 south-west by west of London. It includes the hamlets of Roddon and Look.—Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10; gross income £140. The earl of Ilchester was patron in 1835. Pop., in 1801, 788; in 1831, 874. Houses 172. Acres 4,050. A. P. £5,324. Poor rates, in 1837, £376.—The town is

situated in a valley near the coast, surrounded by bold hills. In the fishing-season most of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. An annual sheep-fair is held here on the 10th of July. A free school for educating 30 boys was founded here in 1758. The master's annuity is £20, with house, school-room, and garden. There are, besides, a National school, and several small charities. Abbotsbury derives its name from its vicinity to an ancient Benedictine monastery, founded in the reign of Canute, of which there are still some remains, consisting of a gateway, and a few portions of the walls. Tanner, in his 'Notitia Monastica,' says: "Orcius, or Orking, steward to King Canute, about the year 1026, instituted a society of sacred canons here, who were by him, or his widow, named Tola, changed into a monastery of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to St Peter. By the bounty of its founders, and succeeding benefactors, the yearly revenues of this abbey were increased to £390 19s. 12d. Dugd., and £485 3s. 5d. Speed. The site was granted, 35° Henry VIII., to Sir Giles Strangwaies." Sir Giles also obtained a gift of the noble swannery belonging to the abbey, which still exists on the property of the earl of Ilchester, and where about 600 swans are at present kept. They are said to have amounted, at one time, to 7,000 or 8,000.—About half-a-mile from the town, between it and the sea, are the ruins of St Catherine's chapel, founded in the reign of Edward IV. They form a conspicuous object to mariners.—About 1½ mile to the west is an ancient entrenchment, enclosing an area of about 27 acres, and known by the name of Abbotsbury castle; and to the east of the town is a large cromlech.

ABBOTS-CHARLTON. See **CHARLTON-ABBOTS.**

ABBOTSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, union of Bideford, Devonshire; 2 miles west from Bideford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, rated at £16 4s. 7d.; gross income £170. Patron, the crown. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 387. Houses 75. Acres 2,090. A. P. £2,481. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

ABBOTSIDE (HIGH), a township in the parish of Aysgarth, north riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-west from Hayes. In 1801, it contained, with the hamlets of Cotterdale, Hardraw, Litherskew, Lunds, Sedbusk, and Simonstone, 559 inhabitants; and in 1831, 589. Houses 113. Acres 13,740. A. P. £3,047. Poor rates, in 1837, £166. The river Ure rises in this township.—The sum of £4 being the yearly rent of an acre of ground in this neighbourhood, is distributed among the poor inhabitants of Sedbusk.—Here is a remarkable waterfall, called Hardraw force, or Hardraw scarr, 99 feet in height. The ravine below the fall is about 300 yards in length; and is bounded on both sides by immense masses of rock.

ABBOTSIDE (LOW), a township in the same parish, separated from High Abbotside by Whitfield gill, in which, about 5 miles lower down the dale than Hardraw force, mentioned in the preceding article, is the picturesque waterfall called Whitfield force. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 173. Houses 40. Acres 4,360. A. P. £1,294. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.—Here is an alms-house for six poor women, inhabitants of the townships of Askrigg and Low Abbotside, who receive a stipend of £10 per annum each.—Not far from this place, and close to Meerbeck, Dr Whitaker informs us, is the original site of Jervaulx abbey.

ABBOTS-ISLE. See **ISLE-ABBOTS.**

ABBOTS-KERSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbots, Devonshire; 1½

mile south from Newton-Abbots. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 1s. 3d.; gross income £278. Patron, the crown. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 442. Houses 93. Acres 1,670. A. P. £2,902. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.—"A small monastery of Cluniac monks, for which reason it has been sometimes reckoned among the alien priories, but it was only a cell to Montacute in Somersetshire, a house of that order, and as parcel of its possessions, was granted to John Etherege, 38° Henry VIII."—Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica.'

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a parish within the liberty of St Albans, hund. of Cashio, Watford union, Hertfordshire; 2 miles south-east from King's Langley, and ¾ from Watford station, on the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London; rated at £15; gross income £315. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Filmer. The church, which has been recently enlarged, contains some handsome monuments. There is a National daily and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 1,205; in 1831, 1,980. The increase of population in this parish is ascribed to the establishment of paper-mills. Houses 371. Acres 5,100. A. P. £8,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £631.—This parish is crossed by the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway. It was the birth-place of Nicholas de Breakpear, who was raised to the papal throne, under the title of Adrian IV.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, Somersetshire. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £78. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Sarum. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 360. Houses 44. Acres 2,150. A. P. £4,170. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.—In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient stone-cross. The prefix to the name is derived from the circumstance of the manor having formerly been the property of the abbot of St Augustine in Bristol. The manor-house gave shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. On the same site has been erected Leigh-house, an elegant structure, commanding beautiful views, and containing a superb collection of paintings.

ABBOTSLEY, or **ABBOTS-LEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of Toseland, St Neot's union, Huntingdonshire; 4½ miles south-east from St Neots. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon, and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 17s.; gross income, £85. Patrons, the master and fellows of Baliol College, Oxford. Pop. in 1801, 287; in 1831, 369. Houses, 82. Acres, 2,110. A. P. £1,686. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

ABBOTS-MORTON, a parish in the lower division of Blackenhurst hund., Alcester union, Worcestershire; 10 miles east from Worcester, and 6 from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8; gross income, £155. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Eades, Esq. Pop. in 1801, 191; in 1831, 233. Houses 52. Acres 1,420. A. P. £1,563. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

ABBOTS-NEWTON. See **NEWTON-ABBOT'S.**

ABBOTS-NORTON. See **NORTON-ABBOTS.**

ABBOTS-STOCK. See **STONE-ABBAS.**

ABBOTSTON. See **ABBON.**

ABBOTSTONE, a parish in the Winchester division of the hund. of Bountisborough, Alresford union, Southamptonshire; 2½ miles north-west from New Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, united with the vicarage of Itchin-Stoke. Patron, in 1835, A. Baring, Esq. The population returned with Itchin-Stoke.

ABDASTON, or **ADBASTON**, a parish and township in the northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, Newport union, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south from Eccleshall, and 2 miles north of the Birmingham and Liverpool junction canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lichfield; gross income, £100. Patron, the dean of Lichfield. Pop., including that of the townships of Bishop's Offlow, Flashbrook, with Batchacre and Tunstall, in 1801, 407; in 1831, 601. Houses 112. Acres 5,330. A. P. £3,819. Poor rates, in 1837, £315.

ABDON, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, Ludlow union, county of Salop; 10 miles north-east from Ludlow, and 2 south-east from Tugford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop, and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income, £147. Patron, in 1835, Hon. S. Herbert. Pop. in 1801, 134; in 1831, 170. Houses 35. Acres 710. A. P. £609. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

ABENBURY-FECHAN, a township in that part of the parish of Wrexham, which is in Flintshire. The post town is Wrexham. Pop. in 1801, 110; in 1831, 113. Houses 25. A. P. £472. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

ABENBURY-VAWR, a township in the same parish, but in that larger portion of it which is situated in Denbighshire. Both townships are in the Wrexham union. Pop. in 1801, 121; in 1831, 214. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

ABER,* a parish and village in the hund. of Uchaf, Bangor and Beaumaris union, Carnarvonshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Bangor, the post town, and on the road betwixt that place and Aberconway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; rated at £14 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £412. Patron, in 1835, R. B. Bulkeley, Esq. Pop. in 1801, 501; in 1831, 552. Houses 102. A. P. £1,351. Poor rates, in 1837, £176. This parish has experienced a decrease of 69 persons in its population, since the census of 1821, which is attributed to emigration to America. There is a free-school here, founded by Dr Jones, dean of Bangor, about 1719; and a commodious school-house has recently been erected by the parish. There is also a daily and Sunday National school. The pleasing little village of Aber is situated at the mouth of the river Gwynnreglin, which here discharges itself into the Irish sea; and here is one of the ferries to Anglesea. When the tide is out, the Lavan sands are dry for 4 miles, over which the passenger has to walk to the channel where the ferry-boat plies. The farms here are very small, and are chiefly cultivated by the tenants and their families.—The mountain, Penmaen Mawr, (altitude 1,540 feet,) is situated about 3 miles east from Aber; and the Rhayader Mawr, a celebrated cataract, is also in this neighbourhood.—The palace or castle of Llewelyn ap Gryffydd, Prince of Wales, who died in 1240, stood in the neighbourhood of this village. Vestiges of the castle-moat still remain.

ABERAERON, or **ABERAYRON**, a small post town and port in the parish of Llan-dde-wi-aber-arth, hund. of Iar, Aberaeron union, Cardiganshire. It is pleasantly situated on Cardigan bay, at the mouth of the Aeron, or Ayron, a small stream about 12 miles in length, 15 miles south-west from Aberystwith, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west from Lampeter. The trade of the port consists in the exportation of oats, butter, and lead-ore, and importation of lime-stone and coal. Court-leets are held here in May and October; and petty sessions for the lower division

of the hundred of Iar. A statute-fair is held annually on the 13th of November. The Aberaeron poor-law union embraces a district containing a population, returned in 1831 at 12,308. An Independent church was formed here in 1822. The population is returned with the parish: it amounts to about 300. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of castle Cadwgan, an ancient fortress.

ABERARTH. See **LLAN-DDEWI**.

ABERAVON, a borough and parish in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, situated at the mouth of the Avon, on the east side of Swansea bay, 18 miles north-west from Cowbridge, and 5 south-east from Neath. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £9 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £184. Patron, in 1835, J. Richards, Esq. There is a National school here. Pop. in 1801, 275; in 1831, 573. Houses 125. The rapid increase of population is attributed to the iron-works in the neighbourhood. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £19. Parochial assessment, in 1829, £82 9s. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

The borough of Aberavon is one of the Swansea district of boroughs, which jointly return one member to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1836, was 97. The corporation consists of a portreeve, alderman, and burgesses. There are, belonging to this borough, 99 acres of inclosed land, which, by an old ordinance, are divided amongst the thirty-three oldest burgesses, three acres being allotted to each, which they hold for their lives; and on their deaths, their allotment goes to their widows during widowhood. The imports to Aberavon are chiefly copper ore and tin from Cornwall; the exports, copper in bars and sheets, tin-plates, and coals. The amount of exports has increased considerably. Average revenue of the borough £40, and some small tolls taken by the portreeve. There is an annual fair held here on the 12th November. The hills in the neighbourhood are rich in coals and iron, and some important manufactories have, in consequence, sprung up. The principal are two tin-plate works, and the British copper companies at Tai-bach, about three-quarters of a mile off. A harbour and railway are projected in the neighbourhood, and the importance of the place is rapidly increasing.

ABERBAIDAN, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly, Breconshire, 5 miles west from Abergavenny. Pop. in 1801, 608; in 1831, 1,781; returned with the parish in 1831. A. P. £1,804.

ABERCWHILER, a township in the parish of Bod-fary, Denbighshire, situated at the union of the streams Chwiler and Clwyd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Denbigh. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. Pop. in 1831, 486. Houses 96. A. P. £3,588. Poor rates, in 1837, £403.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY**.

ABERDARE, a parish in the hund. of Miskin, Merthyr-Tydvil union, Glamorganshire; 4 miles south-west from Merthyr-Tydvil, 21 south from Brecknock, and 179 from London. It includes the hamlets of Cefnpennar, Cwmdare, Forehaman, and Llwydod. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, valued in the parliamentary returns at £89 per annum; gross income £184. Patron, the vicar of Llantrissant. A Baptist church was formed here in 1810, and an Independent church in 1837. There are also two National schools. Pop. in 1801, 1,486; in 1831, 3,961. Houses 809. The increase of population is attributed to the enlargement of the extensive iron-works in this parish, which employ upwards of 500 men, and were in a very flourishing condition a few years since. It is, however, stated, that, owing to a partial decline, the population in 1831 was

* The word *aber*, or *abera*, signifies the mouth of a river; and, in British topography, will generally be found indicative of this feature in the locality of places.

1,039 persons less than in 1828. Fairs are held here on the 1st and 16th April, 10th August, 13th November, and 7th December. A. P. £5,370. Poor rates, in 1837, £784.—This place gave birth to Jeuan Dhu ab Dafydd ab Owain, a Welsh poet of the 15th century; also to the Rev. Edward Evans, an eminent dissenting divine and poet. The Cynon, a tributary of the Taff, waters the beautiful vale of Aberdare. The Aberdare canal joins the Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil canal at the junction of the Cynon and Taff.

ABERDARON, a parish in the hund. of Comytmaen, Pwllheli union, Carnarvonshire, situated at the fall of the Daron into Carnarvon bay, 20 miles south-west from Pwllheli. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; rated at £3 9s. 4½d., and in the parliamentary return at £97 10s. per annum; gross income, £82. Patron, in 1835, the Bishop of Bangor. The church was formerly much frequented as a sanctuary. There are three Calvinistic Methodist churches here: founded respectively in 1768, 1770, and 1800; also a National school. Pop. in 1801, 1,141; in 1831, 1,389. Houses 268. The inhabitants are almost entirely employed in agriculture. A. P. £3,720. Poor rates, in 1837, £575.

ABERDDAW, a hamlet and port in the parish of St Athan, Glamorganshire. There is another hamlet of the same name, a little to the east.

ABERDYFI, a township in the parish of Penalt, hund. of Estimaner, Merionethshire. It is situated on the northern side of the estuary of the Dyfi, 9 miles north from Aberystwith, and has a pretty good harbour. The petty sessions for the division are held here.

ABEREDOW, a parish in the hund. of Colwyn, Radnorshire, 14 miles south-west from New Radnor, and 4 miles south-east from Builth, in Breconshire, and included in the Builth union. Living, a rectory with that of Llanvareth, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's; rated at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income, £417. Patron, the bishop of St David's. It is situated upon the river Edw, at the union of which stream with the Wye, in this parish, are the remains of Llewelyn-ap-Griffith's castle. Pop. in 1801, 333; in 1831, 344. Houses 65. A. P. £1,201. Poor rates, in 1837, £304. The neighbourhood abounds in beautiful and romantic scenery.

ABERERCH, a parish in the hund. of Dinlaen, 2 miles north-east of Pwllheli, Pwllheli union, Carnarvonshire; near the mouth of the Erch, which discharges itself into Cardigan bay. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Bangor, having Penrhos chapelry annexed to it; rated at £6, and in the parliamentary returns at £105 per annum; gross income £96. Patron, the crown. There is a National school here. Pop. in 1801, 1129; in 1831, 1365. Houses 270. A. P. £2,275. Poor rates, in 1837, £572.

ABERFFRAW, a seaport and parish, partly in the hund. of Mallaeth, and partly in that of Menai, Anglesey union, island of Anglesey; 18 miles west-south-west of Bangor, and 6 north-west of Newborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Anglesey and dio. of Bangor; rated at £20 15s. 10d.; gross income £967. Patron, the crown. The church is said to have been originally built in 616; the present structure was founded in 1729. A Calvinistic Methodist church was formed here in 1780. There is a free school in this parish, founded in 1735 by Sir Arthur Owen of Orieltown. Number of free scholars 30. There is also a daily and Sunday National school. The harbour at the mouth of the Ffraw, which here falls into a small bay in St George's channel, is convenient for small vessels. The principal trade is fishing. Cattle fairs are held here on the 7th of

March, Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday after Trinity, the 11th of August, 23d of October, and 11th of December. Pop. in 1801, 936; in 1831, 1367. Houses 266. A. P. £3,976. Poor rates, £656.—At Dindryfal, in this parish, are the ruins of Cappel-Mair, or St Mary's chapel, formerly the residence of the princess of North Wales, and one of the places at which the Eisteddfodd, or assembly of the bards, used to be held.

ABERFORD, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; comprising the greater part of the township of Aberford, and the townships of Parlington and Sturton-grange. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the archd. of Craven and dio. of Ripon; rated at £6 1s. 8d.; gross income, £305; and in the patronage of Oriel college, Oxford. Two portions of the township of Aberford are detached from the parish: one being in the liberty of St Peter, York, and the other in the parish of Sherburn. The village consists of a long straggling street, built on a gentle acclivity of limestone rock, near the small river Cock, on the Great North road, about 3 miles north of the Leeds and Selby railroad, 5½ miles south-west from Tadcaster, and 186 north-west from London. The church is an ancient structure of mixed architecture. There is a Catholic chapel here, and also a Methodist chapel. In 1738, Lady Elizabeth Hastings founded a small charity school here, which has been converted into a National one on Bell's plan. In the days of Camden this town was celebrated for the manufacture of pins; but this branch of trade no longer exists. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pedlary, are held here on the last Mondays in April and May, the first Monday in October, Monday after the 18th of October, and Monday after the 2d of November. Coal and limestone, and a fine white building stone, are plentiful in the neighbourhood. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; and petty sessions for the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, and the upper division of Barkstone-Ash, are held here. In 1837, Aberford was named one of the polling-districts for the west riding of Yorkshire. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 894; in 1831, 925. Houses 194. Acres 3,820. A. P. £6,456. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 650; in 1831, 644. Houses 138. Acres 1,490. A. P. £1,516. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.—This parish is in the line of the Roman road; and in the neighbourhood is Huddleston-hall, a building of great antiquity.

ABERGAVENNY HUNDRED, Monmouthshire, is bounded on the north by Herefordshire; on the east by the hund. of Skenfreth, Ragland, and Usk; on the south and south-west by the hund. of Went Lloog; and on the west by Breconshire. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower divisions. The former contains 45,300 statute acres, and a population, in 1831, of 23,651; the latter 32,990 acres, and a population of 7,167.

ABERGAVENNY, a parish partly in the upper, but chiefly in the lower division of the hund. and union of the same name, Monmouthshire; 13½ miles west of Monmouth, and 156 distant from London. It comprises the market-town of Abergavenny, and the hamlets of Hardwicke and Lloyndd.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £15 3s. 11½d.; gross income £461. Patron, in 1835, C. R. Tynte. The church has recently been rebuilt. It is a spacious structure, and contains several very ancient monuments. Its choir remains in its original state, with rudely carved oaken stalls. The Independent church in Castle street was formed in 1700; the Baptist

church in Frogmore street, in 1807; the Wesleyan Methodist church, in 1812; and the second Baptist church, in 1828. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel here. The free grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., has 18 scholars on its foundation, and is under the patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. There are also a Lancasterian school, a National school, and several Sunday schools.

The town—supposed, and with considerable certainty since the recent discovery of various Roman remains near the castle, to be the Gobanium of Antoninus—is finely situated near the conflux of the Gavenny and Usk, over the latter of which streams a bridge of 15 arches is thrown, a little to the west of the town. It is built in rather an irregular manner, and pleasantly interspersed with trees. On an eminence near the south end are the ruins of the castle, which confers, by tenure, the title of earl on the family of Neville, and was built soon after the Conquest, by Hameline de Balun, or Baladon, one of whose descendants founded a priory for Benedictine monks, of which some vestiges also exist here. Abergavenny is described by Leland as “a faire walled-towne, meatly well-inhabited.” Some parts of the ancient wall still remain. Previous to the Revolution, it was a corporate town of great trade, governed by a bailiff, recorder, and 27 councillors; but forfeited its charter in the reign of William III., by refusing to take the necessary oaths. The petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred are held here; it is one of the polling-places for the county, and the centre of a poor-law union, embracing 126 square miles, with a pop., in 1831, of 30,427. The average annual expenditure for the poor in the district thus embraced, during the three years preceding the union, was £6,817; in 1838, it was reduced to £3,442. Abergavenny is on the high road from Brecon to Monmouth, and is the thoroughfare from the western parts of Wales to Bath, Bristol, and Gloucester; the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal—which passes within a mile to the west of the town—adds greatly to its trade. The railway, also, which joins this canal to Llanfihangel-cruorney-Court, and afterwards proceeds to the town of Hereford, passes within half-a-mile of Abergavenny. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the latter principally for grain. Fairs are held on the 14th of May for lean cattle and sheep; on the 25th of September for horses, hogs, and flannel; and on the 19th of November. The principal trade is in wool. Large quantities of the far-famed Welsh flannel were, about the beginning of last century, manufactured in the vicinity, the sheep on the neighbouring hills supplying a very fine wool, and the water being peculiarly calculated to render it soft and delicate. One factory was at Llanover, one at Llangrwyney, one at Llandilo, and it is probable that another was established near the Priory. Abergavenny was also celebrated for its manufacture of periwigs made of goats' hair, with which the men of fashion of the day decorated their heads. These wigs were valued according to their extreme whiteness, and would oftentimes fetch 40 guineas. Towards the middle of last century, from various unfavourable circumstances, Abergavenny was falling fast into decay; but about 1755 the town again became a place of considerable notoriety. The newly-constructed turnpike-roads, while they opened other channels for the transit trade, induced many wealthy English families to visit Wales; and the benefit which consumptive invalids were supposed to derive from drinking goats' whey now rendered Abergavenny a place of fashionable resort. There is, however, a fashion in medicine as well as in dress; men of fashion began to decline wearing goats' hair, and physicians to prescribe goats'

whey, and so Abergavenny was once more destined to sink into insignificance. It has, however, again revived, and is becoming a place of trade. The Abergavenny Cymreigyddion society is of some importance in the principality. There are two provincial banks in the town: viz. the Monmouth and Glamorganshire Banking company; and the Monmouthshire Agricultural and Commercial Bank. There is a cross mail to Merthyr, 20 miles; and to Newport, 22 miles. Also a penny-post to Pontypool. Pop., in 1801, 2,573; in 1831, 4,230. Houses 830. Acres 4,290. A. P. £11,075. Poor rates, in 1837, £910.—About 3½ miles north-north-east from Abergavenny, is the Sugar-loaf mountain, 1,800 feet above the level of the sea.

ABERGELEY, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Isdulas, union of St. Asaph, county of Denbigh; 7 miles north-west from St. Asaph, by the post-road to Aberconway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; rated at £12 9s. 9d.: gross income £400. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor. There are also chapels of the Wesleyan and the Calvinistic Methodists, and Independents; and a National school. The sum of £190 has been bequeathed in various sums to the poor of this parish. By the bequest of Bishop Fleetwood and Edward Hughes, a number of poor children here receive the elements of education. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Abergeley is within half-a-mile of the sea, and being now much resorted to for bathing, has increased considerably in size of late years. The scenery of the neighbourhood is singularly beautiful; near the town is a remarkable cave, said to extend several miles in length. Cattle-fairs, large, and well-attended, are held here on the second of April, the day before Holy Thursday, the 20th of August, and the 9th of October. Pop., in 1801, 1,748; in 1831, 2,506. Houses 493. A. P. £9,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,722.

ABERGORLECH, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanybyther, Carmarthenshire; 7 miles south by east from Llanybyther. Patron, the vicar of Llanybyther.

ABERGWAIN. See FISHGUARD.

ABERG WILLY, a village and parish in the hund. of Elvet, Carmarthenshire, including the hamlets of Crug-Glass, Fyneu, Glann-Tywi, Hengil, and Ystym-Gwill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £3 6s. 8d., and in the diocesan report at £110 17s. 10d. per annum; gross income £104. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. The church was made collegiate in 1297 by Beck, bishop of St. David's; but, in 1531, was annexed to the college at Brecknock. Its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £42 per annum. The Calvinistic Methodists have two churches here; one formed in 1766, and the other in 1799. Abergwilly is situated on the Gwili, a tributary of the Tywi, 2 miles east by north from Carmarthen. It is governed by a portreeve, chosen annually at a court-leet holden for the bishop of St. David's as lord of the manor of Fyneu. There is a free school here for 12 children; and a daily and Sunday National school. Fairs for cattle, horses, and pedlery, are holden on the 2d and 27th of October. Pop., in 1801, 1,617; in 1831, 2,675. A. P. £8,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,629.—There were formerly several chapels in this parish, of which that of Llanfihangel-Wchwilw remains, and the ruins of another called Chapel-Bach.—The palace of the bishop of St. David's is situated near this village.

ABERHAFESP, a parish in the hund. of Newtown, Newtown and Llandiloes union, Montgomeryshire; 3 miles west by north from Newtown. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £304. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor. Pop.,

in 1801, 475; in 1831, 535. Houses 398. A. P. £2,179. Poor rates, in 1837, £421. The population is chiefly agricultural; the remainder of the inhabitants are employed as fishermen and in quarries.

ABERLLUNVEY, formerly a parish, but now a hamlet, in the parish of Glasbury, Brecknockshire. Pop., in 1821, 100; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, £76.

ABERMAW. See BARMOUTH.

ABERNANT, a parish and township in the hund. of Elvet, county and union of Carmarthen, intersected by the river Cywyn, and including the chapelry of Convil-in-Elvet. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north from Carmarthen.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £7 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary return at £61 10s.; gross income £104. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Leeds.—Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1,326; in 1831, 2,230. Houses 392. A. P., in 1815, £4,758. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

ABER-PERGWIN, a chapelry to the vicarage of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire; 9 miles north-east from Neath. Pop., in 1831, 1,073. The Neath canal passes in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

ABER-PORTH, a parish in the hund. of Troedyraur, union and county of Cardigan. It is pleasantly situated on Cardigan bay; 7 miles north-north-east of Cardigan.—Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £5 13s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £74 2s. 6d.; gross income £110. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. The Calvinistic Methodists have a church here, founded in 1795.—A number of small craft belong to the place, some of which are employed in the herring-fishery, but the larger proportion trade between Liverpool, Milford, and the intermediate ports. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 485. Houses 104. A. P. £704. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

ABER-RHIW. See BERRIEW.

ABERYSKIR, a parish in the hund. of Merthyr, Brecknock union, Brecknockshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west from Brecknock, on the post-road to Llandovery.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £3 6s. 3d.; in the parliamentary return at £135; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, David Jones, Esq.—Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 110. Houses 19. A. P. £934. Poor rates, in 1837, £95.

ABERYSTWITH, a market-town, borough, seaport, and chapelry, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, union of Aberystwith, hund. of Gneuer-Glynn, Cardiganshire; 207 miles from London, and 39 north-east of Cardigan; on the river Rheidol, which passes through the town, and joins the Ystwith within a quarter of a mile of the sea. Aberystwith Proper lies on the right bank of the Rheidol; the part of the town on the left bank is called Trefechan.

Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; valued in the diocesan report of 1809 at £86 2s.; gross income £139. The chapelry contains about 400 acres of land, and the borough is co-extensive with it. There is a tradition that it was once an independent parish. A new chapel has recently been erected under the auspices of the incorporated society for building churches and chapels. Patron, the vicar of Llanbadarn-Fawr. The parish-church is about a mile distant from Aberystwith. See LLANBADARN-FAWR. A Baptist church was formed here in 1788; an Independent church in 1819; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1814; and a Calvinistic Methodist in 1785. There are 2 National schools.

The situation of the town of Aberystwith, on the bay of Cardigan, is very pleasant. The streets are steep and uneven, but some of them are broad, and contain respectable houses and shops; the houses are

mostly built of a dark-coloured slate-stone. The marine terrace, consisting of a broad parade fronting the sea, presents some excellent houses, and good buildings are rising in various directions, especially along the beach to the north, and on the rising ground on the north-east. The town was incorporated by Edward I., but has no charter; it was governed by a mayor, recorder, and common council. It has now, under the 5th and 6th William IV. c. 76, a commission of the peace, and a municipal body consisting of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and, in conjunction with Cardigan, Lampeter, and Adpar, sends a member to parliament. The parliamentary boundary includes the chapelry of Aberystwith, and the townships of Issa-yn-dref, and Vainor-Issa: containing 576 houses in 1836. The number of parliamentary electors registered in 1832, was 357; of municipal electors in 1837, 286. The petty-sessions for the lower division of the hund. are held here. The average annual revenue of the town is about £80; but this will be much increased by the falling-in of certain current leases. The amount of assessed taxes levied in 1831, was £925 5s. 8d.—The Aberystwith poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, containing a population, estimated, in 1831, at 20,026. Amount expended for the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the union, £4,914. Poor rates, in 1837, £914. Fairs are held on the Monday before the 5th January, Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, and the first Monday after the 11th November. The National and Provincial bank of England, and the North and South Wales bank, have branches here. Pop. of the borough or chapelry, in 1801, 1,758; in 1831, 4,128. The census of 1831 did not include such of the inhabitants as were on board vessels: these were estimated at above 400. Houses 712. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,861. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £925. There is a cross-mill from Cheltenham to Aberystwith.—The port of Aberystwith extends as far as Llan-St.-Fraid southward, and the river Diswyning northward. The customs, in 1837, amounted to £1,637. In 1835, 129 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 6,737 tons, belonged to the port. The exports are lead-ore, from Cardiganshire, pig-lead, which is smelted at the Devil's bridge, oak-bark, corn, and butter. The quantity of the last two articles exported is less than formerly; the consumption of the town being now more nearly equal to the production of the neighbouring country. The imports are coal, culm, and lime, from North and South Wales, groceries, shop-goods in general, and American timber direct. The commerce has lately increased very much; the entrance to the harbour was very dangerous, scarcely admitting vessels of 250 tons, but has recently been deepened 3 feet 6 inches.

Aberystwith is at present in a flourishing condition, and its increase has been exceedingly rapid. Forty or fifty years ago there were few besides thatched houses in the town; it is now one of the most fashionable watering-places on the Welsh coast. It is calculated that, in the months of August, September, and October, upwards of 1,500 persons come to reside in the town, and that the casual visitors during that period amount to several thousands. Races are held in August. Agriculture in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith has undergone great improvement within the last few years. The first person who raised wheat in the county is said to have died only a few years ago. The land for pasture and hay is let at about £4 per acre in the neighbourhood of the town: during the war, £14 or £15 per acre were sometimes given. Apart from the town, the usual rent is £1 5s. per acre.—The principal mines in the neighbourhood are those of Cwmystwith, Cluernog, and Cwmsumlog, from the last of which Sir Hugh Mid-

dleton, who conducted the new river to London, is said to have derived his wealth.—About 7 miles north of Aberystwith a great extent of fen-land on the sea-coast has been recovered by drainage and embanking.—In the neighbourhood of the town is a monument said to be that of the poet Taliessin, who flourished A. D. 540.

ABERYSTWITH, a chapelry in the upper division of the hund. and in the union of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, 9 miles south-west by west of Abergavenny. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; gross income £265. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. The chapel has recently been enlarged. Pop., in 1801, 805; in 1831, 5,992. The extraordinary increase on these returns is attributable to the extensive opening of collieries and of forges in the vicinity. Houses 1,008. Acres 10,930. A. P. £5,463. Poor rates, in 1837, £580.

ABINGDON,

A burgh and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the hund. of Hormer, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; 55½ miles west-north-west of London; 25 north-west of Reading; 6 from Oxford; and 14 by water from Wallingford. It is 4 miles north of the Great Western railway, and on the post-road from Henley-on-Thames to Faringdon.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Abingdon is divided into the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Helen. The latter includes the townships of Northcourt, Sandford, Barton, and Shippon, which are without the limits of the burgh. The former is a sinecure rectory; rated at £7, and in the parliamentary returns at £18 18s. 6d.; gross income £30. Patron, the Crown. The living of St. Helen is a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £29 15s. 3d.; gross income £225. Patron, the Crown. The church of St. Nicholas is a very ancient structure. According to Leland, it was “of old tyme, the chefe parochie-churche of Abingdon, but (when he wrote) the gretyst resort of all the towne was to St. Helens.” The Baptists, Quakers, Congregationalists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels in this town. Of these, the Baptist church in Oak street was founded in 1640.—The free grammar-school was founded in 1563 by John Royse, citizen and mercer of London, for the educating of 63 children, natives of Abingdon. It is entitled to four exhibitions at Pembroke college, Oxford, and has received further donations, especially from Thomas Tesdale, Esq., which render its entire annual revenue £322 11s. 3d. The master has a house and salary of about £74 a-year.—In 1676, Robert Mayott bequeathed property to the corporation, now let at £120 per annum, in trust, for educating poor children in this borough. Several other mortifications for a like purpose were made in the course of the last and preceding century. There are one National and one British school attended by about 400 children. A horticultural and a philanthropic society have recently been formed here.

“An abbey of five hundred monks,” says Tanner in his ‘*Notitia Monastica*,’ “is said to have been here in the time of the Britons, or Romans, where-in Constantine the Great had his education; but it is more certain, that pretty early in the Saxon times, a small monastery was founded in Bagleywood, upon a hill called Abendune, 4 miles nearer Oxford than the present town of that name. Not prospering there, it was removed to a place lower down upon the river Thames, then named Sevelsham, since Abingdon. This religious house being destroyed in the Danish wars, was, A. D. 955, restored by the care of Ethelwald, its abbot, after-

wards bishop of Winchester. The monks were of the order of St. Benedict; numerous benefactions contributed to raise it to the highest rank among the monastic institutions of the kingdom; it became one of the mitred abbeys, and the landed property belonging to the abbot and convent was so extensive that, so early as the time of the Norman survey, they possessed above 30 manors in the county of Berks, besides others which they held as lords of the see; and their revenues were valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £1,876 10s. 9d. per annum, according to the clear valuation printed by Sir William Dugdale, at the end of the first volume of the ‘*Monasticon*,’ but, according to the gross valuation in Mr. Speed, at £2,042 2s. 8d. ob. q. per annum.” According to Godwin, Geoffrey of Monmouth, the monkish historian, was abbot of Abingdon; and his remains are said to have been entombed in the abbey here, whence they were translated to St. Helen’s church. He died in 1417. Scarcely any remains of the abbey are now observable. Leland, however, describes it as being, in his times, a very magnificent building, and even when Camden wrote it exhibited obvious marks of its ancient grandeur. Richard Symons, who visited Abingdon in 1644, and whose manuscripts are in the Harleian collection, says: “Farther eastward, and near adjoining to the church (St. Nicholas) still remaine part of the abbey, and much of the ruynes towards the river.” The site of this abbey was granted, 1^o Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Scimoc; and 5^o Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Wroth. The hospital of St. Helen here, was founded by Geoffrey Barbour and Sir John de St. Helena, in the reign of Henry V.—Sir John Mason, one of the masters of requests, and a native of this place, obtained the lands of this hospital, and therewith founded the present hospital, called Christ’s hospital, on the 19th of May, 1553, for the maintenance of 13 poor men and women. Christ’s hospital consists of a long range of apartments, with cloisters in front, and a turret and dome in the centre.—Geoffrey Barbour bequeathed 50 marks for the marriage-portions of 10 poor women, all his wood and coals to be divided among his poor neighbours, and the rest of his estate for the relief of the poor and the repair of highways.—Sir Peter Besila, who flourished about the same time, bequeathed money and divers fair manors and lordships as portions to marry maidens. He founded also a college of White monks at Oxford, and gave £600 to repair any wrong that he or any of his ancestors had done to any one; and what was not claimed on that score he gifted to the poor.—The hospital of St. John the Baptist, without the abbey-gate, over against St. Nicholas’ church, is said by Leland to have been founded by one of the abbots. It is yet in being, under the government of the mayor and aldermen, who maintain therein six poor people. The hospital of St. John was rebuilt by the corporation in 1801, in the Vineyard; and in 1826, E. Beasley added £600 to its endowments.—A third hospital was erected here in 1707, by Charles Twitty, and farther endowed with £600, in 1825, by E. Beasley, and by J. Bedwell and Samuel Cripp, for the maintenance of 3 men and 3 women; a fourth in 1781, for 3 men and 15 women, with the surplus funds of Christ’s hospital; and, in 1823, F. Klein bequeathed £1,000 for behoof of the poor in Abingdon. Besides these, there is a range of handsome alms-houses in Oak street, built by the late B. Tomkins, Esq., for dissenters.

Town, trade, &c.—The town of Abingdon is pleasantly situated at the influx of the Ock into the Thames; and consists of several large streets diverging from the market-place. The market-house is a spacious and elegant building, erected in 1678, with

a commodious county-hall, in which the Nisi Prius court is held at the summer-assizes. The county-bridewell is a handsome stone edifice in the parish of St. Helen, erected in 1811-12, at an expense of £26,000. Number of cells 84. Total expense in 1836, £849. It includes a chapel and a court-house, in which the summer-assizes and county-sessions are held. The assizes are held alternately at Reading and Abingdon, and the prisoners for trial are conveyed from the one place to the other, as it happens. The petty-sessions are held at Abingdon for the division of Abingdon. The town of Abingdon received a charter in 3^o and 4^o Philip and Mary, 1557. The old corporation consisted of a mayor, 12 principal burgesses, and 16 secondary burgesses. The mayor had a salary of £150. Under the 5^o and 6^o William IV. c. 76, a commission of the peace has been granted to Abingdon, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. The style of the corporate body—which now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors—is, 'The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Abingdon.' The town sends one member to parliament, who is chosen by all the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the mayor is the returning officer. The number of parliamentary electors, on the register in 1837, was 324; of municipal electors, 275; and the borough has usually been considered as an open and unshackled one. Amount of assessed taxes, in 1830, £1,356 5s. 9d. Average annual revenue of the borough, £750; expenditure £600. The corporation has no debt. The principal trades now carried on in Abingdon, are those of malting and carpeting. Leland refers to a considerable manufactory of clothing as carried on at Abingdon, and indeed says expressly that the town "standeth by clothing;" but this had declined even before the time of Queen Mary. During the late war, it was a place of considerable trade in sail-cloth and sackings; but owing to the competition of the establishments in the north of England and in Scotland, this source of employment has materially diminished. The sacking manufactory, however, is again on the increase, the poor rates of the burgh are decreasing, and the general prospects of the town are improving. The market-days are Monday, chiefly for corn, and Friday, which latter, however, is rather a nominal market-day, or the day when corn sold on the Monday is delivered. Fairs for horses and horned cattle are held on the first Monday in Lent, the 6th of May, 20th June, 5th August, 19th September, Monday before old Michaelmas, statute, and the 11th December. Races are held here in September.—From its connection, by canal navigation, with Bath, London, and Bristol, this town is well-calculated for inland traffic. A branch railway is contemplated betwixt this place and the Great Western railway, which it will join in the parish of Didcott. Pop., in 1801, 4,356; in 1831, 5,259. Houses 1,206. Acres 3,930. A. P. £9,023. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,911.—The Abingdon poor-law union embraces a district of 77 square miles, containing 38 parishes, with a population, in 1831, of 16,674. The average annual expenditure for the poor in this district during the three years preceding the union, was £14,467; expenditure, in 1838, £8,335. A work-house has lately been erected at Abingdon for this union, at an expense of about £3,500.

History.—Abingdon was a city of considerable importance in the time of the Britons, and distinguished as a royal residence. By the Saxons it was called Scheovesham; and the learned annotator on Camden supposes it to be the place called, in the Saxon Chronicle, Cloveshoo, where two synods were held in 742 and 822. The 'old book of Abendon,' a manuscript in the Cottonian library, says, that

"Shovesham was, in ancient times, a famous city, goodly to behold, full of riches, encompassed with very fruitful fields, green meadows, spacious pastures, and flocks of cattle abounding with milk: that the king kept his court here; and hither people resorted whilst consultations were depending about the greatest and most weighty affairs of the kingdom." During the civil wars it was garrisoned by the king till the retreat of the royal forces to Oxford in 1644, when Waller's army entered it, and committed many excesses. It gives the title of earl to the family of Bertie. It was the birth-place of Sir John Mason, ambassador at the court of France, and of the late Lord Colchester.

ABINGER, anciently called Abingworth, a parish in the hund. of Wotton, union of Dorking, Surrey; 4½ miles south-west of Dorking. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 8s. 1½d.; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. The church contains some ancient monuments. Charity bequeathed to the poor of this parish, by Lady Evelyn, amounts to the annual sum of £8 19s. 7d. The annual sum of £9 is also given, partly for the same purpose, and partly for the apprenticing of children, by the bequest of Henry Smith, in 1627. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 767. Houses 105. Acres 9,780. A. P. £3,152. Poor rates, in 1837, £499.

ABINGHALL, a parish in the hund. of St. Briavell, union of Westbury, Gloucestershire; 5 miles north-north-west of Newnham; and 3½ miles south of the post-road from Gloucester to Ross. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Hereford, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £118 5s. 9d. per annum; gross income £142. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Probyn, archdeacon of Llandaff. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 235. Houses 43. Acres 860. A. P. £1,132. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

ABINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Spelhoe, union and county of Northampton; 1½ mile east-north-east of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Thursby, Esq. The rent of church-lands in this parish amounts to £16. There are two small charities to the poor. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 155. Houses 22. Acres 1,190. A. P. £2,401. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

ABINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Chilford, union of Linton, Cambridgeshire; 2½ miles north-west by west of Linton, and 1 mile to the east of the post-road from Newmarket to Bishop Stortford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 16s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £118; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, T. Mortlock, Esq. Anciently, a market was held here on Fridays. Tithes commuted in 1801. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 382. Houses 68. Acres 1,500. A. P. £1,881. Poor rates, in 1837, £210.

ABINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the same hund. and union, 2½ miles north-west from Linton, and immediately to the north of the above parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 6s. 5½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £95; gross income £87. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pern. The following notice of this parish appears in Cole's MSS., No. 5802: "In this parish is an estate or two belonging to Clare Hall in Cambridge, one of which was given to that college by John of Bolton, with this condition, that every first Sunday in Lent, one of the college, who was in orders, should perform divine service there: which

is still observed, and one of the fellows goes upon that day and preaches a sermon, for which the vicar is paid for the use of his pulpit 6s. 8d., and the same to the poor of the parish, which is called Bolton's dole. This is my native parish; and in the church and churchyard lie several of my relations." Pop. in 1801, 185; in 1831, 253. Houses 58. Acres 1,120. A. P. £1,515. Poor rates, in 1837, £147.

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY, or **ABINGTON-PICOTTS**, a parish in the hund. of Armington, Royston union, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles west-north-west from Royston, and 2 miles west of the post-road from Rutford to Huntingdon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £16 2s. 3½d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, M. G. F. Pigott, Esq. Church dedicated to St Michael. Here was anciently a market on Fridays. The parish was inclosed pursuant to an act passed in 1770. Pop. in 1801, 177; in 1831, 259. Houses 38. Acres 1,260. A. P. £1,575. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

AB-KETTLEBY, a parish in the hund. of Framland, Melton-Mowbray union, county of Leicester; 3½ miles north-west by north from Melton-Mowbray, and on the post road from that town to Nottingham. It contains the townships of Ab-Kettleby and Holwell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 10s. 5d. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. T. Bingham. Pop. in 1801, 254; in 1831, 331. Houses 70. Acres 2,920. A. P. £1,678. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

ABLINGTON, a tything in the parish of Bibury, Gloucestershire; 5½ miles north-north-west from Fairford, and 1½ from Bibury. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 103.

ABNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, Derbyshire; 4½ miles north-east from Tideswell. Pop. in 1801, 145; in 1831, 112. Houses 23. A. P. £991.

ABRAM, a township in the parish of Wigan, county-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-north-east from Newton-in-Makerfield, on the Newton and Wigan railroad. A church has recently been built here. Pop. in 1801, 475; in 1831, 511. Houses 84. Acres 1,790. A. P. £3,339.

ABRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Lambourne, county of Essex; 4½ miles south from Epping, on the road from Chipping-Ongar to Walthamstow. A fair is held here, June 2d.

ABSON, **ABSTON**, or **ABBOTSTON**, a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Pucklechurch, Chipping-Sodbury union, county of Gloucester; 7 miles east by north from Bristol. It includes the hamlets of Wick, Berdwick, Church-Eight, and Holybrook. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Pucklechurch, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. The manor of Abson anciently belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury; it was afterwards annexed to the see of Bath and Wells, but purchased by Henry VIII. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 824. Houses 159. Acres 2,170. A. P. £5,219. Poor rates, in 1837, £283.—Above the village of Abson, rises a rocky perpendicular hill to the height of above 200 feet, consisting of alternate strata of limestone and petrosilex. In the vicinity are vestiges of an ancient camp.—At Toghil, in this parish, Sir Ralph Hopton defeated the parliamentary forces in 1643. The battle lasted nearly twelve hours.

ABTHORPE, a parish and village in the hund. and union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 3 miles west-south-west from Towcester. It comprehends the hamlets of Charlock and Foscoate. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated in the parliamentary return at £60 per annum; gross income £241. Patron,

in 1835, the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Silk stockings were formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent; but the trade has greatly declined of late years. Pop. in 1801, 393; in 1831, 477. Houses 88. Acres 1,960. A. P. £2,327. Poor rates, in 1837, £349.

ABURY. See **AVEBURY**.

ABY, a parish, united to Belleau in 1732, in the marsh division of Calceworth hund., parts of Lindsey, and union of Louth, Lincolnshire; 2½ miles north-west from Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Belleau, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. In 1801, including the hamlet of Greenfield, it contained a pop. of 122; in 1831, 204. Houses 42. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,184. Poor rates, in 1837, £174.

ACASTER-MALBIS, or **OVER-ACASTER**, a parish, including a township of the same name, partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, east riding of York, and partly in the ainsty of the city of York, union of York; 3½ miles south of York, and about 1½ mile west of the line of the Northern and Eastern railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £5 6s. 5½d., and in the parliamentary return of 1810 at £32 per annum; gross income £56. The windows of the chancel contain some curious stained glass figures. Patron, in 1835, F. Lawley, Esq. A college, with a provost and two or three fellows, was founded here by Robert Stillington, and dedicated to St Andrew, valued at £27 13s. 4d. per annum, nett. By the bequest of John Knowles, in 1603, the sum of £35 is yearly given, partly for the instruction of 14 poor children, and partly to the poor of the parish. The town derives its name from the Malbisse family, which flourished here for several centuries after the Norman conquest. Pop. in 1831, 707. Acres 4,500. A. P. £2,476. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

ACASTER-SELBY, or **NETHER-ACASTER**, a township on the river Ouse, in that part of the parish of Stillington which lies within the ainsty of the city of York. It is about 3 miles south of Over-Acaster, and 7 north-north-west from Selby, to the abbots of which place it belonged: hence its name. Tanner says: "A college for a provost and two or three fellows, one of whom was to teach school, was founded here by Robert Stillington. It was dedicated to St Andrew; valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £33 10s. 4d. in the whole, and at £27 13s. 4d. per annum clearly; and the next year at £33 8s. 11d. d. clearly; and was granted 2^o Edward VI., to John Hulse and William Pendred." There is a free-school here, with an endowment of £77s. per annum. The Northern and Eastern railway passes within 11 chains of the town. Pop. in 1801, 178; in 1831, 201. Houses 32. Acres 1,360. A. P. £2,017. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

ACCONBURY, or **ACORNBURY**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union and county of Hereford; 4½ miles south from Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Hereford, and a peculiar of that see; rated at £6 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary return at £80; gross income £259: the vicarage of Dewshall and the curacy of Callow, being included in these estimates. Patrons, the governors of Guy's hospital, London. Pop. in 1801, 113; in 1831, 163. Houses 31. Acres 1,470. A. P. £1,058. Poor rates, in 1837, £45. The following is from Tanner's 'Notitia':—"King John gave the forest of Acornbury to Margery, the wife of Walter de Lacy, that she might therein found a nunnery, which she did, about 3 miles south of Hereford, to the honour of the Holy Cross. This priory, or hospital, consisted of a prioress and seven nuns, of the

order of St Austin, and was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £67 13s. 2d. per annum, Dugd.; £75 7s. 5d., d. Speed. It was granted 33rd Henry VIII., to Hugh-ap-Harry." From Sir John Bridges, the manor of Acconbury came to his son Lord Chandos, and was sold with other estates of the family in the last century. The remains of the nunnery have been converted into a farm-house.—There are traces of a Roman camp on the summit of Acconbury hill, which lies to the south of the village.

ACCRINGTON (NEW), a township in the parish of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, union of Haslingden, county-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles east from Blackburn, on the road to Burnley, and 224 from London. A National school was established here in 1806; and a new church in the early English style, with tower and spire, and capable of seating 1,600 persons, was built in 1838. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Swedenborgians. Pop., in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 4,960. The increase in population is attributed to the extension of cotton manufactories. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes on the north within a mile of the town. Houses 861. Acres 2,480. A. P. £4,097. Poor rates, in 1837, £599.

ACCRINGTON (OLD), a parochial chapelry usually included with New Accrington, under the general denomination of Accrington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; of the certified value of 15s., but returned to parliament at £120; gross income £178. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. The town is governed by a resident magistrate and two constables. It is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the different spinning and calico-printing establishments. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1,323. Houses 252. Acres 740. A. P. £1,511. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

ACHURCH. See **THORPE-ACHURCH.**

ACKLAM (EAST), a parish, including a township of the same name, and another called Barthorpe-Leavening, partly in the liberty of St Peter's, partly in the west division of Langbaugh liberty, in the north riding, but chiefly in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south from New Malton. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £5, and in the parliamentary returns at £130 per annum; gross income £114. Patron, the chancellor of York cathedral. It contains, also, two dissenting chapels, one for Wesleyan, the other for Primitive Methodists. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 255; in 1831, of the township, 371, and of the parish, 827. Houses 173. Acres 4,130. A. P. £3,440. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.—The view from Acklam wold is one of the most extensive in the east riding of Yorkshire.—The neighbourhood contains some ancient entrenchments and other British or Roman remains.

ACKLAM (WEST), a parish in the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east from Yarm. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, of the certified value of £17 3s. 4d.; rated at £5, and returned to parliament at £120; gross income, £48. Patron, the archbishop of York. The extended line of the Stockton and Darlington railway passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 102. Houses 21. Acres 1,160. A. P. £1,469. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

ACKLINGTON, a township in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland; 8½ miles south-south-east from Alnwick; on the Coquet river. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 285. Houses, 53. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

ACKLINGTON-PARK, a township adjoining

the above, in the same parish. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 107. Houses 13. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

ACKWORTH, a parish and township in the upper division of Osgoldcross wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire, nominally divided into Upper and Lower Ackworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £22 1s. 0½d.; gross income £425. Patron, the crown. Ackworth is 3½ miles south-south-west from Pontefract, near the high road to Doncaster. It is celebrated for the school belonging to the Society of Friends, some of whom, and among the rest Dr John Fothergill, in 1777, purchased the premises belonging to a founding hospital in this place, with 85 acres of ground adjoining, and established a seminary for the education of 180 boys and 120 girls. There is also a school for the education of 20 children, and an hospital for 6 women, both endowed by Mrs Mary Lowther in 1741. The annual income of this charity is £81 19s. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £65 yearly. A British school has recently been established, and a handsome suite of public rooms erected. Dr. Bradley, chaplain of Charles I., and who attended that monarch on the scaffold, was rector of this parish. Ackworth is said to be one of the most healthy spots in the kingdom. Pop., in 1801, 1,432; in 1831, 1,660. Houses 263. Acres 2,270. A. P. £6,686. Poor rates, in 1837, £559.

ACLE, a parish and village in the hund. of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 11 miles east from Norwich, and 127 from London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £20; gross income £624. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. There are two National schools here. A fair is held here on Midsummer day. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 820. Houses 159. Acres 4,360. A. P. £4,073. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

ACLEY. See **OCLE-LIVERS.**

ACOMB, or **AKEHAM**, a parish in the ainsty of the city of York; 2¼ miles west from York, comprising the townships of Acomb and Knapton. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £3 9s. 2d., and in the parliamentary return at £80; gross income £109. The patronage belonged, in 1835, to T. Tyreman, Esq. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the village. The sum of £5 from Lady Hewley's charity for education, was applied to the education of ten poor children in this parish. Pop. of the township of Acomb, in 1801, 587; in 1831, 762; of the parish, in 1831, 882. Houses 186. Acres 7,330. A. P. £4,930. Poor rates, in 1837, £244. The great North of England railway intersects this parish.—In the neighbourhood is an eminence called Sivers' hill, from a tradition that the body of the emperor Severus was brought from York, where he died, and here consumed to ashes; the remains being collected in a golden urn, or vessel of porphyry stone, and sent to Rome.

ACOMB (EAST), a township in the parish of Bywell St Peter, Northumberland; 2 miles from Corbridge. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 36. Houses 7. Poor rates £9.

ACOMB (WEST), a township in the parish of St John Lee; 1½ miles north-east from Hexham. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes in the immediate neighbourhood of this township. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 523. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

ACORNBURY. See **ACONBURY.**

ACRISE, a parish, partly in the hund. of Folkstone, and partly in that of Loninborough, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, Kent; 5 miles north-north-west from Folkstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £7; gross income

£220. Patron, the crown. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 194. Houses 24. Acres 4,170. A. P. £1,026. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ACTON,* a township in the parish of Weaverham, county-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles west-north-west from Northwich, 29½ by railway from Liverpool, and 68 from Birmingham. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 335. Houses 63. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,847. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

ACTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Nantwich, county-palatine of Chester; comprising the townships of Acton, Aston-juxta-Mondrum, Austeron, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Cholmondstone, Cool-Pilate, Eddleston, Faddiley, Hinnull, Hurleston, Newhall, Poole, Stoke, and Worleston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £19 9s. 7d.; gross income £406. The church has some curious windows. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Tollemache. There is a free school here, endowed with £20 per annum; and two National schools. About £17, bequeathed by various testators, is yearly distributed among the poor of the parish; about £12 a-year is appropriated, by the bequest of two members of the Wilbraham family, to apprenticing poor boys of the parish, and from Huxley's charity, £40 is distributed yearly in sums of £5 each to four poor women, and the remainder appropriated to the apprenticing of poor girls. During the civil war, Acton church and Dorfold hall were successively garrisoned by the king's and the parliamentary forces. Dorfold hall, in this parish, built in 1616, is a fine remain of the architecture of the early part of the 17th century. It is built of dark brick, with massy chimneys and large bay windows. The great hall contains some rich plaster ornaments in a fine state of preservation, and is still allowed to remain in its original condition. The Nantwich branch of the Chester canal passes through this parish, and the line of the proposed railway to St George's harbour, Denbighshire. Pop. of the parish, in 1821, 3,777; in 1831, 3,928. Houses 710. Acres 7,200. A. P. £25,288. Pop. of the township of Acton, in 1831, 309. Houses 62. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,285. Poor rates, in 1837, £220.

ACTON, a village and parish in the Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Brentford, Middlesex; 8½ miles west from St Paul's, London, and 1 south of the Great Western railway. It includes the hamlets of East Acton and Friar's Place. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £14; gross income £1,018. Patron, the bishop of London. It was enlarged and repaired in 1825. An Independent chapel was erected here in 1815, and there is a Roman Catholic place of worship. The village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a gently sloping eminence. It chiefly consists of one long street. The houses are in general old, but some of the wealthier inhabitants of the metropolis have their country-residences here. The goldsmiths' company have an alms-house in Acton for the maintenance of ten men and ten women. There is also a public school for the orphan sons of the clergy here. By the bequest of Edward Dickinson, Esq., in 1791, the third part of the interest of £5,000 is annually distributed among three poor and industrious couples married in Acton church during the preceding year; £10 per annum for the education of poor children was bequeathed by Lady Conway; a charity school, supported by voluntary subscription, was established in 1806; £73 are annually appropriated to the clothing

of poor people belonging to the parish; and several smaller sums are given for other charitable purposes. Acton is governed by a chief magistrate, two head-boroughs, and a constable. There are some aperient springs here, which were in much repute about the middle of last century. It is proposed to carry a branch line from this place to Paddington canal basin, the length of which will be 4 miles, 44 chains.

—The village of East Acton is agreeably situated about 1½ mile from Acton. Richard Baxter, the celebrated nonconformist divine, and Sir Matthew Hale, resided for many years in this village; the former in a house near the church. Pop., in 1801, 1,425; in 1831, 2,453. Houses 428. Acres 2,260. A. P. £11,321. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,161.

ACTON, a township in the parish of Felton, Northumberland; 7½ miles south from Alnwick; containing, with the hamlet of Old Felton, a population of 113 in 1801; and of 101 in 1831. Houses 22. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

ACTON, a township in the parish of Featherstone, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles west from Pontefract. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 51. Houses 12. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,199. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

ACTON, or AKETON, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-east by north from Sudbury. Living, a vicarage formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £255. Patron, in 1835, Earl Howe. There is a National school here. A fair is held here on July 6th. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 565. Houses 22. A. P. £3,035. Poor rates, in 1837, £467.

ACTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the Worcester division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Bromyard, county of Worcester; 3 miles south-east from Bromyard, and 1½ east of the post-road from Bromyard to Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £4; gross income £377. Patron, in 1835, Mrs Cowpland. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 239. Houses 43. Acres 1,600; of which 130 were under hops in 1837. A. P. £1,615. Poor rates, in 1837, £217.

ACTON-BURNELL, a parish and township in the hund. of Condevor, union of Atcham, Shropshire; 7½ miles south of Shrewsbury. It includes the chapelries of Acton-Pigott, and Ruckley with Langley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 10s.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, Sir Edward Smythe. There is a National school here. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built in the 13th century, which belonged to the family of Burnell. The walls are very thick, and adorned with five battlements and rows of curiously carved windows. A parliament was held here by Edward I. in 1283, on which occasion the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which was in existence lately. The hall of the castle, where the lords sat, was 183 feet long by 41 broad. It was in this parliament that the statute, known by the name of the statute of Acton-Burnell, was made for the purpose of enforcing the *statutum de mercatoribus*. It appoints the mode in which a statute-merchant is to be made, and by whom; fixes the manner of seizing and valuing goods for the payment of debts; in what cases the debtor shall be imprisoned, and how maintained in prison; when sureties shall be compelled to pay the debts of their principals, and when they are to be exempted, &c. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 381. Houses 61. Acres 2,650. A. P. £1,824. Poor rates, in 1837, £179.

ACTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Runcorn, county-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles south-west from Warrington, on the Birmingham railway.

* This name is traced by some to the Saxon word, *ac*, signifying an oak; and is supposed to designate places which in former times, abounded with timber of this species. See *ACKWORTH*.

Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 149. Houses 24. Acres 780. A. P. £1,826. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

ACTON IRON. See **IRON ACTON.**

ACTON-PIGOTT. See **ACTON-BURNELL.**

ACTON-REYNOLD, a township in the parish of Shawbury, Shropshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Shrewsbury, on the road to Whitchurch. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 173. Houses 30. Acres 690. A. P. £1,442.

ACTON-ROUND, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgnorth, Shropshire; 3 miles south from Much-Wenlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued in the parliamentary return at £59; gross income £74. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Acton. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 203. Houses 37. Acres 3,040. A. P. £1,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £81.

ACTON-SCOTT, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Church-Stretton, Shropshire; 3 miles south from Church-Stretton, near a branch of the Teme. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 10s. Patron, in 1835, Mrs S. Stackhouse. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 204. Houses 33. Acres 930. A. P. £1,397. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

ACTON-TRUSSELL, a township and parochial chapelry in the parish of Baswick, county of Stafford; 3 miles north-north-east from Penkridge. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Bednall united, and a peculiar of the dean of Lichfield; of the certified value of £14, and valued in the parliamentary return at £95; gross income £247. Patron, in 1835, G. Molineux, Esq. The Stafford and Worcester-shire canal and river Trent pass through this township. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, with the township of Bednall, 551. Houses 108. Acres 1,400. A. P. £2,698. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

ACTON-TURVILLE, a chapelry in the parish of Tormarton, Gloucestershire; 6 miles east of Chipping-Sudbury, on the road from Bristol to Malmesbury. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, subordinate to the rectory of Tormarton. Patron, the vicar of Tormarton. A stone-building, dedicated to the Virgin, in the centre of the town, was formerly used as a sanctuary. There is a foot-post to Luckington. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 236. Houses 48. Acres 940. A. P. £1,264. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

ADBASTON. See **ADBASTON.**

ADBEER, a hamlet in the parish of Trent, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-east by north from Yeovil. A chapel here was demolished during the Civil war.

ADBOLTON, formerly a parish, now a hamlet, in the parish of Holme-Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east from Nottingham, near the Grantham canal. The living was a rectory, rated at £2 13s. 9d.

ADDERBURY (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east from Deddington, and 78 from London, on the post-road from Bicester to Banbury. It comprises the chapelries of Little Barford, or Barford-St-John, and Badicott, the townships of East and West Adderbury, and the hamlet of Milton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £21 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £321; and in the patronage of New College, Oxford. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of New College, Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1766; those of Little Barford in 1793. The church is a fine Gothic structure, with a lofty steeple. There are also three dissenting chapels. There is a school here, founded in 1589. About £215 are appropriated from the rents of the feoffees lands, to the relief of the poor. The Oxford canal, and the Cher-

well, pass through this parish. Pop., in 1821, 2,277 in 1831, 2,473. Houses 491. Acres 6,380. A. P. £4,705. Poor rates, in 1837, £458.—In the reign of Charles I., Adderbury gave the title of baron to Wilmot, earl of Rochester.

ADDERBURY (WEST), a township in the above parish; 2 miles north from Deddington. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 397. Houses 95. A. P. £2,748. Poor rates, in 1837, £216.

ADDERLEY, a parish in the Drayton division of the hund. of Bradford North, union of Drayton, Shropshire; 4 miles north of Market-Drayton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £11 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, in 1829, H. C. Cotton, Esq. There is a small foundation in this parish for the education of poor children. The Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal runs through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 468. Houses 73. Acres 2,260. A. P. £5,603. Poor rates, in 1837, £236.

ADDERMINTON. See **ADMINOTON.**

ADDERSTONE, a township in the chapelry of Bambrough, Northumberland; 3 miles south-east by south from Belford; on the post-road from Berwick to Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 322. Houses 55. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

ADDETON. See **ADWALTON.**

ADDINGHAM, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Penrith; containing the townships of Gamblesby, Glassonby, Hunsonby with Winkisle, and Little Salkeld. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £9 4s. 7d.; gross income £263. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. It was held by the celebrated Dr Paley from 1792 to 1795. There is an endowed school here, which is free to the whole parish. In 1821 it was attended by from 40 to 60 children. The endowment amounts to £70 a-year. About £13 are yearly distributed to the poor, from the rent of land, and the interest of another small charity. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 719. Houses 132. Acres 9,520.—The Maiden way, as it is called, an ancient Roman road, runs through this parish; also the river Eden.—At Little Salkeld there is a Druidical monument, commonly called Long Meg and her daughters, consisting of 67 stones arranged in a circle of 350 feet diameter.

ADDINGHAM, a parish and township, partly in the wapentake of Claro, and partly in that of Staincliffe, Skipton union, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by south of Ripton. The parish includes part of the township of Beamsley. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 7s. 8d., in the parliamentary return at £122 18s. 10d.; gross income £133. The church is much admired for its fine situation. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Mary Cunliffe. There are here a Methodist chapel, and a Quaker meeting-house; also two National schools. The village of Addingham, in 1838, contained two worsted, one woollen, and two cotton-mills, employing 472 hands. The river Wharfe flows through this parish. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 1,157; in 1831, 2,179, and of the parish, 2,251. Houses 446. Acres 4,310. A. P. £8,117. Poor rates, in 1837, £410.

ADDINGRAVE, a hamlet in the parish of Oakley, Buckinghamshire. It had formerly a chapel-of-ease, which is now in ruins.

ADDINGTON, a parish in the hund., union and county of Buckingham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west from Winslow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £200. There is a small benefaction of land for the repairs of the church. Patron, in 1835,

J. Poulet, Esq. The sum of £19 ls. 8d. is yearly applied to the purposes of educating and apprenticing poor boys belonging to the parish. The Gallows gap in this parish marks the site of the gallows erected by one of the family of Molines, who, as lord of the barony, possessed power over the life and limb of culprits. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 72. Houses 14. Acres 1,320. A. P. £3,101. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

ADDINGTON, a parish and township in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, Malling union, Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Maidstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £305. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. J. W. Stratford. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 206. Houses 43. Acres 920. A. P. £1,236. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.—There is a Druidical monument in the parish.—There is a singular land-spring in this parish, which breaks out with great impetuosity every seven or eight years.

ADDINGTON, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Wallington, Croydon union, county of Surrey; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east from Croydon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £4 16s. 5d.; gross income £206. Patron, in 1835, the archbishop of Canterbury, who has a seat, called Addington, in the vicinity, which was purchased in 1807 by Dr Sutton, then archbishop of Canterbury, with the funds arising from the sale of the archiepiscopal palace at Croydon. There is a daily and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 463. Houses 73. Acres 3,210. A. P. £4,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £220. The manor of Addington is held by the singular tenor of making and presenting to the king, at his coronation, a mess of pottage. It originated in a grant to Tezelin, cook to William the Conqueror. The archbishop of Canterbury is now the claimant of this service. The Croydon railway passes about 2 miles to the west of the township.—In the neighbourhood of the town there are a number of low tumuli clustered together. The largest is about 40 feet in diameter.

ADDINGTON (GREAT), a parish and township in the hund. of Huxloe, Thrapston union, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 12s. 8d.; gross income £330. Tithes commuted in 1803. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. James Tyley. The Northampton canal passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 282. Houses 58. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,590. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

ADDINGTON (LITTLE), a parish and township, in the same hund. and union; lying to the south of the above, and within a mile of the post-road from Bedford to Kettering, Higham-Ferrers. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 12s., and in the parliamentary return at £50; gross income £260. Tithes commuted. Patron, in 1835, T. Sanderson, Esq. There is a free school with a small endowment here. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 264. Houses 59. Acres 1,170. A. P. £999. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

ADDLE, a parish in the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire, comprising the townships of Addle-cum-Eccup and Arthington, and the hamlets of Breary and Cookridge. It is 4 miles north-west from Leeds, and within the parliamentary borough-boundaries of that town. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £16 3s. 4d.; gross income £658. The church is thought to be one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture extant. Patron,

in 1835, Major General Davy. There is a free school here with a small endowment, and a National school. By the bequest of Thomas Kirk in 1701, the sum of £73 10s. is annually distributed to the poor of the parish. There are also two other inconsiderable charities. There is a small flax-mill. Pop., in 1801, 1,028; in 1831, 1,063. Houses 189. Acres 6,350. A. P. £7,370. Poor rates of Addle-cum-Eccup, in 1837, £275.—The remains of a Roman town were discovered in the adjacent moor in 1702, and a vast number of antiquities have since been discovered. It is supposed to be the ancient Burgodunum.

ADDLETHORPE, a parish and township in the marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsay, Spilaby union, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Alford, and 4 north-east of Burgh. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 12s. 2d., and in the parliamentary return at £63; gross income £85. Patron, in 1835, the crown. There is a daily and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 175. Houses 37. Acres 1,170. A. P. £3,279. Poor rates, in 1837, £239.

ADFORTON, a township in the parish of Leintwardine, union of Knighton, Herefordshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west from Ludlow, and 2 north-west of Wigmore. In 1801, it contained, including the hamlets of Payton and Grange, a pop. of 214; in 1831, 218. Houses 47. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

ADISHAM, a parish in the hund. of Downshamford, lathe of St Augustine, Bridge union, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south from Wingham. Living, a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Staple, in the dio. of Canterbury, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon; rated at £28 3s. 1d.; gross income £1,000. Patron, in 1835, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a large cruciform edifice, in the early style of English architecture. By the will of the Rev. John Palmer in 1817, half the interest of £400 is distributed to the poor of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 390. Houses 53. Acres 1,810. A. P. £1,903. Poor rates, in 1837, £384.

ADLESTROP, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of Slaughter hund., Stow-in-the-Wold union, Gloucestershire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north from Stow-in-the-Wold. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Broadwell, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. Tithes commuted in 1775. There are two daily and Sunday National schools here. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 196. Houses 40. Acres 1,320. A. P. £2,199. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

ADLINGFLEET, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, Goole union, west riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles south-east of Howden, and near the junction of the Ouse and Trent; comprising the townships of Adlingfleet, Fockerby, Hal-denby, and Eastoft. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £9 12s. 11d.; gross income £284. Tithes commuted in 1767. Patron, in 1835, the crown. In 1743, Mary Ramsden bequeathed £200 for the purpose of apprenticing boys and educating girls in this parish. There is also a National school here. Pop. of the village, in 1801, 203; in 1831, 218. Houses 45. Acres 1,680. A. P. £1,773. Poor rates, in 1837, £68. Pop. of the parish, in 1821, 431; in 1831, 478. Houses 92. Acres 4,580. A. P. £5,986. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

ADLINGTON, a township in the parish of Prestbury, Macclesfield union, county-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-west from Macclesfield. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are silk-weavers. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,066. Houses 197. Acres 3,350. A. P. £5,731. Poor rates, in 1837,

£548.—There are valuable mines of coal and flagstone in the neighbourhood.—Addington hall withstood the parliamentary forces 14 days in 1645. Near it is a domestic chapel of the family of Leigh.

ADLINGTON, a township in the parish of Stan-dish, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles north from Wigan, 1 east of the Wigan and Preston railway. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 1,082. Houses 208. Acres 990. A. P. £2,586. Poor rates, in 1837, £200. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners.

ADMARSH, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned to parliament at £32 13s. 4d.; gross income £47. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Lancaster. The church has recently been enlarged. There is a National school here.

ADMINGTON, or **ADDERMINTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Queinton, Gloucestershire; 6½ miles north-east from Chipping-Camden. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 177. Houses 39.

ADMISTON, or **ATHELHAMPTON**, a parish in the hund. of Piddletown, Dorchester division, union of Dorchester, county of Dorset; 6½ miles east-north-east from Dorchester. Living, a rectory united to that of Burleston, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £2, and returned to parliament at £150; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. This place is said to have been at one period the principal residence of the kings of Wessex. The Piddle flows through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 67. Houses 14. Acres 290. A. P. £1,773. Poor rates, in 1837, £21.

ADPAR, a town and borough in the parish of Llandyfriog, hund. of Troedysaur, Cardiganshire; 10 miles east by south of Cardigan, and 15 north-west of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Teifi, opposite the town of Newcastle Emlyn, in the parish of Cennarth, Carmarthenshire, with which it is connected by a bridge. The two towns have a common post-office and market, and are separated merely by the county and parochial divisions. Adpar with Emlyn contributes with Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Tregaron, to return one member to parliament. It is stated by Lord Glenbervie to have been a borough by prescription. The petty-sessions are held here for Adpar-Emlyn, and also for Newcastle district. The town has no trade of any consequence; but it forms a very important central point for the sale of cattle for the English market. Eleven cattle-fairs are held in the year. In the spring, the sea-side barley of Cardiganshire, which is of high repute, is sold here for seed; and the town forms a sort of petty metropolis which supplies the surrounding district with groceries, draperies, and other shop-goods. The inhabitants are principally tradesmen, shopkeepers, mechanics, and a few farmers. The average rent of land, in the neighbourhood of the town, is £3 per acre; apart from the town it is about 15s. per acre. Labourers' wages are low, being from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per week in summer; the labourers finding their own food. Pop. estimated, in 1831, at 533. Amount of assessed taxes, in 1831, £49.

ADSTOCK, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 3 miles north from Winslow, on the road to Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 16s. 3d.; gross income £260. Tithes commuted in 1797. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Lincoln. There is a tradition, that in the time of the plague, Buckingham and Winslow being much infested by it, a market was kept here for some time. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 445. Houses 90. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,882. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

ADSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of Canons-Ashby, Northamptonshire; 6½ miles west-north-west from Towcester. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, returned to parliament at £50. Here is a free school for boys. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 166. Houses 40. Acres 1,190. A. P. £1,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

ADUR (THE), a river in Sussex, rising to the south-west of Horsham, passing Bramber, and falling into Shoreham bay, after a southerly course of about 25 miles. It is navigable to Binesbridge. A new harbour is projected near its mouth.

ADVENT, or **ST ADVEN**, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Lanteglos, now a distinct parish in the hund. of Lesnewth, Camelford union, Cornwall; 2 miles south from Camelford. Living, subordinate to the rectory of Lanteglos, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter. A copper-mine is wrought here. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 244. Houses 50. Acres 4,020. A. P. £1,396. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ADWALTON, or **ADDEBTON**, a hamlet in the township of Drighlington, parish of Birstall, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east by south from Bradford. A market was formerly held here, but it is now disused. Fairs, however, are held here on the 26th of January, 26th of February, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursdays, and every alternate Thursday thence to Michaelmas, for horses, sheep, pedlary, and tin-ware.—A battle was fought on Adwalton moor in 1642, between the earl of Newcastle and the parliamentary forces under Fairfax, in which the latter were defeated.

ADWELL, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, Thame union, county of Oxford; 2 miles south-east from Tetesworth, and 14 from Oxford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £4 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary return at £70; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, Mrs F. Webb. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 48. Houses 11. Acres 500. A. P. £795. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.—Adwell-Cop, in this neighbourhood, is an ancient entrenchment supposed to have been constructed by the Danes when they burnt Oxford in 1010.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a parochial chapelry in the wapentake of Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles north-north-east from Rotherham, on the river Dearne, and within about a mile of the spot where the North Midland railway crosses the Dearne and Dove canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, subordinate to the vicarage of Wath; rated at £20 5s., and in the parliamentary return at £40. The church is of considerable antiquity. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 145. Houses 30. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,375. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, a parish in the same wapentake and union; 4 miles north-west of Doncaster, on the post-road to Pontefract, comprising the townships of Adwick-le-Street, Hamphall, and Stubbs. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £364. Patron, in 1835, J. Fullerton, Esq. The adjunct to the name of this place is derived from its situation on a Roman road. There are two National schools here. The sum of £16 10s. is annually given for the education of ten poor children of this parish, by the bequest of the Rev. W. Hedges in 1811. Pop. of the township, in 1831, 382. Houses 79. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 284; in 1831, 536. Houses 101. Acres 2,950. A. P. £4,456. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

AERON (THE). See **ABERAEON**.

AFF-PUDDLE, or **AFFONDELL**, a parish and township in the south division of Blandford, hund.

of Hundred's-Barrow, Wareham union, county of Dorset; 8 miles east by north from Dorchester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Dorset, formerly in the dio. of Bristol, and now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 14s. 9d., and in the parliamentary return at £55 11s. 5d.; gross income £64. Patron, in 1835, J. Frampton, Esq. The hamlets and farms in this parish—which is intersected by the Piddle—are Pallington, Briants Puddle, Okers Wood, Rogers Hill, Trope, and Waddock. There is a free school here with a small endowment, and a Sunday National school. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 442. Houses 82. Acres 4,940. A. P. £2,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

AGDEN, a township in the parish of Malpas, co. palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-east of Malpas, on the road to Whitechurch. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 104. Houses 16. Acres 670. A. P. £619. Poor rates, in 1837, £30.

AGDEN, a township partly in the parish of Rosethorn, but chiefly in that of Bowdon, co. palatine of Chester; 2½ miles south-west of Altrincham. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 99. Houses 12. Acres 670. A. P. £1,026. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

AGEL-THORPE, or AYLETHORPE, a township in the parish of Coverham, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west of Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 188. Houses 20. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,946.

AGLIONBY, a township in the parish of Warwick, Cumberland; 2½ miles east of Carlisle, and about 1 north of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 107. Houses 20.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNES (St), a parochial chapelry and market-town, situated on the Bristol channel, in the hund. of Pyder, union of Truro, western division of the county of Cornwall; 9 miles north-west of Truro. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Perran in Sabulo, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £33. Patron, the dean and chapter of Exeter. Church dedicated to St Agnes, and built about 1482. There is a free school here; also a British school with 500 scholars, and places of worship for the Congregationalists, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; and courts for the duchy are annually held here. The market-day is Thursday; a fair is annually held on the 30th of April. The harbour can only be entered at high water, but is capable of receiving a few vessels of 100 tons burthen. A considerable trade in coal, lime, and slate, is conducted with Ireland and Wales. The inhabitants are chiefly miners, the town being situated in a rich mining district for tin and copper. In the Wheal-Fowan, the principal copper-mine, above 800 men are employed. Opie, the celebrated painter, was born at St Agnes in 1761. Pop., in 1801, 4,061; in 1831, 6,642. Houses 1,091. The increase in the population of this parish is attributed to the number and magnitude of the mines now worked here: 944 labourers, 20 years old, are returned as employed in the mines. Acres 8,660. A. P. £9,929. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,210.—St Agnes' beacon, in this neighbourhood, rises to the height of 664, or according to the Trigonometrical survey, 621 feet above the level of the sea.—St. Agnes' well is situated near the site of an ancient chapel in a small vale, called Chapel-Comb.—This parish also contains a vast entrenchment constructed with great skill and labour. It seems to be of British origin, and was probably intended as a defence of St Agnes' beacon and the mines of the neighbourhood.

AGNES (St). See SCILLY ISLANDS.

AIGHTON, a township in the parish of Mitton, co. palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles west-south-west

of Clitheroe. There is an alms-house and free school here; and the Roman Catholic college of Stoneyhurst is in the immediate neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, including that of the hamlets of Bailey and Chaigley, 810; in 1831, 1,980; the large increase being chiefly attributable to the extension of the cotton-factories here. Houses 286. Acres 5,780. A. P. £5,084. Poor rates, in 1837, £408.

AIKBAR, a township in the parish of Finghall, north riding of York; 5 miles north-east of Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 53. Houses 5. Acres 750. Poor rates, in 1837, £32.

AIKE, a township, partly in the parish of Lockington, and partly in that of St John, Beverley, east riding of York; 6 miles north by east from Beverley, on the Beverley and Barmston Drain. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 86. Houses 17. Acres 630. A. P. £648. Poor rates, in 1837, £40.

AIKTON, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland; 8 miles south-west of Carlisle; it is in the union of Wigton, and comprises the townships of Aikton, Biglands, Gamelsby, Wampool, and Wiggonby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £14 13s. 1½d.; gross income £550. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Lonsdale. There is a school here endowed by Margaret Hodgson in 1792, in which poor children are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. The annual revenue amounts to £175 15s., and the expenditure to about £95. The schoolmaster's salary is £40. Pop. of the township of Aikton, in 1801, 185; in 1831, 261. Houses 53. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 755. Houses 150. Acres 5,270. A. P. £5,174. Poor rates, in 1837, £362.

AILESBUURY. See AYLESBURY.

AILESWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, Northamptonshire; 4½ miles west of Peterborough, near the Nen river. Pop., in 1831, 289. Houses 56. A. P. £1,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

AINDERBY-MYERS, or AINDERBY-IN-THE-MIRE, a joint township with Holby, in the parish of Hornby, north riding of York; 3½ miles south by east from Catterick; on the post-road from Richmond to Boroughbridge. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 90. Houses 15. A. P. £1,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

AINDERBY-QUERNHOW, a township in the parish of Pickhill, north riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles north-west of Boroughbridge, on the post-road to Richmond. Houses 24. Acres 330. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, a parish in the wapentake of East Gilling, union of Northallerton, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east of Northallerton, and about 2 west of the Great North of England railroad; comprising the townships of Ainderby-Steeple, Morton-upon-Swale, Thirtoft, and Warlaby. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary return at £142 6s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patron, the crown. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 78; in 1831, 302; of the parish, in 1821, 768; in 1831, 806. Houses 173. Acres 4,300. A. P. £8,665. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

AINSTABLE, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, Cumberland; 11 miles north-east of Penrith, and about 4 east of the post-road from Carlisle to Penrith. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8 8s. 2½d., and in the parliamentary return at £127 1s.; gross income £225. Vicarial tithes commuted in 1818. Patron, in 1835, R. L. Ross, Esq. There is a small endowed school at Ainstable. The endowment consists of a piece of land, let, in 1820, at £7 10s., and

the interest of £15. Dr John Leake, founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, was a native of this parish. There is also a subscription-school here. The pop., including that of the hamlet of Rushcroft, in 1801, was 444; in 1831, 569. Houses 117. Acres 4,119. A. P. £3,668. Poor rates, in 1837, £160. —There was formerly in this parish a convent of Benedictine nuns, at a place called Armathwaite, now Nunnery. It was founded by William Rufus. The grounds around it are celebrated for their picturesque scenery.

AINSTY, a large district of the west riding of Yorkshire, on the south-west of the city of York, annexed to the same in the 27^o of Henry VI., and subject to the lord-mayor and corporation, under the name of the county of the City of York. See YORK. —It is bounded by the rivers Ure, Ouse, and Wharfe; and intersected by the post-road from York to Tadcaster, and the Great Northern railroad.

AINSWORTH, or **COCHERY IN MIDDLETON**, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 9 miles from Manchester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £136. Patron, the rector of Middleton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop., in 1801, 1,240; in 1831, 1,584. Houses 258. Acres 1,090. A. P. £2,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £345.

AINTHORN, or **ANTHORN**, a township in the parish of Bowness, Cumberland; 11 miles north-west of Wighton, on a small lake communicating with Morecombe bay. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 230. Houses 39. A. P. £631.

AINTREE, a township in the parish of Sephton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north-north-east from Liverpool. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 247. Houses 42. In 1801 it was returned with that of the township of Ford, Litherland, and Orrell, at 588. Acres 840. A. P. £1,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

AIRE (THE), a river which takes its rise in some wild moors near Malham, in the north-west quarter of the west riding of Yorkshire. It runs about a mile under ground to Malham cove, and then reappearing, runs east-south-east, past Skipton and Bingley to Leeds; 12 miles below which it receives the Calder. It then assumes a more easterly direction, till below Snaith, when it turns to the north-east, and joins the Ouse, 3 miles south-west of Howden, a little below Armin. It is navigable to Leeds, where it forms a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which runs alongside of it from Gargrave to this point.

AIRTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby, in Malham dale, west riding of Yorkshire. It is on the Aire; 5 miles south-east of Settle. There is a free school here with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 179. Houses 32. Acres 2,790. A. P. £2,056. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

AIRYHOLME, a township in the parish of Hovingham, north riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles west from New Malton. Pop., with that of Hawthorpe, in 1801, 31; in 1831, 42. Houses 4. Acres 690. A. P. £454. Poor rates, in 1837, £21.

AISENBY, or **AYSTENBY**, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, north riding of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 238. Houses 49. Acres 800. A. P. £1,481. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

AISHOLT. See **ASHOLT**.

AISKEW, a township in the parish of Bedale, north riding of Yorkshire; ½ mile north-east from Bedale. Here is a small endowment for the education of eight children. The sum of £17 is annually distributed to the poor of this township. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 586. A. P. £3,289. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

AISSLABY, or **AYSLEBY**, a township in the parish of Eaglescliffe, co.-palatine of Durham; 1½ mile west by north from Yarm, on the Tees river, and a little to the south of the Stockton and Darlington railway. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 143. Houses 123. Acres 1,660. A. P. £3,466. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

AISSLABY, or **AYSLEBY**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, not in charge, but returned to parliament at £45; gross income £87. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs R. Boulby. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 276. Houses 62. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,251. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

AISSLABY, a township, partly in the parish of Whitby, partly in that of Middleton, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west-north-west of Pickering, on the road to Kirby-Ironside. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 402. Houses 90. Acres 2,190. A. P. £2,333. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

AISMUNDERBY, a township in the chapelry of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire. Pop., in 1801, including the townships of Bondgate and Markingfield, 496; in 1831, 655. Houses 142. Acres 2,830. A. P. £2,916. Poor rates, in 1837, £263.

AISTHORPE, or **EAST THORPE**, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 6½ miles north-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Thorpe-le-Fallows, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 10s.; gross income £289. Patron, in 1835, J. Milnes. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 89. Houses 17. Acres 1,150. A. P. £1,088. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

AITS (THE), or **OSIER ISLANDS**, picturesque islets on the Thames, near Richmond.

AKA. See **ROCK**, Northumberland.

AKEBAR. See **AIKBAR**.

AKELD, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland; 2 miles north-west of Wooler, on the road to Kelso. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 171. Houses 35. A. P. £1,503. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

AKELY, or **OAKLEY-CUM-STOCKHOLT**, a parish and township in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 2½ miles north-east of Buckingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 2s. 11d., and returned to parliament at £142 8s. 2d.; gross income £245. Tithes commuted in 1794. The patronage belongs to New college, Oxford. Seven acres of land in this parish are divided among poor families and widows. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 291. Houses 68. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

AKENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 3¼ miles north by west of Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory united with Claydon, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 11s. 5½d. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 119. Houses 22. Acres 1,060. A. P. £1,052. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

ALAN (THE), or **CAMEL**, a river of Cornwall, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, flows through that town, and south to near Bodmin; then turns to the north-east, and falls into the Bristol channel at Padstow; its mouth or estuary forming Padstow harbour.

ALBAN'S (ST), a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, in the liberty and union of St Alban's, county of Hertford; 12½ miles west by south of Hertford, 21 north-west of London, and 6½ north-east of Watford station, on the London and Birmingham railway. It is situated chiefly off the

summit and northern declivity of a hill rising from the Ver, a branch of the Coln; and consists principally of three streets. Many of the houses are ancient, but others, particularly on the new line of road to the southward of the town, are of modern erection.

The town comprises three parishes, all of which are in the archd. of St. Albans and dio. of London. The living of St. Albans is a discharged rectory in the patronage of the Corporation; valued at £10; gross income £111. That of St. Peter's is a vicarage; valued at £9 Os. 10d.; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, the Bishop of Ely. St. Michael's is a discharged vicarage; valued at £10 1s. 8d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, Lord Verulam.—Tanner says:—"At a place called Holmhurst, near the ancient Roman city of Verulam, known after, in the Saxon times, by the name of Verlamceaster, or Watlingceaster. King Offa, A. D. 793, founded a noble abbey for 100 Benedictine monks to the honour of St. Alban, the protomartyr. This monastery had very great privileges and exemptions, and also revenues valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £2,105 7s. 1d. ob. q. Dugd. The church, since made use of as parochial, and great part of the site, were granted, 7th Edward VI., to the mayor and burgesses." Of this magnificent, mitred, parliamentary abbey, "nothing," says Lady Morgan, "now remains but its portal or gateway, with its beautiful pointed arch above, and paved court beneath,—so often trod by the pilgrim feet of votarists of all nations,—so often filled with the gorgeous trains of royal guests, and of princely confraternites. The conventual church, however, though but a fragment of the once magnificent pile, attests the grandeur of the whole, and the perfection of ecclesiastical architecture in England during the middle ages. There is still extant, in the interior, specimens of genuine Saxon architecture, a part of the original building, the rounded arch, the massy tower, and enormous pillar, whose rude but noble simplicity is forcibly contrasted to the elaborated elegance of the Gothic style. Screens of the most minute tabernacle-work, pointed arches, feathery shafts, and a profusion of richly-sculptured tracery, display all the characteristic beauty of that most picturesque and fanciful epoch of the art. The high altar, the after-part of the choir, the chapel of Abbot Rambridge, and that of St. Alban, are the most remarkable. There are also existing beneath the fretted roof of this beautiful abbey church, monuments and tombs well-suited to revive remote associations with great events, and to awaken a poetic nationality in the most phlegmatic temperament. Of these, the tomb of the Protector, Duke of Gloucester, familiarly called the good Duke Humphry, stands on the southern side." The whole church, from east to west, is 600 feet in length. From the west door to the high altar is 411 feet; from thence, including the chapel of the shrine, to the east end of the Lady-chapel, is 189 feet. The breadth of the transept is nearly 32 feet; its extreme length 174; the length of the nave with its aisles, is 74½ feet; height of the nave 65 feet; of the tower 144. The church consists of a nave with two aisles, two transepts, an anti-choir or baptistry separated from the former by a rich screen, and a choir with two aisles opening by two lofty pointed arches into a chapel and presbytery; beyond which, eastward, is the Lady-chapel, built in 1308, and now converted into a school-house. "It has been the privilege of the abbey of St. Albans, and of its historical neighbourhood," says Lady Morgan, "to have fascinated the imaginative, and to have lured to its scenes and time-honoured site, the high-minded, and the intelligent of all ages. There was a spell hovering over the ruined fragments of ancient Verulam, which led the poetical and the

philosophical alike to wander over its site, and to repose within its view. Spenser assumed the character of its presiding genius, to sing its grandeur and melancholy glory:—

I was that city, which the garland wore
Of Britain's pride, delivered unto me
By Roman victory, which it wore of yore,
Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
And lie in my own ashes, as ye see.
Verlame I was: what boots it that I was,
Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass.

Ruins of Time.

The wish of Sir Thomas More was to live and die in its neighbourhood; and Bacon chose its little church of St. Michael for his grave, because the ancient pile arose within the precincts of the walls of Verulam. The south wall of the great nave fell lately; and it is estimated that it will require £14,000 to make the repairs necessary to preserve it from total ruin. The Society of Antiquaries has published very splendid illustrative plans, elevations, and sections of the abbey-church of St. Albans.

There are here places of worship for Baptists, Congregationalists, Quakers, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Baptist church in Dagnall-lane was founded in 1675; the Presbyterian, now Unitarian, church, in 1697; the Spier-street Independent church, in 1799. The Society of Friends also have a meeting here. The free grammar-school was chartered by Edward VI. in 1553, and still further endowed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. It would appear, however, that a celebrated school existed here in very early times. Salmon says that Garine, the 20th abbot of St. Albans, and his brother, built a school here, "which had the greatest number of scholars of any in England." The school itself was formerly part of the abbey church; and is said to have been the place of interment of the nobles who fell in the first battle of St. Albans. The annual income of the school, in 1832, was £157. Master's salary £60; number of free scholars 12.—In the Blue-coat school, 35 boys are clothed and educated.—There are three daily and Sunday National schools here; and there are almshouses, called Marlborough buildings, in which 36 decayed men and women are supported, each of whom receives a pension of £10 per annum, founded and endowed by the celebrated Sarah, duchess of Marlborough.—There are twenty-one other almshouses, and numerous charities to the poor.—At a short distance from the town are the remains of the nunnery of Sopwell, founded in 1140 by Abbot Gorham.

This town was incorporated in the 7th of Edward VI. in 1554, by whose charter, and a subsequent one of Charles II., the common council, and governing body of the corporation, consisted of a mayor and 12 aldermen; the other members and officers of the corporation, were a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, and coroner, 24 assistants, with an indefinite number of freemen. St. Albans possesses a liberty or district, which, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters, exercises a jurisdiction peculiar to itself; it includes the parishes of Abbots Langley, Aldenham, Barnet, Sandridge, Redbourne, Codicote, Shephall, Brantfield, Elstree, Sarratt, Hexton, Norton, Ridge, St. Paul's Walden, Northam, Newnham, Brantfield, St. Stephen's, Rickmansworth, and Watford. The principal courts held within the borough are the quarter-sessions, petty-sessions for the liberty, court of record, and court of requests. St. Albans has been represented in parliament from a very early period. Its elective franchise was suspended from the 5th of Edward III. till the 1st of Edward VI., since which time it has returned, and still returns, two members to parliament. The number of electors on the register for 1832, was 657; for 1833, 574. The paramount influence in the borough was

long shared by Earls Spencer and Verulam; but of late years the electors have been left very much to themselves.—The St. Alban's poor-law union comprehends a district of 54 square miles, containing a population, in 1831, of 15,843. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor in this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,868; in 1838, it was only £4,041. With the exception of straw-plat, the only manufactures of St. Albans are carried on in one silk-mill, employing 100 hands. The market-day is Saturday; and there are fairs on March the 25th and 26th, and on the 10th and the 11th of October for servants, horses, cows, and sheep. According to the most recent accounts the town is now stationary, and has little prospect of advancing in wealth or consequence. The nett income of the town, in 1834, was £188 14s. 9d. Assessed taxes for 1831, £1,964. Pop. of the old borough, in 1801, 3,038; in 1831, 4,772. Houses 800. Acres 320. A. P. £20,881. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,880. Pop. of the extended borough, in 1831, 5,771. Houses 996. The liberty of St. Albans does not contribute to the county-rate.

The borough of St. Albans is built near the site of the ancient town of Verulamium, or Verulamium, the Orolanion of Ptolemy, which, according to the Roman historians, was founded by the Britons at an earlier period than London. According to Camden, it is the city or fortress of Cassibelaun, or Cassivellaunus, which was forced by Caesar. Milton calls St. Albans "jugera Cassibelauni." In Nero's reign it ranked as a municipium, or free city, enjoying the privileges of Roman citizenship. Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, surprised it in the reign of Claudius, and put the chief part of the inhabitants to the sword; but it soon recovered from this calamity. In A. D. 293, Albanus, a citizen of Verulam, who had embraced the Christian faith, was beheaded on a hill in the neighbourhood. In 429, Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, held a synod here, to confute the Pelagian heresy. Verulam fell not long after into the hands of the Saxons, but was retaken by the Britons, and again reverted to the Saxons. While yet in ruins after these successive contests, Offa—as already mentioned—founded a monastery or abbey here in honour of St. Alban, whose remains had just been discovered on the spot of his martyrdom. Matthew Paris—who was himself a monk in the abbey of St. Albans—says that Alsinus, the 6th abbot, about 950, built a church on each of the three principal roads leading from the monastery, and that around these the present town of St. Albans gradually arose. Pope Adrian IV. constituted the abbot of St. Albans first abbot in England in order and dignity; and Pope Honorius, in 1218, exempted the abbot from the jurisdiction of the bishop of Lincoln, his diocesan. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1455, between Henry VI. and the duke of York, in which the Lancastrians were defeated. Money is said by Camden to have been coined here in the time of the Romans. On the introduction of printing into England, a press was put up in the abbey of St. Albans, from which issued some of the earliest English specimens of the art. Alexander Neckham, a poet and divine, the celebrated Sir John Mandeville, and Sir John King, and Sir Francis Pemberton, two eminent lawyers, were natives of St. Albans.—The noble family of Grimstone takes the title of Earl from Verulam; as does that of Beauclerc the title of duke from St. Albans.

ALBAN'S HEAD (St.), a remarkable sea-mark, or promontory, on the coast of Dorsetshire, in the parish of Worth-Matavers. On the cliff near the summit, which is 441 feet above sea-mark, are the remains of a chapel, probably of the 12th century.

This place is sometimes called **ST. ADHELM'S** or **ADHELM'S HEAD**.

ALBERBURY, or **ABBERBURY**, a parish comprising the townships of Cruggion, Middleton, and Uppington, in the hund. of Cawrse, and the township of Bausley in the hund. of Deythur, county of Montgomery; and the townships of Alderbury, Benthall with Shrawardine, Eyton, Rowton with Amaston, and Wollaston, in the hund. of Ford, county of Salop. The parish is in the union of Atcham, and 8½ miles west by north of Shrewsbury, on the road to Llanfyllin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £136; gross income £187. It is in the patronage of All Souls' college, Oxford. Bequests to the amount of about £14 yearly have been left to the poor of this parish. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1,204; in 1831, 1,799. Houses 472. That portion of the parish, which is in the county of Salop, comprehends 6,040 acres. A. P. £12,562. Poor rates, in 1837, £319. Tanner says: "Warine, the sheriff of Shropshire, and a great warrior against the Welsh, founded near this place the New Abbey for Black monks of the order of Grandmorst in Limosin, temp. Hen. I. It was suppressed among the alien priories, and bestowed by King Henry VI., ann. reg. 19. at the request of Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, on All Souls' college in Oxford." Some vestiges of this building may still be traced.—Glyn, a hamlet in this parish, was the birth-place of old Parr. His cottage is still standing, and has undergone little alteration since the time he lived in it.

ALBORNE, or **ALNKSBN**, a depopulated hamlet in the hund. of Colneis, Suffolk. "Here," says Tanner, "was a small priory of Austin canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which seems to have been about 1406, or, however, some time before the general suppression, joined and appropriated to the monastery of Woodbridge."

ALBOURN, a parish in Tipnook hund., rape of Bramber, union of Cuckfield, Sussex; 2½ miles north-west from Hurst-Pierpoint. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 14s. 2d.; gross income £271. Patron, in 1835, John Goring, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 362. Houses 52. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,647. Poor rates, in 1837, £294.

ALBRIGHTON, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the Shiffnall division of the hund. of Brimstree, union of Shiffnall, Shropshire; 5 miles south-east by east from Shiffnall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Lichfield; rated at £5 10s.; gross income £851. Alternate patrons, the Company of Haberdashers and the governors of Christ's hospital, London. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and swine, are held here on the first Monday in March, 23d May, and last Monday in June. Charities of about £64 yearly, are distributed to the poor of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 901; in 1831, 1,054. Houses 211. Acres 2,970. A. P. £6,357. Poor rates, in 1837, £289.

ALBRIGHTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, Shropshire; 3½ miles north of Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield, and a peculiar of the dean of Lichfield; gross income £52. It is endowed with £800 royal bounty. Patrons, in 1829, the mayor and chief schoolmaster of Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 96. Houses 9. A. P. £883. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

ALBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Earsham, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 4 miles east by north from Harleston. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £405. All expenses attending the church and other town charges are paid from the rents received for the town estate, which amount to £180 18s. yearly, the balance being applied in aid of the poor rates. The sum of £19 is also laid out every year for the purchase of coals for the poor. Patron, in 1841, the Duke of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 586. Houses 113. Acres 1,430. A. P. £2,393. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

ALBURY, a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Bishop-Stortford, county of Hertford; 4½ miles north-west from Bishop-Stortford. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of St Paul's; rated at £7 9s. 7d.; gross income £264. Patron, the treasurer of St Paul's. Charities to the poor amount to about £18 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 557; in 1831, 631. Houses 132. Acres 3,200. A. P. £3,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £386.

ALBURY, or ALDBURY, a parish and township in the hund. of Bullington, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 3 miles north-west of Tetworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 2s. 8½d.; gross income £281. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Abingdon. There is a school in this parish, the master of which receives £10 yearly for instructing 12 poor boys. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 239. Houses 32. Acres 1,250. A. P. £2,453. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

ALBURY, or ALDBURY, a parish in the hund. of Blackheath, union of Guildford, county of Surrey; 5 miles south-east of Guildford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £17 12s. 8½d.; gross income £430. Patron, in 1835, H. Drummond, Esq. There are also two National schools here. The sum of £17 has been bequeathed by various individuals to the poor of this parish; £5 are given for the education of 12 poor children, and £15 are employed in apprenticing the children of poor people. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 929. Houses 163. Acres 4,920. A. P. £3,241. Poor rates, in 1837, £607.

ALBY, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north by east of Aylsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 11s. 8½d., and returned at £115 8s. 7d.; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Orford. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 346. Houses 73. Acres 840. A. P. £839. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

ALCESTER, a liberty in the parish of St James, Shaftesbury, Dorset, partly within that borough. "This liberty contains the manors and farms of Ankettplace, Blintisfield, Glydeford, Le Gore, and that of the dean of Sarum."—Hutchins' Dorset, II. 31.

ALCESTER, a parish and market-town in the Alcester division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; 16 miles west-south-west of Warwick, and 103 north-west of London. It is situated in a fine valley, on the western bank of the Aine, at its confluence with the Arrow; and consists of one principal street, with several small diverging ones. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £14 2s. 10d.; gross income £260. The church, a fine structure, was rebuilt in 1792. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Hertford, who is lord of the manor, and holds his courts in the market-hall. There are also chapels of the Baptists, Old Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers, in this town. The Baptist church has existed since 1655. The free grammar-school was founded by Walter Newport in 1532. In 1780, Brook Bridges endowed a school here for 12 boys and 12 girls, with £20 per annum. There is also an alms-house for 4 men and 4 women. The

yearly amount of these and the other charities, connected with this parish, is £279 4s. Tanner says: "Ralph Pincerna, or Le Botelre, of Oversley, built, A. D. 1140, upon an island about half-a-mile north of this town, an abbey of Benedictine monks, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St John the Baptist. But this house, being much decayed, was, about A. D. 1467, united and made a cell to the abbey of Evesham. Its revenues were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £65 7s. 11d. per annum, Dugd.; £101 14s., Speed; and were granted first to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex; after his attainder to Foulk Grevill; and 36th Henry VIII., to William and John Stwster." Traces of this abbey are still visible. Alcester was made a free borough in the reign of Henry I., and was of some note in the 16th and 17th centuries. It afterwards became the property of the Beauchamps, and subsequently of the Grevilles. It is now within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates for the Alcester division of the hundred, who hold petty-sessions at Alcester. The Alcester poor-law union comprehends a district of 74 square miles, containing 22 parishes; and a pop. returned, in 1831, at 15,933. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,598; expenditure, in 1838, £4,410. The Gloucestershire Banking Company has a branch here. The principal manufacture is that of needles; there are also several malt-kilns and corn-mills. The market is held on Tuesday, and is well supplied with corn. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before the 25th of March, 18th May, 2d Tuesday in July, and 17th October, principally for horses and cheese. Alcester is supposed to have been a Roman station. The Roman way called Icknild Street passed through it, and may still be traced in the vicinity. Some antiquaries identify Alcester with the Alana of Richard of Cirencester. In Saxon times it was a place of great importance; and, at the period of the Conquest, was a royal residence. Pop., in 1801, 1,625; in 1831, 2,405. Houses 491. Acres 1,530. A. P. £6,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £714—Beauchamp court, in the neighbourhood of Alcester, was the seat of Fulke Greville, Sir Philip Sidney's beloved friend.

ALCISTON, a hilly parish in the hund. of the same name, union of West Fife, rape of Pevensey, Sussex; 4½ miles north-east of Seaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6, and returned to parliament at £60; gross income £60. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 266. Houses 28. Acres 1,620. A. P. £1,606. Poor rates, in 1837, £370.

ALCONBURY, or ALKMUNDBURY, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; 4 miles north-west of Huntingdon; intersected by Alconbury brook, a branch of the Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Hunts and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 6s. 1d.; gross income £182. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Westminster. A fair is held here on June 24th for pedlars' ware. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 765. Houses 156. Acres 3,700. A. P. £4,622. Poor rates, in 1837, £505.

ALCONBURY-WITH-WESTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, county of Huntingdon; 6 miles north-west of Huntingdon. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Alconbury, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely. Not in charge, and patronage with Alconbury vicarage. Tithes commuted in 1791. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 441. Houses 57. Acres 1,540. A. P. £2,153. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.

ALDE (THE), a river in Suffolk, which rises near Framlingham, runs south-east, and falls into the sea, by a long winding estuary, between which and the sea lie the Lantern marshes, near Aldborough and Orford.

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALDEBURGH**, a seaport town and parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, Suffolk; 22 miles east-north-east of Ipswich, and 94½ north-east of London. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £222. The church is an ancient structure of flint and freestone, pleasantly situated on the summit of a hill to the west of the town, and presenting a good landmark to mariners. Patron, in 1835, Vernon Wentworth, Esq. The Baptists, Congregationalists, and Wesleyan Methodists, have also places of worship here. There is a National daily school. The yearly amount of charities connected with this parish in 1829, was £18. Aldborough is pleasantly situated in the vale of Slaughden, having the estuary of the Alde on the south-west, and the German ocean on the east. Above rises a steep hill, commanding a fine prospect. The strand consists of fine firm sand, and slopes gradually towards the sea, which has made great encroachments within the last two centuries. The older houses are mean, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen; but the place having become rather a fashionable resort for bathers, several handsome houses and villas have been built in and near to it. Aldborough was originally incorporated by Henry VIII.; its last charter was granted by Charles I. The corporation consisted of two bailiffs, ten capital and a limited number of inferior burgesses, the bailiffs and capital burgesses being the governing body. The bailiffs are annually elected from the freemen, and are justices of the peace *ex officio*. They hold a court of session annually in September. The freedom is obtained by servitude or gift. This town first exercised the elective franchise in the 15th of Elizabeth, since which time, until its recent disfranchisement under the Reform bill, it returned two members to parliament, who were elected by all the inhabitants paying scot and lot: the number of electors being about 40. Market-days, Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 1st of March, and 3^d of May, for toys. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of corn and wool, and the importation of coal and timber. About 46 vessels, averaging 52 tons burden, belong to it. The gross amount of customs duty, collected at this port in 1836, was £155 15s. Soles and lobsters are taken in great abundance here; also herrings and sprats, which are dried and exported to Holland; average income of the town is somewhat above £300; amount of assessed taxes, in 1831, £297; parochial assessment, in 1829, £582. Aldborough was the birth-place, in 1754, of Crabbe the poet. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 1,341. Houses 320. Acres 1,180. A. P. £2,005. Poor rates, in 1837, £760.

ALDBOROUGH, a parish and market-town, in the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire. It contains the townships of Aldborough, Borough-bridge, High and Low Dunsforth, and parts of Humberston, Minskep, and Rocliff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £9 19s. 5d.; gross income £388. Tithes of Low Dunsforth commuted in 1807. Patron, in 1835, the prebendary in cathedral of York. There are two National schools here. Charities to the poor connected with this parish, amount to about £117. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 2,447. Houses 519. Acres 8,750. A. P. £11,311. The market-town of Aldborough is 20½ miles north-west of London, and 16½ north-west by west

of York. The name is derived from the Saxon Eald-burg. It stands on the south bank of the river Ure, on the post-road from Wetherby to Richmond, and line of the northern Watling-street. The town is small and irregularly built. It is governed by a bailiff; and, previous to its disfranchisement by the Reform bill, returned two members to parliament,—a privilege conferred on the inhabitants by Philip and Mary in 1558. The electors under the old system were only about 60 in number. There are about 180 acres of marsh-land belonging to the corporation. Petty-sessions are held here. Here is a parish library. Many remains of antiquity have been discovered here: such as Roman coins, urns, utensils, fragments of tessellated pavements, &c.; and this place is generally believed to have been the metropolis of the Brigantes. It was in a flourishing condition long before York, and was probably the original seat of government. The remains of the ancient walls, which were about four yards in thickness, are yet visible; and in the centre of the town there formerly stood a mount called the Borough-hill, which is believed to have been the site of a Roman temple. The ancient town appears to have been built in the form of a square, and to have contained about sixty acres within the walls. The market-day is Wednesday; and an annual fair is held on the 4th of September. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 620. Houses 116. Acres 1,890. A. P., in 1815, £3,365. Poor rates, in 1837, £259. Assessed taxes, in 1831, £118 8s. 7d.

ALDBOROUGH, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north of Aylsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £173. Patron, in 1835, Lord Suffield. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 275. Houses 54. Acres 590. A. P. £1,108. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

ALDBOURNE, or **AUBOURNE**, a parish in the division of Marlborough and Ramsbury, union of Hungerford, Wiltshire; 6 miles north-east of Marlborough, on the road to Lambourn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £26 6s. 3d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Salisbury. The church is a structure laying claim to considerable antiquity. Charities connected with this parish amount to £40. This was formerly a market-town and a place of considerable trade, but has of late years fallen into decay, partly in consequence of a fire in 1760, which destroyed 72 houses and other property, to the amount of £20,000. It anciently gave name to a royal chase granted by Henry VIII. to Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, which is now enclosed and cultivated. Fustians were formerly manufactured here to a great extent, but at present this branch of trade is nearly extinct. Tuesday was the market-day; but for a long period both markets and fairs have been discontinued. Pop., in 1801, 1,260; in 1831, 1,418. Houses 336. Acres 8,060. A. P. £6,576. Poor rates, in 1837, £735.—In the neighbourhood of this place the parliamentary forces and the royalists had a smart skirmish previously to the battle of Newbury. Part of the residence of the vicar is supposed to be the remains of a hunting-seat of John of Gaunt. Some remains of an ancient British encampment are to be seen near a farm-house called Pierce's lodge. The surrounding country is rich and fertile.

ALDBROUGH, a township in the parish of Stanwick, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east from Richmond, on a tributary of the Tees. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 522. Houses 112. Acres 1,150. A. P. £2,919. Poor rates, in 1837, £19d.

ALDBROUGH, a parish in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire; bordering on the Northern sea. It contains the townships of Aldbrough, East and West Newton, and part of Cawden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £13 15s.; gross income £185. Patron, the Crown. Here are also a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists, and an hospital for poor widows belonging to Beverley and Aldbrough. The principal charity connected with this parish is that of Robert Towrie, founded in 1653, the yearly produce of which is £200, of which £18 are spent in apprenticing poor children. About 33 boys and girls are educated; about £14 is laid out in buying blankets and coals for the poor in winter, and the balance is distributed among the poor. Pop., in 1801, 781; in 1831, 1,015. Houses 213. Acres 5,240. A. P. £10,913.—The township of Aldbrough is a flourishing village at the distance of 11½ miles north-east by east from Kingston-on-Hull. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 813. Houses 179. Acres 3,880. A. P. £5,832. Poor rates, in 1837, £574.

ALDBURY, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Berkhamstead, county of Hertford; 2½ miles north-east of Tring; 1 mile from the Tring station, on the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 6s. 6½d.; gross income £450. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the earl of Bridgewater. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. Charities to the poor of this parish amount to £23. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 695. Houses 133. Acres 2,020. A. P. £1,942. Poor rates, in 1837, £322.

ALDBURY. See **ALBURY**, SURREY; **ALBURY**, HERTS; **ALBURY**, OXFORD.

ALDBY. See **ALBY**.

ALDBY. See **BOSSALL**.

ALDCLIFFE, a hamlet in the parish of Lancaster; 1½ mile south-east of Lancaster, on the estuary of the Lune. Pop., in 1831, 96. Houses 13. Acres 680. A. P. £1,335. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

ALDEBURGH. See **ALDBOROUGH**, SUFFOLK.

ALDEBY, or **ALDENBURGH**, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, Norfolk; 2½ miles north-east of Beccles; bounded on the south by the Waveney river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £20; gross income £64. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Norwich. There is a National school here. Tanner remarks:—"Bishop Herbert, or Agnes de Belfo or Bellofago, the wife of Robert de Kia, in the time of Henry I., gave the church of St Mary here to the cathedral-monastery of Norwich; whereupon here were placed a prior and three black monks, as a cell to that house, who continued till the dissolution. This priory, and the impropriate rectory thereunto belonging, were made part of the endowment of the dean and prebendaries of Norwich by King Henry VIII. and King Henry VI." Pop., in 1821, 448; in 1831, 530. Houses 72. Acres 2,600. A. P. £3,867. Poor rates, in 1837, £201.

ALDENHAM, an extensive parish in the hund. of Cashio, union of Watford, county of Hertford; 2½ miles from Watford station, on the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £24; gross income £425. The church is an old building, composed of cemented flint-stones. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Peter Thellusson, Esq. There are here six almshouses and a free grammar-school, all of which were founded and endowed in 1599 by Richard Platt, citizen and brewer

of London. In this school are educated 50 children who are chosen from the poor of Aldenham, and the families of the freemen of the Brewers' company, London; and, failing these, from the neighbouring parishes. The income of these charities amounts to £1,032 2s. per annum; and the whole is under the direction of the master and wardens of the Brewers' company. The master, who is elected by them, must be possessed of the degree of M. A. His salary is £200. There is also a National school. The amount of other charities to the poor of this parish, is £17. Pop., including the hamlet of Theobald's Street, in the hund. of Dacorum, in 1801, 1,103; in 1831, 1,494. Houses 278. Acres 5,830. A. P. £8,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £411.

ALDER (THE), a river in Sussex. See **ADUR**.

ALDERBURY HUNDRED, in the southern division of the county of Wilts. It is bounded on the north by Amesbury and Underditch hundreds; on the east by Hampshire; south by Downton hundred; and west by Cawden and Cudworth hundreds. In the new arrangement of the county, this hundred forms part of the division of Salisbury and Amesbury. Area in English statute acres, 31,760. Pop., in 1831, 4,469. Houses 862.

ALDERBURY, a parish in the division of Salisbury and Amesbury, union of Alderbury, Wilts, containing the chapelries of Farley and Pitton, and the tything of Alderbury. It is about 3 miles south of Salisbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the treasurer of Salisbury cathedral; gross income £1,561. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Radnor. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 1,323. Houses 233. Acres 3,950. A. P. £3,502.—The township of Alderbury stands on a hill, in a good sporting country, in the vicinity of the Salisbury and Southampton canal; and is intersected by the South-western railway, and the proposed Hants and Wilts Union railway. A manufactory of fustians here gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 690. Houses 101. Acres 2,100. A. P. £1,689. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

ALDERFORD, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of St Faith's, Norfolk; 3 miles south-east by south from Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Attlebridge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £219. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 40. Houses 5. Acres 320. A. P. £532. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

ALDERLEY, a village and parish in the upper division of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles south-south-east of Wotton-under-Edge. It is situated on a hill between two rivulets, which here unite and fall into the Avon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £11 4s. 7d., and in the parliamentary return at £105; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, R. H. B. Hale, Esq. The celebrated Sir Matthew Hale, lord-chief-justice in the reign of Charles II., was born here on the 1st November, 1609, and was buried in the church, which contains also his monument in marble. In the hill on which the village stands, many curious fossils have been found. The church is a handsome building; and being placed on a hill, forms a prominent and picturesque object. In 1838 there were 2 woollen mills, employing 42 hands, in this parish. This place was formerly the boundary of Kingswood forest. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 200. Houses 29. Acres 730. A. P. £1,787. Poor rates, in 1837, £181.

ALDERLEY, a parish in the hund. and union or

Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north-west of Macclesfield. It comprises the townships of Superior and Inferior Alderley, and Great Warford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £14 18s. 4d.; gross income £635. Patron, in 1841, Lord Stanley. Charities to the poor amount to £11 12s. This parish was formerly included in that of Prestbury. Pop., in 1831, 1,338. Houses 243. Acres 6,240. A. P. £8,826.—Alderley-Edge, a hill in this parish, affords one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in the county. A fine sandstone of a warm yellow colour is quarried here. The line of the Manchester, Cheshire, and Staffordshire railway, intersects this parish.—The two townships of Alderley are $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west from Macclesfield. There are two free schools here now in connexion with the National Society, one of which was founded in 1628 by the Rev. Hugh Shaw, curate of the parish. This was lately rebuilt near the church in Upper Alderley. The other is in Lower Alderley. Pop. of Upper Alderley, in 1801, 408; of Lower Alderley, 483; in 1831, 402 and 587. Poor rates, in 1837, £150 and £236.

ALDERMASTON, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Theale, union of Bradfield, Berks; 8 miles east of Newbury, to the south of the post-road to Reading. It stands on the river Kennet, which is here navigable. Living, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A market is held every Friday; and there are fairs on the 6th May, 7th July, and 11th October, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 636. Houses 128. Acres 2,240. A. P. £3,596. Poor rates, in 1837, £285.—Aldermaston house, the seat of William Congreve, Esq., built in 1536, is remarkable for its fine old painted windows and its noble massive staircase adorned with statues. The hall is very lofty, and surrounded by a spacious gallery.

ALDERMINSTER, a parish, partly in the hund. of Oswaldslow, and partly in the hund. of Pershore, county of Worcester, of which it is an insulated portion, being completely surrounded by Warwickshire. It is in the union of Stratford-on-Avon, and 6 miles south-south-east of the town of that name; on the Moreton and Stratford railroad. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7; in the parliamentary returns at £41 14s. 6d.; gross income £170; and in the patronage of the Crown. The church has the form of a cross, with a low tower. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 454. Houses 94. Acres 3,480. A. P. £3,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

ALDERNEY, or AURIGNT, a small island belonging to Great Britain, off the coast of Normandy in France, to which duchy it once belonged. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 8 in circumference; about 7 miles from Cape La Hogue, 18 north-east by north from Guernsey, and 55 or 60 from Portland Bill, the nearest point of the English coast. With Guernsey, Jersey, and Sark, it forms the only part of the French possessions of William the Conqueror that now remains under the government of England. It is a dependency of Guernsey; and, with Jersey and Guernsey, is ecclesiastically annexed to the see of Winchester. It has but one church. The town, as it is called, is situated in the centre of the island, and bears its name. The air is salubrious, the soil fertile, and much cultivated. The island is celebrated for its breed of milch cows. The French language and manners predominate here. The landed estates belonging to the Crown afforded, in 1832, a revenue amounting to £355 7s. 10d., subject to various outgoings. Four small vessels belong to the island, two of which ply regularly to Guernsey.

Pop., in 1801, 1,154; in 1831, 1,045. The decrease is owing to emigration. Houses 217.—The strait called the Race of Alderney, which separates this island from Cape La Hogue on the French coast, is very dangerous in stormy weather, on account of a range of rocks called the Caskets. It was on these rocks that Prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished in 1119. In 1744, the Victory of 110 guns foundered on this dangerous ledge, when the entire crew of 1,100 men, with Admiral Sir John Balchen, perished. Three light-houses, with revolving lights, are built on the highest of these rocks, in N. lat. $49^{\circ} 42' 17''$, W. long. $2^{\circ} 23' 34''$. They are placed in a triangular form, and exhibit alternately, every 15 seconds, a bright ray of light in every direction.

ALDERSEY, a township in the parish of Codrington, county of Chester; 8 miles south-east by south from Chester, on a small branch of the Dee. There were formerly salt-works here, but they have been abandoned since the middle of the 16th century. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 153. Houses 23. Acres 840. A. P. £1,178. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

ALDRSHOLT, or ALDERHOLT, a tything in the parish and hund. of Cranborne, Dorset, containing 280 inhabitants.

ALDRSHOLT, a parish and hamlet in the hund. of Crondall, Basingstoke division of Southamptonshire; 3 miles north-east by north of Farnham, 4 south of the Southampton and London railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; endowed with £1,800 parliamentary grant. It is a donative, and is rated in the parliamentary returns at £15; gross income £64. Patrons, in 1835, J. Eggar, S. Andrews, J. Alden, and W. Tice, Esqs. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 665. Houses 117. Acres 4,070. A. P. £1,864. Poor rates, in 1837, £210.

ALDERTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Tewkesbury, union of Winchcomb, county of Gloucester; 7 miles east of Tewkesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £22 1s. 10d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, T. L. Townsend. Near the village are the remains of a Saxon encampment. Charities to the poor of this parish amount to £11 13s. 6d. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 330. Houses 72. Acres 1,750. A. P. £3,108. Poor rates, in 1837, £109.

ALDERTON, or ALDRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Potterspury, Northamptonshire; 3 miles south-east of Towcester; between the line of London and Birmingham railway, and the post-road from Dunstable to Towcester. Living, a rectory, in conjunction with Grafton-Regis, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12. Patron, in 1835, the Crown. Tithes commuted in 1819. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 162. A. P. £1,096. Poor rates, in 1837, £81.

ALDERTON, a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, Suffolk; 7 miles south-east by south of Woodbridge, in the peninsula formed by Bawdsey Haven and Hollesley bay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14 18s. 4d.; gross income £591. Patron, the bishop of Norwich, and the lords of four neighbouring manors, alternately. There is a National school here. Charities to the poor of this parish amount to £18 yearly. The living of Alderton was held by Giles Fletcher the poet, who died here in 1623. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 575. Houses 65. Acres 2,680. A. P. £3,418. Poor rates, in 1837, £331.

ALDERTON, a parish in the division and union of Malmesbury, Wilts; 8 miles south-west of Malmesbury. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio.

of Salisbury, annexed to the vicarage of Sherston Magna. It is not in charge, and is rated in the parliamentary returns at £80. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 213. Houses 34. Acres 1,700. A. P. £2,822. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

ALDERWASLEY, or ALDERWASHLEY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Wirksworth, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Wirksworth, on the Cromford canal. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. Pop., in 1831, 424. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.

ALDFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ripon, on the road to Pateley Bridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Ripon; rated in the parliamentary returns at £74; gross income £72. There is a National school here. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Lawrence. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 146. Houses 24. Acres 850. A. P. £1,251. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.—In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs situated in a vale beneath the village, not far from the venerable remains of Fountains Abbey.

ALDFORD, a parish in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester. It is on the river Dee, and intersected by a small tributary stream of that river. It comprises the townships of Aldford and Churton, the chapelry of Bruera or Churton-Heath, and the townships of Great Boughton, Buerton, and Ederley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £16 17s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, the marquis of Westminster. Pop., in 1831, 1,710. Houses 321. Acres 3,760. A. P. £8,271. The township of Aldford is 6 miles south by east of Chester. The name is derived from an old ford over the river at this place. There is here a bridge over the Dee; and in the neighbourhood are some remains of a castle erected in the reign of Henry II. Courts-leet and baron are held at Aldford. Pop., in 1831, 488. Poor rates, in 1837, £147.

ALDHAM, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Great Coggleshall, and about 1 north of the railroad to Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £12; gross income £357. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 407. Houses 50. Acres 2,040. A. P. £2,345. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

ALDHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; about 2 miles north-east of Hadleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 13s. 4d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, — Lennard, Esq. Charities to the poor of this parish amount to about £22 yearly. The line of the projected Ipswich and St Edmund's Bury railway passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 318. Houses 32. Acres 2,170. A. P. £1,953. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

ALDEHLM'S (St). See ST ALBAN'S HEAD.

ALDINGBOURN, a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, union of Westhamphett, rape of Chichester, Sussex; 4 miles east of Chichester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10 5s. 10d.; gross income £256. Patron, in 1835, the dean of Chichester. Tithes commuted in 1777. Pop. of this parish—which includes the hamlets of Lidey and Westergate—in 1801, 725; in 1831, 833. Houses 112. Acres 3,080. A. P. £4,854. Poor rates, in 1837, £481.

ALDINGHAM (UPPER and LOWER), two united parishes and townships in the hund. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, union of Ulverstone, co.-pala-

tine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ulverstone. The lower division is situated on Morecombe bay. It contains the townships of Upper and Lower Aldingham, Glaston, and Leece. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £39 19s. 2u.; gross income £1,183. Patron, the Crown. There are charities to the poor, and for educational purposes, in this parish, to the amount of about £16 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 884. Houses 155. Acres 4,680. A. P. £4,800. Poor rates, in 1837, £321. Of the two united townships, the pop. of Upper Aldingham, in 1821, was 291; Lower Aldingham, 115.—This parish was formerly of much greater extent. In West's Antiquities of Furness, it is stated that "the encroachments of the sea have been progressive; for great part of the parish of Aldingham has been swept away within these few centuries. There is a tradition in Furness, that the church of Aldingham stood in the centre of the parish; at present it is within reach of a high tide. It is within the memory of man that some parts of the ruins of a village, called Low Scales, was visible on the sands; and the villages of Crinleton and Rose, which the first Sir Michael le Fleming exchanged with the monks of Bardsey, are only known in record."

ALDINGTON, a parish partly within the liberty of Romney-marsh, partly within the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 4 miles east of Hythe, and 1 south of the South-eastern railroad. Living, a rectory with the chapel of Smeeth, a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury; rated at £38 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,076. In the time of Henry VIII. this living was held by the celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam; also by Richard Master, who was executed in 1534, for aiding the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent. The latter was a native of this parish. The officers belonging to Romney-marsh and its manor are elected here; and the church is frequented by the inhabitants of St Leonard's Hurst, formerly a distinct parish. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 732. Houses 89. Acres 3,420, of which 107 were under hops in 1837. A. P. £4,811. Poor rates, in 1837, £497.

ALDINGTON, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Badsey, county of Worcester. Living, attached to the curacy of Badsey, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; about 3 miles east of Evesham. The tithes of this township, the property of the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford, the impropiators and the curate, were commuted in 1807. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 104. Houses 22. A. P. £1,339. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

ALDMONBURY. See ALMONDBURY.

ALDRIDGE, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Walsall, county of Stafford. It contains the township of Aldridge and the chapelry of Great Barr. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8 1s. 3d.; gross income £1,100. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. Pop., in 1831, 1,700. Houses 303. Acres 7,960. A. P. £11,773.—In this parish there is a noted pool called Druidmeer, the occasional overflow of which is supposed by the inhabitants to indicate an approaching dearth. A height in this parish, known by the name of Barr-Beacon, is said to have been the place from which the Druids gave notice of their sacrifices. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The township of Aldridge is 3 miles east-north-east from Walsall. There are two free schools here. One of these is a school for the education of eight poor girls, with an endowment of £12 per annum; the other, for the education of thirty or forty scholars,

has a yearly income of £117 10s. 1d. There is also a National school. The annual produce of other charities connected with this parish, is £54 2s., exclusive of those in the chapelry and township of Great Barr; which see. Once in two years a court-leet is held here. There is an extensive distillery here; and in the neighbourhood a fine kind of clay is found, from which pottery, tiles, &c., are made. Pop., in 1801, 736; in 1831, 841. Houses 157. Acres 2,970. A. P. £5,128. Poor rates, in 1837, 320.

ALDRINGHAM, a parish on the east coast of Suffolk, in the hund. and union of Blything; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Aldborough. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in connection with the chapel of Thorpe. It is in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; gross income £59. There is a Baptist church here. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingfield. On St Andrew's day a small fair is held here. There were formerly markets, but they have fallen into disuse. This parish—which includes the hamlet of Thorpe—contained, in 1801, 221 inhabitants; in 1831, 362. Houses 49. Acres 610. A. P. £692. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ALDRINGTON, Sussex. See **ATHERINGTON** and **PORTSLADE**.

ALDSTONE, or **ALSTON-MOOR**, a parish in Leath ward, Cumberland. It is situated near the borders of Northumberland, and consists of a narrow valley surrounded by high lands, and inclosed on the west by the Cross, Hartside, and Thackmoor fells. Distance from London, 272 miles; from Brampton, 20, south-south-east.

Living, a discharged vicarage in connection with the chapelry of Garragill, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 13s., and in the parliamentary return at £119; gross income £139. Patrons, in 1835, the commissioners of Greenwich hospital. The church was rebuilt in 1770. The chapel-of-ease is situated at Garragill. The whole tithes of this parish, belonging to the commissioners and governors of Greenwich hospital, were commuted in 1803. The relief of the poor in Aldstone and Garragill, comprehending a district of 55 square miles, is managed by a board of guardians. This parish is about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and remarkably sterile; but the mineral productions are rich and abundant, being of greater importance than any others in Cumberland. The mines are believed to have been first worked by the crown in the reign of Henry III. Their importance, however, does not appear to have been fully ascertained till about 1688, when they were in the possession of the earl of Derwentwater. In 1768, there were no less than 119 lead-mines in the parish, the average produce of which was 167,544 cwt. yearly, valued at £70,000. In 1814 there were still about 102 mines, producing yearly, 91,968 cwt. The ore contains much silver, generally yielding from eight to ten ounces per ton; and from that brought from Yadmoss mine, opened in 1828, not less than 96 ounces per ton are extracted. The present average value of the lead is 20s. per cwt. In the same mines copper has been found. For removing the water from the principal mine, a grand aqueduct level has been cut, called Nent Force. By means of this—which is 5 miles in length from the town to the shaft of the mine—a horizontal approach to the mine is obtained. There is one woollen mill in this parish, which, in 1838, employed 23 hands. In the hills there are extensive caverns, one of which, called Tutman's hole, has been explored to the distance of a mile from the entrance; others, such as that of Dunfell—which is within the limits of Westmoreland—are dangerous, from the number and intricacy of the chambers and passages. These are adorned with spar and pyrites in various forms,

and afford many beautiful specimens of minerals.—Of the Roman road, called the Maiden way, traces are distinctly visible crossing this parish, about 1 mile west of the township of Aldstone; and about 3 from the town, on Hall-hill, a little below the bridge over the Tyne, are the remains of Whitley-castle, consisting of earth-works and foundation, surrounded by a moat. Pop., in 1821, 5,699, of which 1,288 were in the chapelry of Garragill, and the remainder in the township of Aldstone; in 1831, 6,858. Houses 1,285. Acres 35,060. A. P. £25,590. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,684.

The township of Aldstone, in the above parish, stands on a declivity near the confluence of the rivers Nent and South Tyne; 29 miles east-south-east of Carlisle. The houses are irregularly built, chiefly of stone, and roofed with slate; a supply of water is brought in pipes from a spring at the distance of half-a-mile. Besides the parish-church, there are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends. The first independent church was formed in 1754; the second in 1804; the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1800. There is a grammar-school endowed with £26 per annum, erected in 1828 by subscription; a Lancasterian school for 200 children has recently been instituted. The yearly revenue of other charities connected with this parish is £70 12s. There is a subscription-library, which was founded in 1821. The Newcastle Union Bank have a branch here. The market-day is Saturday; and fairs are held on the last Thursday in May, the Friday before September 27th, and the first Thursday in November for cattle, horses, linen and woollen cloth. There are also races on Easter Monday and Tuesday. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions every month at the Swan inn. Courts leet and baron are also held in the months after Easter and Michaelmas. The inhabitants are chiefly miners; but the town contains also manufactories of shot, sewing thread and flannel, besides a large brewery. Pop., in 1801, 3,626; in 1831, 5,244. Houses 1,006.—The neighbourhood is the most picturesque and romantic part of Cumberland.

ALDSWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Northleach, on the road from Barnsley to Burford. Living, a perpetual curacy united with Turkdean, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the certified value of £23 10s.; rated in the parliamentary return at £60. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. The church is a picturesque object, being built on a hill, and visible many miles round. The great and small tithes of this parish were commuted in 1793. This parish is intersected by the Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Union railway. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 353. Houses 74. Acres 3,460. A. P. £2,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

ALDWARD, or **ALDWARKE**, a township in the parish of Ecclesfield, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east from Rotherham. It is separated from the parish to which it belongs, being completely surrounded by other parishes. It consists chiefly of Aldwarke-hall, once a seat of the Fitzwilliam family, and a farm-house. Pop., in 1821, 35. Acres 290.

ALDWARK, a hamlet in the parish of Bradborne, hund. of Wirksworth, Derbyshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wirksworth. This township is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster. The Peak railway runs along its southern boundary. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 97. Houses 16. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

ALDWART, a township in the parish of Alne, north riding of the county of York, on the Ure, which is here navigable. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 190. Houses 34. Acres 2,220. A. P. £2,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £21.

ALDWINKLE, ALL SAINTS, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 4 miles north-east of Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 4s. 2d.; gross income £312. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. The church is considered a beautiful specimen of the decorated English style. The great and small tithes of Aldwinkle commons, the property of the clerical rectors, were commuted in 1772. In the parsonage-house here, the poet Dryden was born in 1631. There is a free school belonging to this and the neighbouring parish of St Peter, for the support of which, lands were bequeathed in 1671 by Richard Thorpe. The annual revenue of the land is £16. The remainder of the salary is made up in voluntary subscriptions. Other charities connected with these parishes amount to £34 14s. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 247. Houses 53. Acres in the two parishes of Aldwinkle, All Saints, and Aldwinkle, St Peters, 2,450. A. P. in both parishes, £2,798. Poor rates in the former, in 1837, £143.

ALDWINKLE, ST PETER'S, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 3½ miles north by east of Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £11 6s. 3d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, Lord Lilford. The river Nene, which flows through this parish, is navigable to the sea, and communicates with the Northampton canal. On the banks of the Nene is a curious cruciform building, called Liveden, erected by the Tresham family; it is richly decorated with sculpture, and a variety of religious symbols. This parish was the birth-place of Thomas Fuller, author of the 'History of the Worthies of England,' &c. His father was rector of the parish. Pop., in 1821, 166; in 1831, 171. Houses 35. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

ALDWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Compton, union of Wantage, Berks; 4 miles east by south of East Ilsley. Living, a vicarage formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 16s. 0½d.; gross income £472. Patrons, the master and fellows of St John's college, Cambridge. Beach farm, in this parish, is supposed to be the site of an ancient baronial castle and mansion belonging to the family of De la Beche. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 268. Houses 59. Acres 1,960. A. P. £2,201. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, a small township and sea-port in the parish of Lesbury, Northumberland; 4 miles south-east of Alnwick. It derives its name from its situation at the mouth of the river Alne. This, though a small place, has some commerce, chiefly in the export of corn, eggs, pork, and wool, and the importation of wood and other merchandise from Holland. In 1825, 10 vessels of from 50 to 150 tons belonged to this port. The trade has, however, greatly declined. It was formerly a dependent manor on the barony of Alnwick. There was anciently a chapel here on an eminence near the sea; and the churchyard was, until about twenty years ago, used as a place of interment; it has now, however, been almost entirely washed away by the sea. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 415. Houses 99. A. P. £200. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

ALESHAM. See HAILSHAM, SUSSEX: AYLESHAM, Norfolk

ALESWORTH, or AILESWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, county of Northampton. There is a curacy here. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 289. Houses 56. A. P. £1,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

ALFOLD, or AWFOLD, a parish in the hund. of Blackheath, union of Hambledon, Surrey; 8½ miles south-south-east from Godalming, on the borders of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 11s. 2d.; gross income £232. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. L. W. Eliot. This parish is traversed by the Arun and Wey junction canal. From an ancient inscription found in the churchyard, it appears that several Frenchmen, who took refuge in England after the massacre on St Bartholomew's day, settled here and erected a glass-manufactory. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 514. Houses 83. Acres 2,610. A. P. £1,225. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

ALFORD, a parish and township in the Wold division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 24 miles north-north-east of Boston, and 138 from London. A rivulet runs through the town, from a ford over which the name is derived. Living, a discharged vicarage with the chapelry of Rigby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £126; gross income £122. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Lincoln. The church is an edifice of stone and brick, containing many ancient monuments. The Independent church here was founded in 1780. There is a free grammar-school originally founded and endowed in 1565 by Francis Spanning. Having received considerable accessions of revenue from private benefactions, it was made a royal foundation by charter in 1576, and the management was vested in governors, who form a body corporate, and have a common seal. Two quinquennial fellowships in Magdalene college, Cambridge, are bestowed on scholars from Alford, and a scholarship of £6 8s. 6d. per annum in Jesus' college, Cambridge, is set aside for scholars from Alford, Caistor, or Louth. The revenue of the school estates amounted, in 1811, to £192 15s. There is also a National daily school here, with 170 scholars. In 1668, Sir Robert Christopher Knight erected and endowed alms-houses for six people; the endowment was augmented by Lord Harborough in 1716. The other charities connected with this parish amounted, in 1786, to £43. The market is held on Tuesday; on Whit-Tuesday there is a fair for cattle and sheep, and another on the 8th of November. The Lincoln and Lindsey Banking company have a branch here. There is a canal from the town to Anderby, on the German ocean. Petty-sessions are held here for the wapentake of Calceworth. The title of Viscount Alford is in the family of Brownlow. Pop., in 1801, 1,040; in 1831, 1,784. Houses 353. Acres 1,410. A. P. £3,637. Poor rates, in 1837, £764. —About 2 miles distant are the ruins of Aby abbey.

ALFORD, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 1½ mile south-west of Castle Cary. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 9s. 9½d.; gross income £188. Patron, in 1835, John G. D. Thring, Esq. The river Brue runs through this parish. At a farm-house, called Alfordwell, about three quarters of a mile from the church, there is a chalybeate spring, formerly much resorted to, but now scarcely ever used. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 137. Houses 15. Acres 710. A. P. £964. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

ALFRETON, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north-east of Belper; and consisting of the townships of Alfreton and Alfreton Outseats. In King Ethel-

red's charter to Burton abbey, this place is mentioned under the name of Alfreðingtūne; and it has been variously supposed to have derived its name from King Alfred, or from some Anglo-Saxon proprietor. The site of King Alfred's palace is even pointed out; but although the tradition of the name of the town being derived from Alfred, is referred to by Camden, there appears to be no satisfactory evidence of its truth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £17 8s. 9d.; gross income £153. Patron, in 1835, W. P. Morewood. The church is an ancient building, apparently constructed at different periods; the oldest portion prior to the reign of Henry II. A new parliamentary church has recently been erected. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have also chapels here; and a Baptist church exists here in connexion with Ripley. There is a free school for the instruction of twenty-four boys and sixteen girls, of Swanwick and Green-hill lane, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. For the support of this, a house and farm of forty acres at Swanwick, the rent of which amounts to £50, were left by Mrs Elizabeth Turner. The annual revenue of the other charities connected with this parish amounts to £58 15s. The town is long and straggling, standing on the brow of a hill, and consists of streets intersecting each other at right angles in the market-place. The houses are irregular, and many of them are very old. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and at the court-leet the lord of the manor appoints the constables and other officers. The only branches of manufacture carried on are those of stockings and brown pottery ware. The market-day is Friday, and on the 31st of July there is a fair for horses and horned cattle; on 8th October, and 22d November, statute fairs. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood, which give employment to many; also several iron-works, in which some of the largest iron-bridges have been cast. See BUTTERLY. The town was, in former times, famous for its ale. Pop., in 1801, 2,801; in 1831, 5,691. Houses 1,047. Acres 4,550. A. P. £9,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £903.—The North Midland railway passes within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of the town. In Green-hill lane, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, a quantity of Roman coins were discovered some years ago.

ALFRICK, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Suckley, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 8 miles west by south of Worcester; on a branch of the Teme. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, but not in charge, being appended to the rectory of Suckley. There is a free school here, with an endowment of £8 per annum. The other charities connected with this chapelry produce the yearly sum of £6 2s. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 493. Houses 96. Acres 1,790. A. P. £1,790. Poor rates, in 1837, £210.

ALFRINGTON, or ADLINGTON, in the parish of Corfe, county of Dorset. It is thus spoken of in Hutchin's Dorset: "Anciently a manor and hamlet, now a tything and farm-house, in Rowbarrow hund., 1 mile south-east of Corfe, near the foot of the hills.—A market and fair were granted here 54th Henry III. There was anciently a chapel, of which there are no remains. It seems to have been a free chapel. To it belonged a portion of tithes, perhaps the whole tithes of the hamlet; for this farm pays no tithes to the rector of Corfe."

ALFRISTON, a parish in the hund. of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex; 2 miles north of Seaford; on the Cuckmere river. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11 16s.

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £199. The church is an old building. Patron, in 1835, the Crown. An Independent church was formed here in 1801. In several barrows—which are numerous in the parish—many ancient urns, bones, and implements of warfare have been found. Wheat-ears are caught here in great abundance in August. It is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 576; in 1831, 694. Houses 122. Acres 2,120. A. P. £2,656. Poor rates, in 1837, £626.

ALGARKIRK, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-north-east of Spalding; on the post-road to Boston. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Fosdyke, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £50 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £1,363. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. B. Beridge. In the burying-ground is a statue said to be that of Algar, Earl of Mercia, who, with the assistance of his seneſchals, Wibert and Leofric, obtained a victory over the Danes near this place in 870. He was defeated, however, and slain in an engagement the day after. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 651. Houses 111. Acres 6,050. A. P. £6,692. Poor rates, in 1837, £479.

ALHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Ditchet, Somerset. There was anciently a chapel here. There is a daily and Sunday National school here, with about eighty scholars; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and school. Distance from Castletary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west. Returns with the parish.

ALICE HOLT FOREST, in Hampshire, on the borders of Surrey. It comprehends, with Woolmer forest, about 15,500 acres, of which 8,700 acres are Crown lands. The total receipt from these forests, betwixt the years 1802 and 1832 inclusive, was £161,130; the expenditure upon them, £77,512.

ALKERTON, a tything in the parish of Eastington, Gloucestershire; 3 miles west from Stroud. Pop., in 1821, 963; in 1831, 1,055. Houses 218. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and school; also a Baptist chapel and school.

ALKERTON, or AWKERINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, Oxfordshire; 6 miles west-north-west of Banbury, on the borders of Gloucestershire. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 3s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £132; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Jersey. The church contains, in the external courses, some curious figures of acolytes censuring. The learned mathematician and chronologer, Thomas Lydiat, was born here in 1572, and was buried in the church of Alkerton. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 192. Houses 38. Acres 650. A. P. £1,019. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

ALKHAM, a parish in the upper half hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, River union, county of Kent; 4 miles west by north of Dover. Living, a vicarage, with the chapelry of Capel-le-Fern, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £11; and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £154. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an old building. There is an infant and a daily school in this parish; also a Sunday school. "In this parish," says the *Magna Britannia*, "is an Eylebourn, which, from no appearance of head or spring, sends out such store of water as will carry a vessel of a considerable burden. The inhabitants look upon it to be a fatal presage of death or dearth whenever it happens." Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 542. Houses 84. Acres 3,190. A. P. £2,246. Poor rates, in 1837, £385.

ALKINGTON, a tything in the parish and hund. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Berkeley. It stands on the Severn. Pop., in 1801

816; in 1831, 1,167. Houses 193. A. P. £7,298. Poor rates, in 1837, £638.

ALKINGTON. See WHITTCURCH, Salop.

ALKMONTON, a township in the parish of Longford, Derby; 6 miles south by east of Ashbourn. There was formerly a chapel here built by Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy; and between this place and Hungry-Bentley in the same parish, there was anciently an hospital, to which Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, was a benefactor, in 1474. Its constitution was abolished in 1547. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 79. Houses 13. A. P. £917. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

ALKRINGTON, a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north by east of Manchester. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring cotton-factories. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 367. Houses 58. Acres 680. A. P. £1,436. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

ALLARTHORP, or **ALLERTHORPE-WITH-SWAINEBY**, a township in the parish of Pickhill, north riding of York; 5 miles east by south of Bedale; on the post-road from Boroughbridge to Richmond. Pop., with Swainby, in 1801, 40; in 1831, 27. Mrs Elizabeth Montague, authoress of the 'Letters,' resided for some time at Allarthorp-hall, now a farmhouse in this neighbourhood. A religious house for canons of the Premonstratensian order, was founded here in the reign of Henry II. Its site is still distinguishable.

ALLATHORNE, or **ARROWTHORNE**, a hamlet in the parishes of Hornby and Brompton-Patrick, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Bedale. Pop., in 1821, 64; in 1831, 59. Houses 13. Acres 850. Poor rates, in 1837, £17.

ALLCANNINGS, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, county of Wilts, comprising the tythings of Allcannings, Allington, and Tullaway; 4 miles east by north from Devizes. Living, a rectory, with the chapel of Etchilhampton, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £31 16s. 10½d.; gross income £1,197. Patron, in 1835, Alexander Baring, Esq. The church was partly built in the 17th century. There was formerly a prebend here, rated at £13. Annual income of charities connected with this parish, £19 4s. 8d. Pop., in 1821, 749; in 1831, 811. Houses 149. Acres 4,470. A. P. £5,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £378.

ALLEN (THE), a small river in Cornwall, which, uniting with the Kenwyn, falls into a branch of Falmouth harbour, called the Truro. There is a river of the same name in Flintshire, which disappears for a short distance under ground, near Mold, and finally falls into the Dee, below Caergwrle; also a stream in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour, near Blandford; and another in the county of Northumberland, which rises on the borders of Durham, and falls into the South Tyne.

ALLEN (SR), a parish in the western division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, Cornwall; 4½ miles north by west of Truro. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 13s., and in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £175. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Exeter. The bishops of Exeter had formerly a castle here. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 637. Houses 113. Acres 3,610. A. P. £2,468. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

ALLENDALE, a hilly parish in the southern division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, Northumberland. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the dio. of York, and peculiar jurisdiction of Hexhamshire, now in the archd. of Northumberland and dio.

of Durham, of the certified value of £26 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £130. Patrons, in 1829, Col. and Mrs Beaumont. There are three chapels-of-ease in this parish; one of which is at Ninebanks, and two others at East and West Allen. The chapel of Allendale was rebuilt in 1825. Average gross income of the curacy of Allendale £130; of St Peter's, £74; of West Allen, £109. There are also places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Congregationalists, and Society of Friends. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1700 by Christopher Wilkinson and others, with a salary for the master of above £50 per annum. The average number of the children who attend this school is 160. There are eight other daily schools, and four Sunday schools. The other charities connected with this parish amount to the yearly sum of £18 2s. 6d. In 1831, 574 of the inhabitants were employed in the lead-mines here, which are very extensive, producing upwards of 2,500 tons of lead annually. This parish is intersected by the Allen, which flows through it from south to north. It is of considerable extent, and is subdivided into eight divisions, some of which are called grieveships: viz. Allendale town, Broadside, Catton, High and Low Forest, Keenty, Park, and West Allen: it contains also the townships of Allendale, West Allendale, Broadside with Forest, Catton, and Keenty. Owing to the great extent of this parish, it was, in 1811, divided into four, with as many rectories. There are seven constables. Pop., in 1801, 3,519; in 1831, 5,540. Houses 956. Acres 45,810. A. P. £12,184. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,175.

ALLENDALE, a market-town in the above parish; 9½ miles south-west by west of Hexham. It is on the river Allen; and is one of the polling-places for the southern division of Northumberland. Friday is the market-day. Pop., in 1801, 1,003.

ALLENHEAD, **ALLONHEAD**, or **HEDWALLEN**, a hamlet, formerly a distinct parish in the southern division of Tindale ward, Northumberland; 14 miles south-west by south of Hexham. Living, a vicarage, formerly a peculiar of Hexham, but now united to the perpetual curacy of St Peter's in Allendale; rated at £4 8s. 1¼d. Returns included in the parish of Allendale.—In the neighbourhood of this hamlet are several lead-mines, in the working of which the inhabitants are principally engaged. The surrounding country is extremely desolate and mountainous.

ALLENSMORE, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, Herefordshire; 4 miles south-west of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Hereford. It is rated at £5 12s. 6d. Charities connected with this parish amount to about £20 annually. There is a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 592. Houses 133. Acres 1,930. A. P. £2,166. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

ALLENTON, or **ALLWINTON**, a parish in the western division of Coquetdale-ward, union of Rothbury, Northumberland. It is intersected by the Coquet, and comprises eleven townships: viz., Allenton, Biddleston, Borrowdon, Clennell, Fairhaugh, Farnham, Linbriggs, North and South Netherton, Peala, and Sharperton. Living, a perpetual curacy united with Hallystone, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated in the parliamentary returns at £125 7s.; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Durham, but not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 900; in 1831, 822. Houses 158. Acres 31,940. A. P. £19,966. The township of the same name is 19 miles west by south of Alnwick. There was formerly an hospital here subordinate to the number of Hallystone. There is

a free school here, with an endowment of £18 a year. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 85. Houses 17. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

ALLER, a parish in the division of Somerton, union of Langport, Somerset; 6 miles west of Somerton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £36 15s.; gross income £665. Patrons, in 1835, the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is said that at this place Godrum, the Danish chief, after his defeat by Alfred at Ethandune, was baptized under the sponsorship of that monarch. Dr Ralph Cudworth, author of the 'Intellectual System of the Universe,' was born here in 1617. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 490. Houses 98. Acres 4,290. A. P. £8,242. Poor rates, in 1837, £316. —In 1645, a battle was fought on Aller-moor between the royalists and the parliamentary army.

ALLERBY, or ALWARDBY, a township in connection with Outerside, parish of Aspatria, Cumberland; 4 miles north-east of Maryport. The Maryport and Carlisle railroad passes in the immediate vicinity. Pop., in 1831, 381. Houses 66. A. P. £2,259.

ALLERDALE WARD (ABOVE DERWENT), a division of Cumberland, bounded on the north and east by Allerdale ward below Derwent, and by Basenthwaite, Derwent water, Westmoreland, and Lancashire; and on the south and west by the Irish sea. Area in English statute acres, 275,970. Pop., in 1831, 39,918. Houses 7,967.

ALLERDALE WARD (BELOW DERWENT), a division of Cumberland, bounded on the north by Cumberland ward; on the east by Leath ward; on the south by Allerdale ward above Derwent; and on the west by the Irish sea. Area in English statute acres, 170,400. Pop., in 1831, 26,396. Houses 5,031.

ALLERSTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Pickering-lythe, union of Pickering, north riding of York; 4 miles east by south of Pickering. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Ebberton, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. There is a National and a daily school here. Patron, in 1835, the dean of York. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 385. Houses 69. Acres 9,110. A. P. £3,240. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

ALLERTHORPE. See SWAINBY.

ALLERTHORPE, or ALVERTHORPE, a township with Thornes, and a chapelry in the parish of Wakefield, west riding of York; 1 mile north-east of Wakefield. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the archd. of Craven and dio. of Ripon; gross income £72. Patron, the vicar of Wakefield. Pop., in 1801, 3,105; in 1831, 4,859. Houses 999. Acres 2,930. A. P. £8,129. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,360.

ALLERTHORPE, a parish, partly within the liberty of St Peter of York, partly in the Wilton-beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of York. It comprises the townships of Allertorpe and Waplington. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Thornton, not in charge; rated in the parliamentary return at £76 6s. 3d. There is one daily school here. The charities connected with the parish amount to the annual sum of £18, besides five dwellings appropriated to the poor. Pop., in 1821, 151; in 1831, 185. Houses 31. Acres 2,050. A. P. £2,122. The township of Allertorpe is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west by west of Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 167. Houses 23. Acres 1,430. A. P. £1,382. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

ALLERTON, a township in the parish of Childwall, co.-palatine of Lancaster. Here stands the famous Allerton-oak; and on the same farm is a

supposed Druidical monument known by the name of Calder-stones, with some traces of rude characters which have never been deciphered. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 374. Houses 51. Acres 1,410. A. P. £4,836. Poor rates, in 1837, £165. Allerton-hall—in this neighbourhood—was at one time the seat of Mr Roscoe, author of 'The Life of Lorenzo de Medici.'

ALLERTON, a township in the parish of Bradford, west riding of York; 4 miles west-north-west of Bradford. The numerous factories in the neighbourhood form the chief support of the inhabitants. There is an Independent chapel here; and two Sunday schools, with one daily school. Pop., in 1801, 809; in 1831, 1,733. Houses 306. Acres 1,970. A. P. £2,707. Poor rates, in 1837, £350.

ALLERTON-BY-WATER, a township in the parish of Kippax, west riding of York; 5 miles north of Pontefract, and 1 west of the North Midland railway, near the river Aire. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 375. Houses 71. Acres 870. A. P. £1,779. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

ALLERTON-CHAPEL, a parish in the hund. of Bempstone, union of Axbridge, Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west by south of Axbridge. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Wells; rated at £10 8s. 4d.; gross income £250. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Wells. It contains the hamlets of Arston and Stone-Allerton. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 313. Houses 55. Acres 1,490. A. P. £3,076. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

ALLERTON-CHAPEL, or CHAPEL-ALLERTON, a chapelry within the liberty of Leeds, parish of St Peter, west riding of York; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Leeds. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the archd. of Craven and dio. of Ripon; rated at £2 10s.; gross income £361. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. Charities connected with this chapelry yield a yearly revenue of £20 5s. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 1,054; in 1831, 1,934. Houses 408. Acres 3,040. A. P. £6,107. Poor rates, in 1837, £363. —In the neighbouring moors numerous Roman and Saxon remains have been found.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of York. Living, a perpetual curacy formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £28; gross income £63. There is a National school here. Patron, in 1835, Lord Stourton. It contains the townships of Allerton-Mauleverer with Hoppeton and Claretton. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 251. Houses 44. Acres 2,300. A. P. £4,745. —The township of Allerton-Mauleverer is 5 miles east by north of Knaresborough; on the great post-road from Pontefract to Richmond. The township and parish derive their names from the ancient family of Mauleverer. "There was formerly here an alien priory to the abbey of Marmouster at Tours in France, to which the church of St Martin was given by Richard Maleverer, and confirmed to them by Henry II. After the dissolution of these foreign cells, Henry VI. gave this to King's college in Cambridge."—Tanner's Not. Mon. There is a Roman Catholic school here. Pop. of the township with Hoppeton, in 1801, 182; in 1831, 231. Houses 42. A. P. £4,265. Poor rates, in 1837, £136. —The family-seat of the Mauleverers, called Thornville-Royal, is in the neighbourhood. In 1786 it was sold by Lord Galway to the duke of York. It afterwards became the property of Colonel Thornton, from whom Lord Stourton purchased it for £163,800. It consists of 4,125 acres, with a superb mansion and park.—Claro bill, a remarkable eminence, from

which the wapentake has derived its name, stands on the northern side of the park.

ALLERTON (NORTH). See **NORTHALLERTON.**
ALLERTONSHIRE, a wapentake in the north riding of York; bounded on the north by the river Tees; on the east by Langborough; on the south by Birdforth; and on the west by East Gilling wapentake. Area in British statute acres, 51,500. Pop., in 1831, 9,820. Houses 1,970.

ALLESLEY, a parish in the Monks Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Meriden, county of Warwick; 2 miles north of Coventry, and 94 of London. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £17 18s. 9d.; gross income £780. Patron, in 1835, W. T. Bree. There is a free school here, to which a portion of land, and a house for the residence of the schoolmaster, were left in 1705 by Mrs Flint. The yearly revenue of this land amounted, in 1835, to £44 16s. The total income of other charities connected with this parish, amounts to £83 5s. 6d. Pop., in 1801, 752; in 1831, 875. Houses 176. Acres 3,950. A. P. £7,792. Poor rates, in 1837, £463.

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTREY, a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Belper, county of Derby; 2 miles north-west of Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy united with Mackworth, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5. Patron, in 1835, F. Mundy, Esq. There are one infant school, and two daily schools, in this parish. The charities connected with this parish produce yearly £32. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 501. Houses 96. Acres 990. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

ALLEXTON, or ALLIXTON, a parish in the hund. of East Goscoat, union of Billesdon, Leicestershire; 14 miles south-east of Leicester. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 18s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, Lord Berners. The Eye—a branch of the Welland—separates this parish from Rutlandshire on the east. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 68. Houses 16. Acres 1,010. A. P. £1,647. Poor rates, in 1837, £71.

ALLHALLOWS, a parish in the hund. of Alledale below Derwent ward, union of Wigton, Cumberland; 6 miles south-west of Wigton, on the road to Cockermouth; 2 miles south of the Maryport and Carlisle railroad. It was formerly called Unckmanby, and was a chapelry in the parish of Aspatria. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £9; in the parliamentary returns at £10; gross income £80. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Carlisle. All tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the bishop of Carlisle, lay-impropriators, vicars, and perpetual curate, commuted in 1812. It comprises the manors of Baggrey, Harby Brow, Unckmanby, and Whitehall. It is intersected by the river Ellen; and in the vicinity are quarries of free-stone, lime-kilns, and collieries. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 205. Houses 29. Acres 1,860. A. P. £1,861. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

ALLHALLOWS, a seaward parish in the hund. and union of Hoo, lathe of Aylesford, Kent; 7½ miles north-east of Rochester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £8 7s. 11d.; gross income £247. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Rochester. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 263. Houses 35. Acres 2,460. A. P. £1,849. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

ALLINGHAM, Kent. See **THORNHAM.**

ALLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Godder Thorne, division and union of Bridport, Dorset; ½

mile north-north-west of Bridport. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury. It was formerly only a chapelry to Bridport. The endowment consists of £1,200 parliamentary grant; it is rated in the parliamentary returns at £122; gross income £108. Patron, in 1835, Rev. H. Fox. Two closes of land, containing 30 acres, are vested in trustees for the support of poor in the alms-houses of this parish and Charmouth. There are two Sunday National schools here. In 1838 there was a flax mill, employing 36 hands, in this parish. On the first Wednesday of August, a small fair is held here for pedlery and cattle. Pop., in 1801, 716; in 1831, 1,300. Houses 236. Acres 960. A. P. £2,226. Poor rates, in 1837, £446.

ALLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, Kent, near the river Medway; ½ mile north-north-west of Maidstone. It was formerly a market-town. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £6 18s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £114; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, Earl Romney. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 37. Houses 6. Acres 530. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.—The castle of Allington is, perhaps, one of the most perfect remains of the feudal age in the county of Kent; although described by Mr Hasted as having "been long in ruin, a very small part being left, now used as a part of the adjoining farmhouse, which seems to have been built out of the ruins of the house erected here by Sir Thomas Wyatt." Many of the towers are but little injured, and the moat has water in it half round the castle. It is believed that this manor was held in Saxon times by Earl Godwin's fourth son, Ulnoth. Queen Elizabeth gave the estate to Sir Jacob Astley, master of her jewel-house, from whose descendants it came to the Marshams. Lord Romney is the present owner. The situation of the castle is romantic, and the approaches rural; the Medway winds round its north-west angle, and the gently rising hills in its vicinity are, for the most part, covered with wood. The entrance is under a low arch with grooves for portcullis, flanked by two circular towers. Sir Thomas Wyatt, the accomplished courtier and poet, was born at this castle in 1503.

ALLINGTON, (formerly ALDINGTON), a parish in the union of Amesbury, division of Salisbury and Amesbury, Wilts; ¾ miles east-south-east of Amesbury, on a branch of the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Craven. There is a small daily school here, and a Baptist church. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 80. Houses 11. Acres 460. A. P. £721. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

ALLINGTON, Suffolk. See **ATHELINGTON.**
ALLINGTON, a tything in the parish and hund. of Chippenham, Wilts. Pop., in 1821, 110. A. P. £1,259.

ALLINGTON, a township or tything in the parish of All-Cannings, Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon canal. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 162. Houses 32. A. P. £1,259. Poor rates, in 1837, £107.

ALLINGTON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge, Devon; ¾ miles north-east by north of Kingsbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £32 2s. 1d.; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, W. Fortescue, Esq. In the church are several monuments of the Fortescue family. There are three daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 677. Houses 119. Acres 4,220. A. P. £4,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £402.

ALLINGTON (WEST), or **ALVINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Kingsbridge, Devon, including the chapelries of Malborough, South Milton, and South Huish; about 1 mile south-west from Kingsbridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £62 16s. 10½d.; gross income £830. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Salisbury. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 655; in 1831, 872. Houses 161. Acres 3,840. A. P. £7,178. Poor rates, in 1837, £486.—The gardens of Garston, in this parish, were famous for orange and lemon-trees trained against the walls, which are said to have produced as fine fruit as any in Portugal. A weekly market at this place was granted to John de Besill in 1270.

ALLINGTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Sedgebrook, Lincolnshire. The chapel belongs to the second mediety of the rectory of Sedgebrook. Pop., in 1831, 275. The other returns are included in the parish of West Allington.

ALLINGTON (WEST), a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-west of Grantham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 13s. 11½d.; gross income £270. Patron, the Crown. Great and small tithes of the manor commuted in 1793. There is a daily school here, with an endowment of £10 from the dean of Lincoln. Pop. of the intermixed parishes of East and West Allington, in 1801, 243; in 1831, 357. Houses 73. Acres 2,070. A. P. £2,498. Poor rates, in 1837, £178. Pop. of West Allington alone, in 1831, 82.

ALLITHWAITE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Cartmell, Ulverstone union, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east of Cartmell. There are five daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 541; in 1831, 759. Houses 137. Acres 3,710. A. P. £3,340. Poor rates, in 1837, £211.

ALLITHWAITE (LOWER), a township in the same parish; 2 miles south-east of Cartmell. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 838. Houses 164. Acres 2,360. A. P. £1,873. Poor rates, in 1837, £534.

ALLONBY, or **ALANBY**, a chapelry in the parish of Broomfield, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, union of Wigton, Cumberland; 9 miles north-west of Cockermouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge; rated in the parliamentary returns at £47 6s.; gross income £94. Patron, the vicar of Broomfield. The chapel was built in 1744. The Quakers have also a meeting-house in the town; and the most of the inhabitants are said to have at one time belonged to that religious body. There is a free school here with a small endowment, and other two daily schools. The inhabitants are partly occupied in fishing; the herring-fishery here was at one time exceedingly productive; but the returns from this branch of trade are now somewhat uncertain, as the herrings desert the coast frequently for a period of several years. According to Hutchinson, the shoals of herring remain for ten years, and then stay away during the next ten years; and these revolutions are described, he says, as being as regular as those of the flowing of the tides, or the vicissitudes of the seasons. Cod are also taken in considerable quantities during the winter. The village being agreeably situated on Allonby bay, which opens to the Solway frith and Irish sea, many resort hither in summer for the purpose of bathing. Allonby was, in 1741, the birth-place of Captain Joseph Huddart, F.R.S., an eminent naval engineer and hydrographer. Pop., in 1801, including that of the township of West Newton, 727; in 1831, 1,105; of Allonby alone, 783. Houses 176. A. P. £3,343. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

ALLOSTOCK, a township in the parish of Great

Budworth, union of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles south by west of Nether Knutsford, on the post-road to Newcastle-under-Lyne. There is a Unitarian chapel here, and two daily schools. All children of parents who rent property under the value of £10 per annum, are free to the school of Lower Peover. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 448. Houses 87. Acres 2,540. A. P. £3,559. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

ALLOW (THE EAST), a river in Durham falling into the Tyne near Swallow.

ALLOW (THE WEST), a river in Anglesey which falls into the Irish sea below Llanvorog. Also a river in Northumberland which falls into the Tyne.

ALL SAINTS, a member of the town and port of Dover, in the lower half-hund. of Kingslow, lathe of St Augustine, Kent. Living, a curacy not certified; the church is now demolished, and the parish united to that of St Nicholas at Wade.

ALL SAINTS, SOUTH ELMHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, Suffolk; 5 miles north-west by west of Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory, with the parish of St Nicholas, Elmham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 0s. 6d.; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, A. Adair, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 239. Houses 47. Acres 1,150. A. P. £1,548. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

ALLWINTON. See **ALLENTON**.

ALMELEY, or **ALMERLEY**, a parish, partly in the hund. of Wolphy, and partly in that of Stretford, Weobley union, county of Hereford; 5½ miles west of Weobley; containing the townships of Almeley, Hopley's Green, and Logaston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 17s. 11d.; gross income £260. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. There are three daily schools here. The tram-road between Hay and Kington intersects this parish. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 670. Houses 152. Acres 3,630. A. P. £3,887. Poor rates, in 1837, £342.

ALMER, a parish in the hund. of Loosebarrow, division of Shaston, union of Blandford, Dorsetshire; 6 miles south-south-east of Blandford, on the road to Wareham. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 5s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £148; gross income £284. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Drax. There is a daily and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 176. Houses 35. Acres 1,520. A. P. £1,560. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

ALMINGTON, a township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, county of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 340. Houses 50.

ALMINGTON, and **STONE-DELPH**, a township in the parish and union of Tamworth, county of Warwick; 1½ miles north-east of Tamworth, on the Coventry canal. Pop., in 1831, 264. Houses 58. A. P. £3,969. Poor rates, in 1837, £105.

ALMODINGTON, or **ALMANINGTON**, a hamlet and curacy in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, Sussex. This was formerly a parish, but is now consolidated with Earnley, under which the population is returned.

ALMONDBURY, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Huddersfield, west riding of York. It includes the townships of Almondbury, Austonley, South Crossland, Farnley-Tyas, Holme, Lingartha, Linthwaite, Lockwood, and Upper Thong, with the chapelries of Honley, Meltham, Marsden, and Nether Thong. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £20 7s. 11d.; gross income £255. The patronage is vested in the governors of Clitheroe

school. The great and small tithes, and moduses of the manor of Honley, the property of the Clitheroe free grammar-school and the vicar, commuted in 1782. There are churches in Almondbury, Crossland, Holme, Linthwaite, and Nether Thong; the three last built about 1830. Pop., in 1801, 26,963; in 1831, 30,806. Houses 5,545. Acres 30,140. A. P. £26,368. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in manufactures, and the population has increased by 6,627 persons, in consequence, it is believed, of the extension of these. In 1838, there were 3 cotton-mills employing 767 hands; 67 woollen mills employing 3,158 hands; and 2 silk mills employing 42 hands, within this parish.—The township of Almondbury is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Huddersfield. The Wesleyan and New Connexion Methodists have chapels here. There is a free grammar-school here, which was founded by letters patent of James I., and has an endowment of about £100 per annum, derived from lands and rent-charges, bequeathed by Robert Nettleton and others. There is also a fund for the instruction and apprenticing of poor children belonging to the place, derived from lands left by Israel Wormall in 1724. The yearly revenue of this charity amounted, in 1827, to £161 8s. 6d. By the bequest of Robert Nettleton in 1620, some property was left for the behoof of the poor of this township. The rents amount to £137 11s. 6d. The other charities connected with this township amount to £11 10s. There are in all seven daily schools, and nine Sunday schools, in this township. In the opinion of Camden, Almondbury, anciently called Albanbury, was the Campodonum of the Romans; but Dr Whitaker thinks otherwise, and says that it was undoubtedly Saxon, and the seat of the Saxon kings. The town was burnt in the wars between Eden, prince of the country, and Penda, king of Mercia. Pop., in 1801, 3,751; in 1831, 7,086. Houses 1,303. Acres 2,550. A. P. £4,300. Poor rates, in 1837, £879.—There was a castle on a neighbouring eminence, the ruins of which may still be seen.

ALMONDSBURY, a parish partly in the hund. of Berkeley, partly in that of Langley and Swinehead, and partly in that of Thornbury, Thornbury union, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north-east of Bristol. It comprises the tythings of Almondbury, Hempton and Patchway, Over with Lower Tockington, and Gaunt's Earthcote. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £20. The church—a handsome building in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire at the intersection—contains some specimens of Norman architecture. The church-lands in this parish yield a revenue of £235 17s. 10d., part of which is applied to educational purposes, and part given to the poor. There are also some alms-houses, and two small charitable bequests connected with this parish. There are two daily and Sunday National schools here, with about 80 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 1,069; in 1831, 1,492. Houses 239. Acres 6,930. A. P. £13,293. Poor rates, in 1837, £799.—The village of Almondbury is situated near the small stream Boyd, at the foot of a ridge of limestone rocks; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Thornbury. From the heights above, the view is very grand and extensive, embracing the estuary of the Severn and the opposite coast of Wales. This village is said to have derived its name from Almond, a West Saxon prince, father of King Egbert, who was buried in the church, and from a fortification in the neighbourhood. There is a daily school here with an endowment of £2 10s. annually. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 517. Houses 81. Acres 1,900. A. P. £5,045.

ALMPTON. See OXFORD.

ALMSFORD, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union and division of Wincanton, county of Somerset. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 12s. 1d.; gross income £362. Patron, in 1835, Francis Woodforde, Esq. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 304. Houses 62. Acres 920. A. P. £2,512. Poor rates, in 1837, £202.

ALMWYCH. See AMLWCH.

ALNE (THE), a river in Cumberland, which falls into the Tyne near Kirkcubright.—2d. Also a river in Northumberland, which rises to the west of Alnham, flows through the vale of Whittingham, passes Huln abbey, and falls into the sea at Alnmouth. It is a fine fishing stream.—3d. A river of Warwickshire, rising near Beardmore, and joining the Arrow at Alcester. The united streams fall into the Avon at Salford-Priors.

ALNE, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold, north riding of York. It includes the townships of Alne, Aldwork, Flawith, Tholthorpe, Tollerton, and Youton. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £10; gross income £415. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. B. Codrington. The great and small tithes of the townships of Tholthorpe and Flawith, the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, commuted in 1799–1800; and those of the township of Tollerton, also the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, in 1810. Charities to the poor of this parish produce a yearly income of £47. Pop., in 1801, 1,236; in 1831, 1,132. Houses 301. Acres 10,250. A. P. £9,448.—The township of Alne is partly within the liberties of St Peter, York; 4 miles south-west by south of Easingwold. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 415. Houses 83. Acres 2,490. A. P. £2,580. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

ALNE (GREAT), a chapelry and township in the parish of Kinwarton, county of Warwick; 3 miles north-east by east of Alcester. Chapel recently enlarged. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 343. Houses 59. Acres 1,620. A. P. £2,848.

ALNE (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Aston-Cantlow, Warwickshire, near the junction of the Alne with the Arrow. The returns are made with those of the parish.

ALNEY (ISLE OF), situated in the river Severn; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Gloucester. A single combat is, by some historians, said to have been fought by Edmund Ironside and Canute, on this island, in 1016; neither having conquered, a peace was concluded, and the government divided between them. Lambard says: "I find no other thinge of this ile, savinge that Bale writethe that Joannes Olney, a Charterhouse monke, in the reigne of Edw. III., which wrote a few fonde miracles, was borne within the same."

ALNHAM, a parish in the northern division of Coquetdale-ward, union of Rothbury, Northumberland. It comprises the townships of Alnham, Prendick, Screnwood, and Unthank. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 17s. 1d., and in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £74. Patron, the duke of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 278. Houses 45. Acres 16,360. A. P. £4,424.—The township of Alnham is 12 miles west of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 146. Houses 21. Poor rates £81. There is a small daily school here.—On a hill, about a mile to the westward of the village, there is a semicircular encampment, 100 yards in diameter, defended by a high double rampart and deep trench, within which there is a range of uncemented stones.

ALNWICK, a market-town and parish, partly in

the eastern division of Coquetdale-ward, and partly in the southern division of Bamborough-ward, Northumberland; 308 miles north by west from London, and 34 north by west from Newcastle; on the Great post-road to Berwick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £15, and in the parliamentary returns at £106. The endowments are £800 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £2,100 parliamentary grant; gross income, £175. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Northumberland. The church is a large handsome building, containing several monuments. The United Secession, Relief church, Wesleyan and New Connection Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians have places of worship here. Of the Presbyterian congregations one is in connection with the kirk of Scotland. There is a free school, supported by the corporation, for instructing the sons of freemen in the classics. The master's salary is £24 10s. a-year. An English school, for the sons of freemen, is also supported by the corporation. The master's salary is £124. A new school-house was built in 1832. A girls' school was established by the borough in 1807, with a salary to the mistress of £30 yearly. A school, in which 200 boys are educated, was founded in 1810 by the duke of Northumberland, in commemoration of the 50th year of the reign of Geo. III. According to a paper read before the British Association in 1838, the number of children then attending superior private schools in Alnwick was 100: the number attending common day schools, 205; free and charity schools, 453; dame schools, 74; those attending Sunday schools, and not in any day school, 142. The entire number of those receiving elementary education was therefore, 974, or about 1 in 8 of the present estimated population, (7,358.) The other charities connected with Alnwick, yield a yearly revenue of about £23. There was here "an abbey for Premonstratensian canons, founded by Eustace Fitz-John, A.D. 1147. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and valued 26^o Henry VIII at £189 15s. per annum, about which time there were about thirteen canons. The site of the house was granted 4^o Edward VI. to Ralph Sadler and Laurence Winton. The hospital of St Leonard here was of the foundation and in the patronage of the noble family of Percy, and was by Henry Lord Percy, afterwards first earl of Northumberland, annexed to the abbey 50^o Edward III."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Of this abbey the gateway alone remains.

The town stands on a declivity near the banks of the river Alne, from which it derives its name. It is about 5½ miles distant from its mouth. At the northern extremity of the town, a handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected by the duke of Northumberland. The houses are chiefly modern, and in general built of free-stone, many of them of considerable elegance. The streets are well-paved, spacious, and lighted with gas; water is supplied in abundance from cisterns and reservoirs, and raised by pumps erected at the expense of the corporation. An act for lighting, paving, cleansing, watching, and otherwise improving the town, was passed in 1822. Alnwick had formerly four gates, with massive gateway-towers, of which Bondgate alone remains, which is used for a prison. There is a spacious market-place, and a town-hall in which the county courts are held, and the members for the northern division of the county elected. The most important building, however, is the castle, a seat of the duke of Northumberland, to which we shall devote a separate article.

Alnwick claims to be a borough by prescription. The archives do not contain any royal incorporating charter; but an established corporation is recognised by a charter of 42^o Henry III. The officers of the

corporation are four chamberlains, twenty-four common council-men, and a chamberlain's clerk. The chamberlains are chosen from their own number, by the members of council; and vacancies in the latter body are filled up, by the same electors, from the freemen, of whom the resident number is about 250. The net revenue of the corporation amounted, in 1835, to £589 1s. 9d.; and the town-common extended over 2,591 acres. Amount of assessed and land-tax paid by the borough and parish, in 1833, £1,794 18s. 9½d. The Alnwick poor law union embraces an area of 146 square miles, containing a population, returned, in 1831, at 17,263. The average annual expenditure during the three years preceding the formation of this union, was £6,688; the expenditure, in 1838, was £6,001. The freedom of the town is held by right of inheritance or acquired by apprenticeship. A very singular and ridiculous ceremony is here gone through in taking up the freedom. Early on the morning of St Mark's day (25th of April), the young freemen assemble in the market-place, with swords at their sides. Here they are joined by the four chamberlains and the castle-bailiff, when they proceed on horseback, accompanied with music, to the Town moor, where they alight, and after being provided with a white dress and cap, rush through a large muddy pool, called the 'Freemen's well.' This is expressly demanded by the terms of the charter, and is said to have been ordered in a humorous mood by King John, who had had occasion to complain of the miry state of the roads in the neighbourhood. The county-magistrates hold a monthly court at Alnwick for the east division of Coquetdale-ward.

There are four bank-agencies, one of them a branch of the Newcastle Union bank, in this town. The trade and manufactures are inconsiderable. Saturday is the market-day. The fairs are the following: Palma Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlery; May 12th, last Monday of July, first Tuesday in October, and October 28th, for horses and cattle; the Saturday before Christmas day, for shoes, hats, and woollens; and on the first Saturday of November, is a statute fair. The chief exports from this place are corn, pork, and eggs. There are several tanneries, breweries, and brick and tile works. There is a railway from Alnwick to the township of Shilbottle, about 4½ miles south-south-east; and a penny-post to Warkworth. The town, according to a recent report presented to parliament, appears to be thriving, population increasing, buildings extending, and a spirit of improvement in active operation. Pop., in 1801, 4,719; in 1831, 6,788. Houses, in 1831, 940; houses rated at £10 and upwards, in 1833, 383. Acres 16,250. A. P. £22,909. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,434. Average mortality, 1 in 49.

"Aunwyke," saith Lambard, "seameth to some to have received the name from the Saxons, of *Alae*. the tree, and *wick*, which in their speache signified a toune: but it is more probable that the name should be deryved of the ryver running thereby, which is called *Ale*, and so *Alaueyc*, the town upon *Ale*." In 1093, Alnwick was besieged by Malcolm III., king of Scotland, who was killed before its walls on the 13th of November, 1093. It was again laid siege to by William of Scotland in 1174; but Ralph de Glanville surprised and took him prisoner to London. In 1220, a meeting of the Scottish bishops was convoked here by Gualo, the pope's legate. In 1328, Robert Bruce's nobles, Douglas and Randolph, besieged it without success. The castle, which is supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman fortress, was embattled in 1411, and the town was surrounded at the same time by a strong wall. Notwithstanding this, the Scots took the town in 1443,

and burnt it, in revenge for the burning of Dumfries by the English. After the battle of Hexham, in 1463, the earl of Warwick laid siege to the castle, which was in the interest of the house of Lancaster; the garrison held out till the arrival of Sir George Douglas, with a considerable force, enabled them to retire unmolested.

ALNWICK-CASTLE, one of the principal seats of the great family of Percy, earls of Northumberland, is situated on the south side of the river Alne, on an elevation which gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it almost an impregnable fortress. It is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. The zigzag fret-work round the arch that leads into the inner court, is evidently of Saxon architecture; and yet Grose suggests that this was probably not the most ancient entrance. This castle appears to have been a place of great strength immediately after the Norman conquest. The castle and barony came into the possession of the Percy family in the reign of Edward II., having been purchased of the bishop of Durham, to whom they had been bequeathed, in 1297, by Lord William de Vescy. From that period they have been transmitted in lineal succession down to the present duke and duchess of Northumberland. From length of time, and the shocks it had sustained in ancient wars, Alnwick castle was become quite a ruin, when, by the death of Algernon, duke of Northumberland, it devolved, together with all the estates of this great barony, to the family of its present illustrious possessors, "who immediately," says Grose, "set to repair the same, and with the most consummate taste and judgment, restored and embellished it as much as possible, in the true Gothic style; so that it may deservedly be considered as one of the noblest and most magnificent models of a great baronial castle." Alnwick castle contains about five acres within its walls, which are flanked with sixteen towers and turrets, affording a complete set of offices suitable to the magnitude and dignity of this great castle. "Nothing can be more striking than the effect at first entrance within the walls, from the town, when through a dark gloomy gateway of considerable length and depth, the eye suddenly emerges into one of the most splendid scenes that can be imagined; and is presented at once with the great body of the inner castle, surrounded with fair semicircular towers, finely swelling to the eye, and gaily adorned with pinnacles, figures, battlements, &c. The impression is still further heightened by the successive entrance into the second and third courts through great massy towers, till the stranger is landed in the inner court, in the very centre of this great citadel." The staircase is 46 feet long; 35 feet 4 inches wide; and 43 feet 2 inches high. The saloon is 42 feet 8 inches long; 37 feet 2 inches wide; and 19 feet 10 inches high. The drawing-room is of an oval form, 46 feet 7 inches long; 35 feet 4 inches wide; and 22 feet high. The great dining-room is 53 feet 9 inches long; 20 feet 10 inches wide; and 26 feet 9 inches high. The library is 64 feet in length. The chapel fills all the space of the middle ward. The great east window is copied from one of the finest in York minster; the ceiling from that of King's college, Cambridge; the walls are painted after the great church in Milan, and present the genealogical table of the house of Northumberland.

ALOESBRIDGE, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, Kent. It is bounded on the north by part of the lathe of Scray, and the hundred of Ham in Shepway lathe; on the east by the liberty of Romney marsh; on the south by the English chan-

nel; and on the west by Kent ditch, which divided it from Sussex, and by the hundred of Oxney. Pop., in 1831, 596. Houses 97. Acres 3,490.

ALPERTON. See **APPERTON**, Middlesex.

ALPHAMSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Hineckford, union of Sudbury, Essex; 5 miles north-east by east of Halsted. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £407; in the patronage of the Crown. Charities to the poor of this parish amount to £9 8s. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 277. Houses 65. Acres 1,440. A. P. £1,856. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

ALPHETON, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, Suffolk; 6 miles north by east of Sudbury, on the road to Bury St Edmunds. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 1s. 8d.; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. G. Dickinson. There are three daily schools, and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 309. Houses 68. Acres 2,250. A. P. £1,324. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

ALPHINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wondford, union of St Thomas, county of Devon; 2 miles south of Exeter; on the post-road to Totness. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £34 6s. 8d.; gross income £979. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Ellicombe, the incumbent. The church contains a circular Norman font with interlaced arches, scroll ornaments, and grotesque figures over the arches. A figure of it is given in the 3d vol. of 'the Antiquarian Repertory.' Charities connected with this parish yield a yearly revenue of £23 13s., together with three or four small cottages and a garden, which are occupied, rent free, by poor persons. There are seven daily, and a Sunday school here. The parish is traversed by the river Exe and the Exeter canal. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in June for horned cattle; and on the 2d of October for horses and cattle. Pop., in 1801, 845; in 1831, 1,236. Houses 237. Acres 2,720. A. P. £6,990. Poor rates, in 1837, £575.

ALPINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, Norfolk; 6 miles south-east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory united to that of Yelverton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 197. Houses 41. Acres 630. A. P. £1,794. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

ALPRAHAM, a township in the parish of Bunbury, union of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles south-east by east of Tarporley. There are two daily schools here, and a Wesleyan Methodist Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 418. Houses 66. Acres 1,800. A. P. £1,731. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.

ALRESFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, Essex; 5½ miles south-east by east of Colchester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £322. Church in the patronage of Brazen Nose college, Oxford. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 297. House 54. Acres 1,640. A. P. £1,556. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

ALRESFORD (OLD), a parish in the hund. of Fawley, and division of Alton, union of Alresford, Hampshire. Living, a rectory, with the chapelries of New Alresford and Maidstead; rated at £49 12s. 8½d. It is a peculiar, with Maidstead and Alresford chapelry, in the diocese of Winchester. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1753. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831,

459. Houses 70. Acres 3,660. A. P. £2,648. Poor rates, in 1837, £604.

ALRESFORD (New), a market-town and parish in the division of Alton, Hampshire; 6½ miles north-east by east of Winchester, on the post-road to London, and immediately to the south of Old Alresford. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the bishop of Winchester in connexion with the rectory of Old Alresford. There is here a place of worship belonging to the Independents, founded in 1825. A school for 19 boys in Alresford, Bishop's-Sutton, and Cheriton, was founded by Henry Perin in 1698; the endowment consists of a house for the master, and about 52 acres of land, which, in 1824, produced £148 10s. per annum; and, in 1833, was attended by 42 scholars. There are seven other daily, besides several Sunday schools. The other charities connected with this parish yield a yearly revenue of £17 16s. Alresford was incorporated at an early period, and is said to have sent one member to parliament in the 23^d Edward I. The town is governed by a bailiff and eight burgesses; and petty sessions are held here by the county-magistrates. The Alresford poor-law union embraces a district of 57 square miles; containing a population, returned in 1831, at 7,428. The average annual expenditure for the poor in this district, during the three years preceding the union, was £6,056. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,423. There are few manufactures; the only one of any importance is that of linseys. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held, chiefly for sheep, on Holy Thursday, the last Thursday in July, and the 17th of October. On May-day, 1690, a fire occurred which destroyed a great part of the town; a similar calamity occurred again in 1710; and in 1736 another extensive fire took place here. Pop., in 1801, 1,132; in 1831, 1,437. The number of inhabitants was anciently greater, the river Itchin having been navigable from Southampton to this place; but it has declined since the navigation was restricted to Winchester. Houses 258. Acres 1,250. A. P. £2,921. Poor rates, in 1837, £459.—There is a fine pond here called Alresford pond, covering nearly 200 acres, which formerly extended to Bishop's-Sutton, 1½ mile distant. It forms the course of the river Itchin. The northern embankment is a causeway, said to be Roman, nearly 500 yards in length, which was finished under a grant from King John, by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy. The object was to improve the navigation of the river; and as a recompense, the bishop obtained for himself and his successors the entire royalty of the river to the sea. The bishop also renewed the market here which had fallen into desuetude, and called the place Newmarket, probably the better to distinguish it from the adjoining village of Old Alresford; but the inhabitants would not comply with the proposed alterations, and so it kept its name.

ALREWAS, or ALDERWAS, a parish in the hund. of North Offlow, union of Lichfield, Staffordshire. It contains the township of Alrewas, with the hamlets of Fradley and Orgreave. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the chancellor of Lichfield cathedral; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £352; in the patronage of the prebendary of Lichfield cathedral. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1802. According to Malmesbury, Alrewas was made a prebend by Athelwald, bishop of Lichfield, in 822. There are several daily and Sunday schools here, two of which are in connexion with the National school society. Charities to the poor of this parish produce the yearly revenue of £21 16s., besides 16 bushels of rye, payable by those who hold the great tithes of the parish. In 1838 there was a worsted mill employing 93 hands, within

this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,312; in 1831, 1,607. Houses 340. Acres 4,350. A. P. £6,973. Poor rates, in 1837, £534.—The township of Alrewas is 5 miles north-east by north of Lichfield. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Primitive Methodists have chapels and schools here. The Grand Trunk canal runs nearly through the centre of the village; and the Birmingham and Derby railway passes at the distance of one mile on the east side. Pop., in 1801, 940; in 1831, 1,102. Houses 231. A. P. £4,418. Poor rates, in 1837, £354.

ALREWAS-HAYES, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of North Offlow, Stafford. Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 77. Houses 13. Acres 1,680.

ALSAGER, a chapelry in the parish of Barthomley, union of Congleton, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles south-east by south from Sandbach, near the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. The patron is the lord of the manor; and the value is stated in the parliamentary returns at £135. Mary, Judith, and Margaret Alsager, built and endowed the chapel, and founded a school here at which about 15 children are taught. There is also another daily school. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 446. Houses 83. Acres 2,860. A. P. £2,793. Poor rates, in 1837, £257.

ALSOPE-LE-DALE, a chapelry in the parish of Ashborne, county of Derby; 6 miles north by west from Ashborne. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Ashborne, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £49. Patrons, in 1835, the freeholders of the parish. This chapelry is in the honour of Tutbury. Population returned with Eaton.

ALSTOE, the name of a hundred in the county of Rutland, in the northern division of the county. It is bounded on the north by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; on the east by a detached portion of Oakham soke, and by East hundred; on the south by East hundred and Martinsley hundred; and on the west by Oakham soke and Leicestershire. Area in British statute acres, 27,900. Houses 821. Pop. 4,275.

ALSTON, a township in the parish of Ribchester, union of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north-east of Preston, at the south-western extremity of Longridge-fell. Pop., (including Hathorall,) in 1801, 664; in 1831, 1,030. Houses 176. Acres 2,790. A. P. £4,357. Pop. of Alston alone, in 1831, 844. Poor rates, in 1837, £230. A railway has been projected from this to Preston. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here.

ALSTON. See **ALDSTONE**.

ALSTONE, a chapelry in the parish of Overbury, union of Winchcomb, Worcestershire; 5 miles east by south from Tewkesbury. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 78. Houses 18. A. P. £892. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

ALSTONEFIELD, a parish in the North hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford. It comprises the chapelries of Longnor, Quarnford, and Warslow, with the townships of Alstonefield, Upper and Lower Elkstone, Fairfield-head, Heathy-Lee, and Hollingsclough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8 11s. 4d.; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Crewe. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., were commuted in 4^o and 5^o William IV. Charities connected with this parish yield a yearly revenue of £25. There are several daily and Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1821, 5,169; in 1831, 4,827. Houses 961. Acres 21,860. A. P. £9,626.—In 1838 there was a silk mill, employing 64 hands, in this parish. There are some lead, copper, and coal-

mines, in which about 100 of the inhabitants are engaged; and many of the women and children are employed in the Florentine button-factories at Fairfield-head and Heathy-Lee.—The township of Alstonefield is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ashborne. It stands on the river Dove, on the confines of Derbyshire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop., in 1801, 573; in 1831, 649. Houses 118. Acres 2,700. A. P. £2,538. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

ALT (THE), a small river of Lancashire, falling into the Irish sea, 7 miles west from Ormskirk, after a course of about 12 miles.

ALTCAR, a parish in the hund. of West Derby, union of Ormskirk, Lancashire. It is intersected by the Alt. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £11 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £37 10s.; gross income £95. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Sefton. There is a school with an endowment of £24 per annum, at which about 60 children are educated. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 505. Houses 69. Acres 3,580. A. P. £3,893. Poor rates, in 1837, £509. The village of Altcar is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south from Ormskirk.

ALTEKNON, a parish in the hund. of Leanewth, union of Launceston, Cornwall; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Launceston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18 5s.; gross income £363. The church-tower is said to be the highest in the county with the exception of that of Probus. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are six daily schools here. The projected Exeter and Falmouth railway line passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 1,069. Houses 203. Acres 13,840. A. P. £6,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £394.—The Lynher rises in this parish.

ALTHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, union of Burnley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles west of Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £11 15s. 8d.; gross income £117. Patron, in 1835, R. T. W. Walton. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 418. Houses 67. Acres 1,160. A. P. £2,975. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ALTHORNE, a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Maldon, Essex; 4 miles north-west of Burnham. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with Crixeth, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14, and in the parliamentary returns at £134. Patron, in 1835, J. Robinson, Esq. There is a National school here. The estuary of the river Crouch is in this parish; and to protect the low lands from inundation, extensive embankments were constructed by labourers from Holland, whose descendants still remain here. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 352. Houses 46. Acres 2,000. A. P. £3,560. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

ALTHORP, or OLDTHORPE, formerly a hamlet, now a manor, in the parish of Great Brington, Northamptonshire, from which Earl Spencer derives the title of Viscount. In 1603, Queen Anne, consort to James I., with the prince her son, rested here for some days, on their journey from Scotland to London. During their stay, a mask, composed by Ben Jonson, was exhibited for their entertainment. "The domain of Althorp," says Dibdin, "has been possessed by the Spencer family upwards of three centuries; but the exact period of the erection of the house seems to be unknown. There is, however, no question of its having received its principal improvements during the time of the first earl of Sunderland, (1636-1643), who was the son of the second Baron Spencer. The lady of this earl (daughter of

Robert Sidney, second earl of Leicester, and better known as the Sacharissa of Waller the poet,) erected and covered in the great staircase, which had been formerly an interior court-yard, in the fashion of the times. From that period to the present, both the house and park have continued to receive improvements. The family of the Spencers became possessed of the park at Althorp, about the year 1512. This originated in a license from the king to John Spencer, afterwards Sir John Spencer. At that time the park is described as containing 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in 'Oldthorpe,' but this seems to have been only an extension of some property previously acquired there, for it is certain that Althorp, so called, was purchased by this Sir John Spencer as early as the year 1508." The great attraction of Althorp House is its noble library, which Dibdin says is the finest collection of books perhaps in Europe. "It occupies a suite of rooms, four in number, and measuring in the whole about 170 feet in length. These are garnished from top to toe with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors in the choicest bindings."

ALTHORPE, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln. It comprises the townships of Althorpe, Amcotts, and Keadby; and is intersected by the river Trent, which is here joined by the Stamford and Keadby canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £25; gross income £440. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes of the townships of Althorpe and Amcotts, and of the hamlet of Deddithorpe, or Derrythorpe, all the property of the clerical rector, were commuted respectively in 1794, 1779, and 1831. There are three daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 981. Houses 183. Acres 5,460. A. P. £5,921.—The township of Althorpe is 6 miles south-west from Burton-upon-Stather, and 4 south-east from Crowle. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 313. Houses 68. A. P. £1,219. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

ALTHORPE, or ALETHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Fakenham, Norfolk. In 1419 there was a chapel here. Pop., in 1831, 8. Acres 280.

ALTMAUR, a chapelry to the vicarage of Llanafan-fawr, hund. and union of Builth, Breconshire, South Wales. It stands on the Wye, 4 miles south-east of Builth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's; rated at £2 17s., and in the parliamentary returns at £55 11s. 6d.; gross income £48. Patron, the vicar of Llanafan-fawr. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 43. Houses 5. A. P. £272. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

ALTOFTS, a township in the parish of Normanston, west riding of Yorkshire; on the river Calder; 4 miles north-east from Wakefield. The North Midland railway intersects this township, and is carried by a viaduct over the Calder, and the Aire and Calder canal. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 502. Houses 87. Acres 1,730. A. P. £2,539. Poor rates, in 1837, £220.

ALTON, a parish and market-town in the Alton division of the hund. and union of Alton, county of Southampton. The parish includes the hamlets of Anstey, Thyding and Willhall, with the chapelries of Holybourne, Binsted, and Kingsley, and the market-town of Alton. The town stands in an agreeable situation near the Wey; 10 miles north-east of New Alresford, on the great post-road from Winchester to London. It consists of three principal streets, and contains some handsome houses. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester; rated at £15; gross income £778. The church

is a spacious building, having a square embattled tower and spire, supported upon four arches springing from Saxon columns. The Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The Independent church in Normandy Street was formed in 1696. There are an infant and five daily schools here, one of which is in connexion with the National society, and another with the British and Foreign school society. The free school was founded by John Eggar in 1640. The yearly income amounted, in 1824, to £74 10s. There is a National school where 200 children of both sexes are educated, and a house of industry. At Holybourne there is a charity school, to which this parish enjoys the privilege of sending twelve children. Other charities connected with this parish yield a yearly income of £37 7s. 6d. A society for literary improvement was established here in 1826. There was once a considerable manufactory of bombazines here, but it has decayed; there are manufactories of silk, druggets, serges, and other worsted fabrics, and some breweries. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; and the petty-sessions for the division of North Alton are held here. It is one of the polling-places for the county. The market-day is Saturday; fairs are held on the 29th of April for sheep and lambs, and on the 29th of September for cattle and toys. The Alton poor-law union comprehends a district of 68 square miles, with a population, in 1831, of 10,342. The average expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the union, was £12,680. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,629. The town derives its name from its antiquity, having been a royal demesne in the reign of Alfred. It sent a member to parliament in the 23^d of Edward I. In 1643, a detachment of the royal army, under the command of Sir Ralph Hopton, occupied the town, but were driven out by Sir William Waller. Pop., in 1801, 2,026; in 1831, 2,742. Houses 472. Acres 3,910. A. P. £7,458. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,133. —There are penny posts to Droxford, Warnford, and Westmeon.

ALTON, a division in the county of Southampton, bounded on the north by the divisions of Basingstoke and Odiham; on the east by the county of Surrey; on the south by Petersfield and Droxford divisions; and on the west by Winchester division. Pop., in 1831, 22,451. Houses 3,639. Acres 118,480.

ALTON, a hamlet in the parish of Rock, county of Worcester, noted for its hop plantations.

ALTON-BARNES, or ALTON-BERNERS, a parish in the division and union of Devizes, Wiltshire; 4½ miles west by north from Pewsey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 18s. 11½d.; gross income £311. In the patronage of New College, Oxford. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 138. Houses 25. Acres 250. A. P. £959. Poor rates, in 1837, £40.—This parish is intersected by the Avon canal.

ALTON-PANCRAS, a parish in the liberty of Alton-Pancras, subdivision and union of Cerne, Dorset; 2 miles east from Cerne-Abbas. Living, a discharged vicarage in the patronage, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Salisbury; rated at £9; in the parliamentary returns at £113; gross income £25. There is a Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 210. Houses 44. Acres 1,370. A. P. £1,576. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

ALTON-PRIORS, a chapelry in the parish of Overton division of Everley and Pewsey, union of Pewsey, Wiltshire; 1 mile south of Alton-Barnes. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Overton. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of

Stowell, 178; in 1831, 923. Houses 40. Acres 2,630. A. P. £1,853. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

ALTON. See ALVETON, Stafford.

ALTRINCHAM, or ALTRINGHAM, a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Bowdon, hund. of Bucklow, union of Altrincham, co.-palatine of Chester. It is situated on Bowdon-Downs; and on account of the salubrity of the air, is often resorted to by invalids from Manchester, from which it is distant 8 miles south-west. It is 12 miles from the Warrington railway station. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, being merely a chapelry to Bowdon, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £102, and endowed with £1,000 parliamentary grant; gross income £139. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Stamford and Warrington. The Unitarians and Wesleyan Methodists, both of the old and new connexion, have places of worship here. There are one infant school, ten daily schools, and two boarding schools in this chapelry; besides four Sunday schools. Charities connected with this township produce £66 10s. yearly. The principal trade consists in the spinning of yarn and thread, the making of bobbins, and the weaving of cotton by hand-loom. These are sent to Manchester by the duke of Bridgewater's canal, which passes near the town. It has recently been proposed to carry a branch from this canal to the Trent and Mersey canal at Middlewick, by a line nearly straight, approaching within 2 miles of Knutsford. This canal will be 16 miles in length, and will complete the best and most direct canal route from Manchester to the Staffordshire iron and coal district, and to Birmingham, and the mines, iron-works, and agricultural districts of Shropshire and North Wales. The town of Manchester is supplied, to a considerable extent, with fruit and vegetables from this neighbourhood, the cultivation of which employs a number of hands. The market-day is Tuesday; and fairs for cattle and drapery are held on the 29th of April, 5th of August, and 22d of November. "Altringham is of the ancient fee of the barons of Dunham-Massy. In the reign of Edward I. Hamon de Massy, lord of Dunham-Massy, instituted burgesses in this town, and granted them a Gild-mercatory here, that is, a society for free traffic and merchandise, about the year of Christ 1290." Leycester's Hist. Antiq. of Chester. The Altrincham poor-law union comprehends a district of 102 square miles, containing a population, returned, in 1831, at 27,909. The average expenditure for the relief of the poor of this district, in the three years preceding the union, was £9,385. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,634. Pop., in 1801, 1,692; in 1831, 2,708. Houses 537. Acres 520. A. P. £4,547. Poor rates, in 1837, £338.

ALVANLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Frodsham, union of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles south-south-west from Frodsham. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £5 10s.; gross income £47. Patron, in 1835, Lord Alvanley. There is a National daily and Sunday school here. The village stands on the borders of Delamere forest, and gives the title of baron to the Arden family. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 346. Houses 62. Acres £1,460. A. P. £1,156. Poor rates, in 1837, £165.

ALVASTON, a township in the parish of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 41. Houses 6. Acres 610.

ALVASTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of St Michael, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 3 miles south-east by east from Derby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; in the patronage of the parishioners. It is rated at £5, in the parliamentary

returns at £120; gross income £116. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay-impropriator and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1802. There are three daily and two Sunday schools. The only charity connected with this chapelry yields a yearly revenue of £61. The village is situated on the Derwent, near the Derby canal. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 439. Houses 91. Acres 870. A. P. £3,744. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

ALVECHURCH, a parish in the division of Northfield, and hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east from Bromsgrove, and 2 west of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the see of Worcester, and in the patronage of the bishop; rated at £24 16s. 8d.; gross income, in 1822, £1,027. There is a work-house here founded in 1816. The revenue of this charity is £36 a-year. An hospital for nine persons was founded by Nicholas Lewknor of Hadzor, in 1580, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. The yearly income of the charity is £33 6s. 8d., which is distributed among the inmates of the hospital. The other charities connected with the parish produce £12 7s. per annum. There are seven daily and three Sunday schools. The Worcester and Birmingham canal passes through this parish. Alvechurch was formerly a borough, but has fallen greatly into decay. The bishops of Worcester had a palace here. Pop., in 1801, 1,228; in 1831, 1,548. Houses 307. Acres 6,820. A. P. £10,176. Poor rates, in 1837, £599.

ALVEDISTON, or **ALVESDISTON**, a parish in the division of Hindon, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts. Living, a vicarage not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Broad Chalk, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 239. Houses 52. Acres 2,400. A. P. £2,334. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

ALVELEY, a parish and township, partly in the hund. of Stottesden, and partly in the borough of Bridgenorth, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; on the eastern bank of the Severn; 6 miles south-east of Bridgenorth. It includes the liberty of Romsley, and the township of Nordley-Regis. Living, a perpetual curacy under the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Bridgenorth; rated at £65 per annum in the parliamentary returns; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, John Wingfield, Esq., who appoints an official and registrar. There are three daily schools here: one a free school, endowed by John Grove in 1615; master's salary £22 12s. John Grove also bequeathed yearly stipends to five old men of the parish. The entire income of both these churches is £73. The other charities connected with the parish yield £56 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 791; in 1831, 949. Houses 193. Acres 7,640. A. P. £5,618. Poor rates of the township, in 1837, £485.

ALVERSCOTT, or **ALSCOT**, a parish in the hund. of Fremington, union of Torrington, and division of Braunton, Devonshire; 5 miles south-east of Bideford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £13 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £168. Patron, in 1835, — Brown, Esq. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 339. Houses 67. Acres 1,390. A. P. £1,431. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

ALVERSTOKE, a parish in the liberties of Alverstoke and Gosport, Portsdown hund. in Fareham division, Southamptonshire. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the see of Winchester; rated at £21 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £1,310. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. A new church was erected here in 1829–30 by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £3,965. It is in the Gothic style, with

accommodation for 1169. The living is a curacy; gross income £139. Patron, the rector of Alverstoke. Charities connected with this parish yield a yearly revenue of £17. There are 2 infant schools, 14 daily schools, 5 day and boarding schools, and 6 Sunday schools, in this parish. Of these, one is a Roman Catholic school, supported by the Catholic incumbent at Gosport; and two are in connection with the National school society. Pop., with Gosport chapelry, in 1801, 11,295; in 1831, 12,637. Houses 2,338. Acres 4,010. A. P. £41,440. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,290.

ALVERSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Brading, Isle of Wight; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Newport. The living is rated at £2 0s. 8d. The chapel is now in ruins. Population with Brading.

ALVERTHORPE. See **ALLERTHORPE**.

ALVESCOTT, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles south by east from Burford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 16s. 8d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, T. Neate, Esq. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1796. A rent of £10 per annum was left in 1723 by Goddard Carter, Esq., for educating and apprenticing poor children; there are two other daily schools. The income of other charities to the poor connected with this parish, is £12 10s. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 361. Houses 70. Acres 2,690. A. P. £3,323. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

ALVEDISTON. See **ALVEDISTON**.

ALVESTON, a parish partly in the upper and partly in the lower division of the hund. of Langley and Swineshead, union of Thornbury, Gloucestershire; 9 miles north by east of Bristol; on the post-road to Thornbury. It includes the hamlets of Grovening and Urcot. Living, a curacy annexed to Olveston, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. There are two daily and Sunday schools here, with about 90 scholars. In this parish there are vestiges of two Roman camps, the one on the top of Oldbury-hill, near the Severn, the other on Castle-hill. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 800. Houses 137. Acres 2,470. A. P. £4,173. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

ALVESTON—formerly called Aulston—a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlchway, Stratford-on-Avon union, Warwickshire; 2 miles north-east from Stratford-on-Avon. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Worcester, exempt from the visitation of the archdeacon; rated at £6, and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £223. The church contains some fine monuments of the Lucy family. Patron, the rector of Hampton-Lucy. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1771. There is a small daily school here. Charities connected with this parish yield a yearly revenue of £47. The village stands in an agreeable neighbourhood, and finely wooded country, near the Avon; and has been called from the salubrity of its air, the Montpellier of England. A new church has been built here. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 650. Houses 135. Acres 4,300. A. P. £6,561. Poor rates, in 1837, £431.—To the westward of Alveston rise the Welcombe hills.

ALVETON, or **ALTON**, a parish in the hund. of Totmonslow South, union of Cheadle, Staffordshire. It contains the townships of Alveton, Cotton, Denston, and Farley; and a part of Oakmoor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5 16s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Shrewsbury. Here are six daily schools, and a very handsome Catholic chapel. Two Roman Catholic schools

are supported by the earl of Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 1,633; in 1831, 2,391. Houses 430. Acres 7,470. A. P. £8,726. Poor rates, in 1837, £769.—The township of Alveton is 4 miles east by south from Cheadle. It stands on the Churnet, a branch of the Dove, in a romantic district, and is traversed by the Uttoxeter canal. Here are places of worship belonging to the Independents and Methodists. A school for the education of poor children was founded and endowed here in 1721 by Anthony Wall. Other charities connected with the parish yield an annual revenue of £14 6s. Pop., in 1801, 818; in 1831, 1,220. Houses 222. A. P. £3,410. Poor rates, in 1837, £300.—The ruins of Alveton, or Alton-castle, stand on the summit of a rock, 300 feet above the river: In the reign of Henry II. this castle belonged to the family of De Verdon; it now belongs to the earl of Shrewsbury.

ALVINGHAM, a parochial chapelry in the Marsh division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, Lincolnshire. It is on the Louth navigation canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north-east of Louth. Living, a perpetual curacy in connection with Cockerington-St-Mary, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £2, and in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Lincoln. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1819. "Here was a priory of Gilbertine nuns and canons, dedicated to the blessed Virgin St Mary and St Adelwold, in the time of Robert Cheiney, bishop of Lincoln, in the latter end of the reign of King Stephen, or the beginning of that of King Henry II.; but by whom founded, it does not certainly yet appear, whether by William de Friston, Hugh de Scoteni, Hameline the dean, or some other. It was valued, a little before the suppression, at £128 14s. 2d. per annum, Dugd.; £141 15s.; Speed: and was granted to Edward Lord Clinton, 5th Edward VI.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 292. Houses 60. Acres 1,940. A. P. £2,162. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

ALVINGTON, a hamlet and chapelry to the parish of Woolaston, Gloucestershire; $\frac{9}{10}$ miles south-west of Newnam, on the road to Chepstow. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to Woolaston. All tithes, moduses, &c., commuted in 1810. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 281. Houses 60. Acres 1,550. A. P. £1,787. Poor rates, in 1837, £109.

ALVINGTON. See ALLINGTON, Devon.

ALWALTON, or ALLERTON, a parish in the hund. of Norman Cross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles south-west of Peterborough, on the road to Elton; bounded on the north by the river Nen. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9 5s. 10d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Peterborough, to whom it was given by Henry VIII. in 1541. The great and small tithes commuted in 1805. There is a daily school here attended by about 50 children. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £4 10s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 294. Houses 59. Acres 1,040. A. P. £1,543. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

ALWEN (THE), a stream in North Wales, which rises in Llyn Alwen, Denbighshire, about 8 miles west of Ruthin, and flows south-east into the Dee near Llanar, after a course of about 13 miles.

ALWINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, union of Bideford, county of Devon; including the small villages of Fairy Cross and Woodtown. It is 4 miles south-west by west from Bideford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at 17 4s. 2½d.; gross income £282. Patron, in 1835, R. P. Coffin, Esq.

There are alms-houses here for three poor persons, founded and endowed, in 1696, by Robert Coffin. The annual revenue of this, and other charities connected with the parish, is £16 8s. yearly. There are three daily schools, and a Sunday school, in this parish. The ancient family of Coffin have held the manor of Alwington since the Conquest. At Yeo vale, in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 486. Houses 85. Acres 5,330. A. P. £2,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

ALWARDDBY. See ALLERBY.

ALWINTON. See ALLENTON, Northumberland.

ALWOODLEY, a township in the parish of Harewood, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north from Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 142. Houses 27. Acres 1,120. A. P. £575. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

AMBERLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Marden, Herefordshire; 7 miles north-east from Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 25. Houses 5. Acres 330. A. P. £387.

AMBERLEY, a parish in the hund. of West Esawith, rape of Arundel, Sussex; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-east of Arundel; including the hamlet of Rockham. Living, a vicarage united with Houghton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 5s. 7½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £114; gross income, in 1832, £180. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Chichester. The church-lands in this parish produce a yearly rent of £12 12s. The tithes of Amberley manor, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1813. There are two daily schools here. On the banks of the Arun, which runs through this parish, are extensive ruins of a palace or castle, built by William Rede, bishop of Chichester, who died in 1385. It appears to have been of light and elegant architecture. One of the apartments contains the portraits of ten ancient monarchs and their queens, and the wooden ceiling is carved with representations of six warriors. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 637. Houses 83. Acres 3,030. A. P. £1,513. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

AMBERSHAM (NORTH and SOUTH), tythings in the parish of Steep, Southamptonshire, but locally in the union of Midhurst, Sussex; $\frac{2}{5}$ miles east-north-east of Midhurst. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 304. Houses 46. Acres 2,590. A. P. £1,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £304.—There is a small daily school at South Ambersham.

AMBLE, a township in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland; 9 miles south-east from Alnwick; at the mouth of the Coquet. From the British and Roman remains which have been found in the neighbourhood, it appears to have been a place of some consequence in early times. There was formerly a monastery here, subordinate to the priory of Tynemouth. Its ruins, along with those of the chapel connected with it, are still visible. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 247. Houses 48.—There is a small daily school here.

AMBLECOAT, a hamlet in that part of the parish of Old Swinford, which is in Staffordshire, in the union of Stourbridge; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Stourbridge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries, and earthenware, and iron-works, in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 1,002; in 1831, 1,236. Houses 244. Acres 570. A. P. £3,186. Poor rates, in 1837, £679.—There are an infant-school, and four daily schools, here.

AMBLESIDE, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of Windermere, and partly in that of Grasmere, Kendal ward and union, Westmoreland; $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Kendal. The name was written Amelsate in 1273, and afterwards

Hamleside. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £79; gross income, in 1832, £80. Patron, in 1835, Lady le Fleming. The chapel, which was endowed by the inhabitants and made parochial in 1675, was handsomely rebuilt in 1812. There are seven daily, and two Sunday-schools here. A free grammar-school was founded here, and endowed, in 1721, by John Kelsick; the annual revenue, at the time of the inquiry, in 1821, was about £133, of which the master, who had also a free house, received about £112. Other charities connected with this town produced £11 10s. yearly. Ambleside is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. It is also one of the polling-places for the county. Woollen cloth is manufactured here, and principally sent to Kendal. There is a large slate quarry at Whitemoss, between Ambleside and Rydal; and the adjoining mountains contain lead and copper mines, which, however, are not very productive. The market-day is Wednesday; fairs for horned cattle and sheep are held on the Wednesday after Whitsunday, and October 29th. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 1,095. Houses 180. A. P. £2,842. Poor rates, in 1837, £335.—Ambleside stands, says Baines, in his 'Companion to the Lakes,' "on the side of a steep hill, the higher parts of which are called Kirkstone moor, and at the mouth of a narrow glen down which rushes the brook, or *gill** named Stockgill. Opposite the town are the craggy heights of Loughrigg fell, [1050 feet,] the lower parts of which are begirt with wood. The valley is nearly three miles in length, and at its upper extremity it seems to be blocked up by Fairfield, a huge mountain which rises to the height of 2,950 feet above the sea; but, though this is the appearance, the valley does not end there, but turns off abruptly to the left, and afterwards opens out so as to form the bed for the small lakes of Rydal and Grassmere. The town is very ancient, and irregularly built; but at either extremity, and above it, there are several neat and handsome houses, surrounded by gardens well filled with fruit and flowers. Beneath the town is a valley, whose verdure is always kept fresh and brilliant by the streamlets which flow down the sides of the hills, and by the winding Rothay. The woods of Rydal hall, and of the different glens which diverge from the valley, adorn the prospect from Ambleside, whilst, in contrast to the towering and bulky form of Fairfield at one extremity of the valley, the sheet of Windermere opens out in sweet repose at the other."—Rydal Mount, which has long been the residence of the poet Wordsworth, is in the immediate neighbourhood of this town.

AMBLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Dun-gledly, Haverford-West union, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 8 miles north by east from Haverford-West. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's; rated at £7, and in the parliamentary returns at £54; gross income £189. Patron, the king, as prince of Wales. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 574. Houses 115. A. P. £1,623. Poor rates, in 1837, £210.—There are remains of a Roman station about a mile to the north-east of the church; supposed, by some, to be the *Advicesimum* of Richard of Cirencester.

AMBRESBURY. See **AMBESBURY.**

AMBROSDEN, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Bicester, Oxfordshire. It comprises the chapelrys of Arncliffe and Blackthorne, with the hamlet of Ambrosden. Living, a discharged vicarage

in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 17s.; endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 private benefaction; gross income £234. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. O. P. Turner. There are two daily schools here. The church lands connected with this parish yield a yearly rent of £32. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 914. Houses 172. Acres 5,210. A. P. £4,191.—The hamlet of Ambrosden is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south from Bicester. The name is supposed by Bishop Kennet—who formerly held the vicarage—to be derived from Ambrosius Aurelius, the celebrated British chief, who encamped here during the siege of Alchester by the Saxons. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 183. Houses 32. Acres 920. A. P. £773. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

AMCOTTS, a township in the parish of Althorp, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east of Crowle, 2 miles north-east of Althorp; on the river Trent. It is a chapelry to Althorp. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 359. Houses 68. A. P. £3,567. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

AMERDALE, in the parish of Arncliffe, west riding of Yorkshire. "The upper end of Amerdale, stretching to the confines of Longstrothdale on the north and east, was a distinct manor under the Percy fee, as well as a forest. Though principally inclosed, it is for the most part a cold valley with very little wood. The Skirfare, in its course along a rocky bed, in dry seasons alternately merges and reappears." Whitaker's Hist. of Craven.

AMERSHAM, or **ACMONDE'SHAM**, an ancient borough, market-town, and parish, in the archd. of Burnham, union of Amersham, Buckinghamshire; 27 miles south-east from Buckingham; 3 miles south-west from Chesham; 5 north-east from Beaconsfield, and 26 north-west from London; on the road from Wendover to Uxbridge. It stands in a pleasant valley near the Misbourn, a tributary of the river Colne, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; and consists of a long street crossed by a shorter one. The streets are well-paved but not lighted, and the supply of water is plentiful. The town-house was erected by Sir William Drake, in 1682. It is a handsome brick edifice resting on pillars, and surmounted by a lantern and clock. The lower part is used for the market; in the upper, public business is managed. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £48 16s. 1½d; gross income, in 1832, £1,331. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Drake, Esq. The church, which stands near the intersection of the two streets, is a Gothic edifice, constructed of brick coated with stucco; the chancel and an adjoining mausoleum contain some monuments to the Bent and Drake families. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here; and there are also two chapels for the Baptists.—The first Baptist congregation, was formed in 1713, the other in 1823. The free school was founded in 1620, by Robert Challoner, rector of the parish. Three boys from this school, or from that of Knaresborough or Goldsborough in Yorkshire, are entitled to exhibitions in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, founded in 1620 by Dr. Challoner. The annual income of this charity is £116 10s. 6d., of which about £85 is generally paid to the master, and £10 10s. to the poor of the parish. There is also a school for writing and arithmetic, endowed by Lord Cheyne, Viscount Newhaven, in 1699, with £20 per annum. There are two Sunday schools endowed by William Drake, jun. Esq.; and an alms-house for six widows, founded in 1667, by Sir William Drake, with an annual income of £149 13s. 4d. The other charities connected with the parish produce upwards of £182 yearly. In 1833 there were 34 daily schools in this parish, attended by 475 scholars.—The town is under the jurisdiction

* *Gill*, or *ghyll*, is a mountain torrent with steep banks.

of the county-magistrates; for its internal management, a constable and other officers are elected at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It formerly sent two members to parliament; but in the reformed state of the representation has ceased to return. The elective franchise, on the old system, belonged to the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but the influence of the lord of the manor was always predominant. The Amersham poor-law union comprehends a district of 111 square miles, containing a population, returned in 1831, at 15,331. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor during the three years preceding the union, was £10,893. Expenditure in 1838, £6,090. The amount of assessed taxes for the town, in 1831, was £429 9s. 4d. The principal manufacture is that of cotton and black lace; many females are employed in plaiting straw; and wooden chairs are made for exportation. The market is on Tuesday, and is well-attended; fairs for sheep are held on Whitmonday, and the 19th of September. In the reign of Henry V., several of the inhabitants of this town were burnt at the stake, for professing the tenets of the Lollards; and in that of Mary, the same scenes were renewed. This borough was twice represented by the poet Waller, in Charles I.'s reign; and in 1679, by Algernon Sydney. Colehill, a manor in this parish, formerly belonged to the family of the Wallers; and here Edward Waller the poet was born, in 1605. Pop., in 1801, 2,130; in 1831, 2,816. Houses 528. Acres 5,420. A. P. £7,305. Poor rates, in 1837, £967. Shardeloes, the seat of the lord of the manor, about a mile north-west of the town, is a fine building designed by Adams.

AMESBURY, a division of Wilts, at the eastern extremity of Salisbury plain; bounded on the north by the divisions of Devizes and Everley; on the east and south by Hampshire and Dorsetshire; and on the west by the divisions of Hindon and Warminster. The area of the old hundred of Amesbury was 42,620 statute acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,611. Houses 1,285. The present division of Amesbury, as established at the Quarter-sessions in 1830, is much more extensive.

AMESBURY, formerly **AMBROSBURY**, or **AMBRESBURY**, and in Domesday-book, **AMBLESBERIE**, a market-town and parish in the division and union of the same name, county of Wilts; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north from Salisbury, and 78 west-south-west from London. It stands in a valley on the river Avon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor; rated at £40; in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £141. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here. There is a National school supported by subscription; and three charity schools: one endowed by H. Spratt in 1708, for teaching an indefinite number of children to read; another for 20 boys, founded and endowed in 1677 by Mr John Rose; and a third established in 1819, out of funds left by the same John Rose, in 1677. The annual income of the first varies from £44 to £50; of the two latter, the yearly revenue is £54 5s. The only other charity connected with the parish is that of Richard Harrison, for apprenticing poor boys. Its annual income is £42. The town of Amesbury is of great antiquity. In the reign of King Edgar, a synod was convened here to settle disputes between the regular and secular clergy. According to Domesday-book, Amesbury was never assessed, nor divided into hides. There is little trade; even the market, which used to be held on Friday, has been discontinued. Fairs for horses, sheep, pigs, and horned cattle, are held on May 17th, June 22d, October 6th,

and December 18th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; constables, who are the only municipal officers, are appointed annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The Amesbury poor-law union comprehends a district of 99 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,064. The average expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the union, was £4,445. Expenditure in 1838, £3,641. Pop., in 1801, 721; in 1831, 944. Houses 198. Acres 6,060. A. P. £5,710. Poor rates, in 1837, £621.—It has been proposed to construct a new road from Amesbury to Kennet, which will form a connecting link between the Great Western and the Southampton and Salisbury railways. The best tobacco-pipe-clay in England is dug in the neighbourhood of the town; and the streamlets of the vicinity are famed for loaches. The surrounding country is fertile and well-cultivated. On the western side of the river there are traces of an ancient encampment, with a vallum and deep fosse, inclosing a space of 39 acres: this has been attributed to Vespasian, but is more generally supposed to be of British origin. "Here is said to have been an ancient British monastery for 300 monks, founded, as some say, by Ambrius an abbot; and others, by the famous Prince Ambrosius, who was therein buried, and destroyed by that cruel pagan, Gurmundus, (Gurthurn) who over-ran all this country in the 6th century. It has been thought that here was one of the two monasteries which were given to the learned Asserius by King Alfred. But it is more certain, that about the year 960, Alfrida or Ethelfrida, the queen-dowager of King Kdward, erected here a monastery for nuns, and commended it to the patronage of St Mary and St Melorius, a Cornish saint, whose relics were preserved here. It was of the Benedictine order; but, A.D. 1177, the abbess and about 30 nuns were expelled for their ill lives; and then King Henry II. placed here a prioress and 24 nuns, from Font Ebrald in Normandy, to which monastery this house was for some time subject, but at length was made denizen, and became again an abbey, endowed 26th Henry VIII. with £495 15s. 2d., Dugd.; £556 10s. 2d., Speed. This nunnery was surrendered, December, 1540, or 32nd Henry VIII., by the abbess and 34 nuns, and granted in April following to Edward, earl of Hertford."—Tanner's Not. Mon.—Amesbury abbey was one of the richest and most celebrated of the non-mitred abbeys in England, and many distinguished females took the veil here at different times. A society of nuns, of the order of St Augustine, from Louvain in Flanders, took up their residence at a house which occupies a part of the side of the ancient nunnery, probably attracted by a notion of the sanctity of the place; but they afterwards removed into Dorsetshire.—Amesbury was the birth-place of Addison.—Near the town is Amesbury-house, the once celebrated seat of the Dukes of Queensbury, built by Webb, from the designs of Inigo Jones, and subsequently improved by the Earl of Burlington.—About 2 miles west from the town is the well-known Druidical structure, called **STONEHENGE**: which see. There is a penny-post to Netheravon.

AMLWCH, a parish in the hund. of Twercllyn, union and island of Anglesey, North Wales. The name is probably derived from *am* about, and *lluch*, a sandy beach. Living, a perpetual curacy, in connection with the chapelry of Llanwenllwyfo, in the archd. of Anglesey and dio. of Bangor; rated at £20 15s.; in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income, in 1832, £222. The great tithes belong to the see of Bangor. Patron, in 1835, the bishop. The church was erected at the expense of the Parys

mine company, and consecrated in 1801. There are also several dissenting chapels in this parish. Carmel Independent chapel was founded in 1785; the Calvinistic Methodist chapel, in 1777. There are two National schools attended by 270 children; and seven other daily schools. The parish derives its importance from the great copper-mines called the Parys and Mona mines. As a source of the metal, this place is thought to have been known to the Romans; but the modern workings commenced only in 1762, when the value of the property was discovered by the lessees of Sir Nicholas Bayley, afterwards earl of Uxbridge. The works formerly yielded from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore annually, or about 3,000 tons of copper; but they have not been so flourishing of late. The produce, in 1827, was only 735 tons of copper, or about 1-18th part of the copper obtained in the united kingdom. Coal is not found in the neighbourhood, which renders the expense of smelting so great that much ore is shipped for Stanley, near Liverpool, and Swansea. Lead and zinc are also found here.

AMLWCH, a sea-port town in the above parish, on the coast of Anglesey; in N. lat. 53° 25', W. long. 4° 20'. In consequence of the discovery of the rich mines in the Parys mountain, Amlwch has risen from a small fishing-village to a considerable town. The inhabitants are chiefly miners. A fair is held on November 12th for cattle. The North and South Wales bank has a branch here. The port of Amlwch is now capable of admitting 30 vessels of 200 tons burden; but is dangerous of access in high northerly winds, and dry at low water. Off the port there is a number of small islets or rocks, one of which serves as a sea-mark in taking the harbour. A white light is also shown on the north pier, which is visible in clear weather to the distance of 8 miles. Here is a free school, endowed by Eleanor Kynier with £15 per annum; now in connection with the National school society; at which about 260 children receive instruction at the yearly cost of £120. Pop., in 1801, 4,977; in 1831, 6,265. Houses 1,264. A. P. £6,070. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,240.—The district to the north-west of Amlwch consists principally of an extensive sandy plain, which, from a few instances of the effect of cultivation, exhibits marks of great fertility. Amlwch, Beaumaris, &c., return one member to parliament.

AMMINGTON. See ALMINGTON.

AMMINGTON. See EMMINGTON, Oxford.

AMNEY. See AMPNEY.

AMOND (THE), a river of Wales, rising in the Black mountains, and falling into the Lougher, near Bettws, Caermarthenshire.

AMOTHERBY, a township in the parish of Appleton-le-Street, north riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-west from New Malton. It is a chapelry to Rysdale, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of this township were commuted in 1776. There is a free school with an endowment of £20 per annum, on which six scholars are educated. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 246. Houses 48. Acres 1,580. A. P. £1,662.

AMOUNDERNESS, a hundred in Lancashire; bounded on the north by the hundred of Lonsdale; on the south by those of Blackburn and Leyland; on the east by Yorkshire; and on the west by the Irish sea. Pop., in 1831, 69,987. Houses 12,847. Acres 145,110.

AMPLEFORD, or AMPELFORTH, a parish, partly in the liberty of St Peter, York; partly in the wapentake of Birdford; and partly in that of Ryedale, in the union of Helmsley-Blackmoor, north riding of Yorkshire. It includes the townships of Ampleford, and Oswald-Kirk Quarter. Living, a discharged

vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Ampleford, in the cathedral of York; rated at £4 6s. 5½d.; gross income £281. A Catholic college was established here in 1802. It has a prior, two prefects of studies, and two professors. There are two National schools here. Charities connected with this parish yield about £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 623. Houses 60. Acres 2,270. A. P. £1,530. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.—The township of Ampleford is 4 miles south-west by south from Helmsley. The great and small tithes, &c. of this township, were commuted in 1804 and 1806. Pop., in 1831, 207. Houses 36. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

AMPNEY, or AMPNEY-CRUCIS, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 9s. 0½d.; gross income £84. Patron, the Grown. All tithes, moduses, &c. of Ampney-Crucis and Ampney St Mary, the property of the lord of the manor, vicar, and curate, were commuted in 1769. Here are two daily schools, one of which is a free school, founded and endowed by Sir Robert Pleydell in 1722. The yearly revenue is £80. Pop., in 1801, 514; in 1831, 599. Houses 113. Acres 2,660. Poor rates, in 1837, £284.

AMPNEY-DOWN, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, Gloucestershire; 5 miles south-east from Cirencester; a little to the north of the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 5s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £118. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford. The church is an ancient building. There is an infant school in this parish, also a small day school. An ancient mansion-house, built by Sir Anthony Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VIII., still exists, though much altered by modern additions. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 463. Houses 79. Acres 2,470. A. P., including that of Ampney-Crucis, £3,610. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

AMPNEY (ST MARY), or ASHBROOKE, a parish in the same hund. and union; 4 miles east by south from Cirencester; on the post-road to Fairford. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 3s., in the parliamentary returns at £56; gross income £71. The chapel is an old building in the early English style. For commutation of tithes, see AMPNEY-CRUCIS. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 115. Houses 27. Acres 1,170. A. P. £1,672. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

AMPNEY (ST PETER), or EASINGTON, a parish in the same union and hundred as the above, situated to the south of Ampney St Mary. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £4 3s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £25; endowed with £1,600 royal bounty; gross income £60. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 180. Houses 43. Acres 860. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

AMPORT, a parish in the division, hundred, and union of Andover, Southamptonshire; 4 miles west by south from Andover. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £25 7s. 11d.; gross income £936. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Chichester. There is a National school-

house here, with an endowment of £20 per annum for the education of poor children, bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D.; also an almshouse for six poor persons. The income of both these charities is about £150 a-year. There are also two day and boarding schools, and a Sunday school. Pop., including the tythings of Cholderton and Sarson, in 1801, 520; in 1831, 713. Houses 124. Acres 3,460. A. P. £1,655. Poor rates, in 1837, £391.

AMPTHILL, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Redbornstoke, union of Ampthill, county of Bedford; 8 miles south-west of Bedford; 12 from the Leighton station on the London and Birmingham railway. It is pleasantly situated, and is a neat and regular town, with a handsome market-house. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £355. Patron, in 1835, Lord Holland. The church exhibits a mixture of the later and decorated English style of architecture, with a tower in the centre. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. Near the town is an hospital, founded in 1690 by John Cross, for twelve poor men, a reader, and four poor women, who must be all unmarried; the salary of the reader is £15 per annum; of the others, £10. The vice-chancellor of the university, and the bishop of Oxford, are the visitors. There is a charity school for 10 boys and 14 girls, endowed, in 1691, with lands, now producing £30 per annum; and an endowment of £5 per annum, given, in 1740, for instructing 16 poor children. There are also a British school attended by about 300 children; several infant schools; and two day and boarding schools. Other charities connected with this parish produce upwards of £130 yearly. Most of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture; but there is some trade, an extensive brewery, and a large establishment for breeding rabbits for the London market. The market, principally for corn, is held on Thursday; and cattle-fairs are held on the 4th of May and 30th of November. Ampthill is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who hold petty sessions here for the Ampthill division of the county, and the lord-high-steward holds a court for the honour of Ampthill, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The Ampthill poor-law union embraces a district of 59 square miles, containing a population returned, in 1831, at 14,357. The average expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceeding the union, was £14,607. Expenditure in 1838, £5,959. In the reign of Henry VI. a castle was built on the manor of Ampthill by Sir John Cornwall, afterwards Lord Fanhope. Catharine of Arragon resided here during the process instituted against her by Henry VIII., and here received the summons to attend the commissioners at Dunstable, which she refused to obey. A column, erected in 1770 by the earl of Ossory, then proprietor of Ampthill park, commemorates the circumstance. The inscription is from the pen of Horace Walpole, earl of Orford. The estate of Ampthill park was constituted a royal domain by Henry VIII., who named the annexed estates the 'Honour of Ampthill.' The park, to which that of Houghton is now united, is spacious, and is ornamented with a large number of ancient oaks. It is the seat of Lord Holland. The present mansion stands on lower ground than the old castle, and is a magnificent edifice, containing a fine collection of paintings. At the entrance to the park from the town is the celebrated pear-tree under which Sir Philip Sydney is said to have written part of his *Arcadia*. Pop., in 1801, 1,234; in 1831,

1,688. Houses 332. Acres 1,928. A. P. £4,579. Poor rates, in 1837, £400.

AMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestrey, union of Thingoe, Suffolk; 4 miles north from Bury St Edmund's; on the post-road to Thetford. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely; rated at £5 2s. 1d., and in the parliamentary returns at £121 12s. 6d.; gross income £175. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. There is an hospital here for the maintenance and education, during seven years, of six boys, supported by lands, bequeathed in 1692 by James Calthorpe; yearly income £415. It is now connected with a daily school. An infant-school was begun here in 1825. There is also an almshouse for four poor women, erected and endowed with £25 a-year by a female member of the Calthorpe family, in 1693. In this parish there is a fine seat, called Ampton-hall, the property of Lord Calthorpe. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 110. Houses 23. Acres £870. A. P. £845. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

AMROTH, or AMBROTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 7 miles south-east of Narberth; on the coast of Caermarthen bay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's; rated at £3 18s. 6d., in the parliamentary returns at £81 3s.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, Charles Callen. David Rees, in 1789, bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor, and £15 per annum for the education of children in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 684; in 1831, 636. Houses 129. A. P. £1,877. Poor rates, in 1837, £302.

AMSTEY. See **ANSTEY**, Hertford.

AMWELL (GREAT), a parish in the union of Ware, hund. and county of Hertford; 1½ mile south-east by south from Ware. The name is supposed to be derived from Emma's well, a fountain which forms one of the sources of the New river. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £6, and in the parliamentary returns at £138; gross income £208. Patron, in 1835, R. C. Elwes, Esq. The church stands on an eminence, the picturesque beauty of which has been celebrated by the poet Scott of Amwell. There is a daily female school in this parish; and two boarding schools. Charities to the poor of this parish produce about £20 yearly. On an islet formed by the New river, stands a monument, erected by Mr Milne the architect, to the memory of Sir Hugh Middleton, who impoverished himself by the formation of that work, to which London owes a large supply of water. This artificial river is 36 miles in length, having 43 sluices and 218 bridges. It was begun in 1606, and completed in six years. In the church, the poet Warner, author of 'Albion's England,' lies interred. Pop., in 1801, 772; in 1831, 1,321. Houses 265. Acres 2,510. A. P. £5,061. Poor rates, in 1837, £634.

AMWELL (LITTLE), a liberty in the parish of All Saints, union, hund., and county of Hertford; 1½ mile south-east by south from Ware. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 368. Houses 68. Acres 480. A. P. £1,465. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

ANCASTER, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-east of Grantham; and including the townships of West Willoughby and Sudbrook. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 13s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £128; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Jowett. The church has a tower and spire, and displays a mixture of styles of architecture. There are two small daily

schools here. Ancaster formerly gave the title of duke to the head of the family of Bertie, but this title is extinct. By some antiquaries this place is regarded as the Causennæ of Antoninus. Others identify it with the Roman Crocolana.—Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 491. Houses 88. Acres 2,800. A. P. £2,866. Poor rates, in 1837, £216.

ANCHOLME (THE), a river of Lincolnshire, rising near Fillingham, flowing past Brigg, and falling into the Humber. It is now navigable from Brigg to the Humber.

ANCLIFF, a small hamlet in the parish of Wigan, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles from Wigan. There is a curious well here called the Burning well, from the surface of which rises a vapour, which will take fire on the application of a light, and burn for some hours if not disturbed.

ANCROFT, a parochial chapelry to the vicarage of Holy Island, union of Berwick-on-Tweed, in that detached portion of the county of Durham which lies on the border of Scotland. It is 6 miles south of Berwick, and 10 north of Belford.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £133. Patron, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Durham. The church is an ancient edifice with a square tower, in which a large ash tree grows, which gives a singular appearance to the building. There are a daily and Sunday National school here, attended by above 100 children; also 4 daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,144; in 1831, 1,384. Houses 252. Acres 9,570. A. P. £11,786. Poor rates, in 1837, £678.

ANDERBEY. See **ANDERBY**, Yorkshire.

ANDERBY, a parish in the marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire.—Living, a discharged rectory united in 1733 to Cumberworth, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 2s. 10½d.; gross income £548. The patronage belongs to Magdalene college, Cambridge. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1805. There are a small daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 217. Houses 40. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,587. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.—The village of Anderby is about 5 miles east of Alford, and within a mile of the coast. It is situated on a stream, the mouth of which forms a small harbour, which is connected by a canal with Alford. This canal was executed in 1828, under an act of the 7^o Geo. IV., at an expense of £37,000.

ANDERSFIELD HUNDRED, in the Fauntun division of Somersetshire, is bounded on the north by the hundred of North Petherton; on the north-east by that of Whitley; on the south and south-east by North Curry; and on the west by Taunton and West Monkton hundreds. Pop., in 1831, 2,764. Houses 501. Acres 10,950.

ANDERSON, or **ANDERSTONE-WINTERBORNE**, a parish in the hund. of Coombs-ditch, division and union of Blandford, Dorset; 7 miles south-west of Blandford. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; formerly in the archd. of Dorset, dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 19s. 1d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, D. B. Tregonwell, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 54. Houses 7. Acres 750. A. P. £1,323. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.—This parish is intersected by a branch of the Stour.

ANDERTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-west of Northwich. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal; and is about 1½ mile to the west of the railroad to Birmingham. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 327. Houses 53. Acres 490. A. P. £2,537. Poor rates, in 1837, £388.

ANDERTON, a township in the parish of Standish, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7½ miles north-west of Bolton, on the post-road to Chorley. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 343. Houses 57. Acres 1,110. A. P. £2,320. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.—It is intersected by the Bolton railroad.

ANDOVER, a subdivision in the Northern division of Hampshire. It is bounded on the north by Wiltshire, and Kingsclere division; on the east by Kingsclere and Winchester divisions; on the south by Winchester and Romsey divisions; and on the west by Wiltshire. Pop., in 1831, 27,465. Houses 5,283. Acres 130,210.

ANDOVER HUNDRED, in the above subdivision, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Pastrow; on the east by the hundreds of Wherwell and Evingar; on the south by that of Thorngate; and on the west by the hundred of Thorngate, and the county of Wilts. Pop., in 1831, 9,454. Houses 1,787. Acres 33,820.

ANDOVER,

Or **ANDEVOR**, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the division and union of Andover, county of Southampton; 25 miles north by west from Southampton, 12 north-west of Winchester, and 63 south-west of London.

The parish contains 7,670 acres, and is upwards of 22 miles in circumference; but within this circuit is also comprised the parish of Knight's Enham, containing 2,490 acres, and entirely surrounded by the liberties of Andover. See **KNIGHT'S ENHAM**. The parish comprises six tithings, Alderman-le-Grand, Winchester-street, Priory, Charlton, Hatherden, and Enham Regis, forming together what is called the In-hundred of Andover. Knight's Enham, Foxcote, and ten other adjacent tithings, form the Out-hundred. Of the six tithings of the parish or In-hundred, Alderman-le-Grand, Winchester-street and Priory tithings are peculiarly styled 'The Borough,' while Charlton, Hatherden, and Enham Regis are known by the name of the Out In-Hundred.—Living, a vicarage, with the chapelry of Foxcote annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £17 4s. 3½d.; gross income, in 1832, £445; in the patronage of Winchester college. The church existed in the time of William the Conqueror. It is a Gothic building, consisting of a nave, side-aisles, and chancel, with a transept on the north, and a low tower rising from the centre; at the west end is a fine arched door-way. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. East-street Independent church was formed about two centuries ago.—The grammar-school was founded and endowed, in 1569, by John Hanson, Esq. The salary of the master is £20 per annum. It is under the management of the corporation, and attended by about 20 children. There is also a school for the education of 20 poor children, which John Pollen, Esq., endowed in 1718 with £10 per annum. There are also here a National school, in which above 250 children are educated; a British school, with about 460 children; 3 boarding-schools, 4 infant-schools, and several small daily schools. Mr. Pollen also founded an hospital for eight poor men. There are eight alms-houses for poor women; and other charities connected with Andover amount to £101 15s. per annum.—The Andover poor-law union embraces a district of 119 square miles, containing a population, returned in 1831, at 16,481. The average expenditure for the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the union, was £12,715. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,177. The amount of assessed taxes, in 1831, was £1,930.

The town of Andover is compactly built, and extends on either side about a third of a mile from the market-place. It stands on the eastern bank of the small river Ande, and is in a thriving condition. Its principal support is derived from its being a place of considerable thoroughfare, and also the only market for the surrounding country to a distance of 7 miles. There is a small silk manufactory in the town. Saturday is the market-day. Fairs are held on the Friday and Saturday after Mid-Lent, for cheese, horses, and leather; on 13th May for leather and millinery goods; and on the 17th and 18th of Nov. for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. There is a considerable trade in corn, malt, and timber, which has been much improved since the canal through Stockbridge and Romsey to Redbridge on Southampton water was opened. The town is also considerably benefitted by the vicinity of WEYHILL (which see), where an annual fair of six days is held at Michaelmas. In the reign of Edward I. this town sent representatives to parliament; but from the first of Edward II. to the 27th of Elizabeth, no return was made. The right was resumed, however, in the latter year, and two members have been returned ever since; but the tithing of Foxcote, and the parish of Enham-Knight's, are now united with Andover, for the purpose of parliamentary representation. The right of election was at one time possessed by the inhabitants at large; but in 1689 it was limited by parliament to the bailiff-corporation, which, at the passing of the Reform bill, consisted of only 24 persons. The town was incorporated under King John; but the charter, under which it was governed before the recent municipal reforms, was granted in the 41st of Elizabeth. The number of voters registered, in 1837, was 257. The old corporation consisted of a bailiff, a high steward, a deputy-steward who was also town-clerk, a town-clerk, 10 approved men, and 12 capital burgesses, and other officers. By the New Municipal act, it consists of a bailiff, or mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. A commission of the peace has been granted to Andover, and a court of quarter-sessions, and recorder. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with the parish; both are under the jurisdiction of the same magistrates, and have their affairs administered by the same officers. Petty-sessions for the neighbouring district are held here every Saturday, at which the bailiff presides; and courts leet at Easter and Michaelmas. A court of record, formerly held here, has fallen into desuetude. The average revenue of the borough, previous to 1835, was £385; in 1837 it amounted to £904, of which £625 was raised by borough-rates. The annual value of the corporation property is about £300. Andover claims exemption from the county-rates. Pop. in 1801, 3,304; in 1831, 4,843. Houses 923. Acres 8,290. A. P. £8,975. Poor rates of the borough, in 1837, £2,217.—The Earl of Suffolk takes the title of Viscount from Andover.—Charlton, the only village in the parish, is about a mile north-west of the town.

ANDOVERSFORD, a post-town in the parish of Dodeswell, Gloucester; 97 miles from London. Pop. returned with the parish. The Cheltenham, Oxford, and London union railway here crosses the road from Cheltenham to Oxford, and the proposed Ireland and London junction railway passes 2 chains to the left. Petty-sessions are held here for the district of Andoversford.

ANDREAS, a parish in the Isle of Man; 3 miles north-west of Ramsay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Man and dio. of Sodor and Man; gross income £1,000. Patron, in 1835, the Crown. The church, formerly the most ancient in the island, has

been demolished, and another erected. Pop., in 1821, 2,229; in 1831, 2,217. Houses 395.

ANDREW (St.), a parish in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, South Wales; 5 miles south-west of Cardiff. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £14 13s. 1½d.; gross income £400. Patron, the Crown. There is a small daily school here. The village is called Dinas-Powis, and stands on a small river. The remains of the castle of Dinas-Powis are still to be seen. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 474. Houses 102. A. P. £2,806. Poor rates, in 1837, £267.

ANDREW (St.), ILKETSHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, Suffolk; 3 miles south-east of Bungay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 13s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £400. Patron, the Crown. The town-estate yields a yearly income of £21 10s., applied to the repair of the church and other public expenses of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 512. Houses 102. A. P. £1,631. Poor rates, in 1837, £413.

ANDREW'S (St.) MINOR, a parish in the hund. of Ogmere, Glamorganshire, South Wales. The church is in ruins, and the living is a sinecure rectory of the returned value of £5, charged on the estate of Clemenston. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 16.

ANDREW (St.), a parish in the island of Guernsey. Pop., in 1831, 1,011. Houses 169.

ANDREW (St.) There are parishes of this name in the town of Plymouth, in the cities of Canterbury, Norwich, Wells, Chichester, York, and Middlesex, in the town of Pershore, and in the boroughs of Droitwich, Cambridge, and Hertford.

ANGERSLEIGH, or **LEIGH MILITIS**, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, Somersetshire; 4 miles south-west of Taunton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £4 19s. 4½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £121. Patron, in 1835, — Mattock, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 54. A. P. £817. Poor rates, none.

ANGERTON (Hill), a township in the parish of Hartburn, union of Morpeth, Northumberland; 3½ miles west of Morpeth, at the junction of the Hartburn and Wansbeck. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 64. Houses 12. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

ANGERTON (Low), a township in the same parish, union and county; 4 miles west of Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 55. Houses 11. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

ANGLE, or **NANGLE**, a parish and village in the hund. of Castle-Martin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales. It lies on the right of the entrance to Milford haven; and the village is so called from being, as it were, *in angulo*, in a nook. The living is in the archd. and dio. of St. David's, and consists of a sinecure rectory; rated at £10 10s.; gross income £157; in the patronage of the Crown; and a discharged vicarage, rated at £3 19s. 2d.; gross income £72; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. There is a National school here with about 60, and a daily school with 50 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 458. Houses 76. A. P. £2,219. Poor rates, in 1837, £305.—The village is large, and bears marks of having been a place of more importance in former ages.

ANGLESEY, in the parish of Bassingbourn, county of Cambridge. Henry I. founded here a priory of Black canons. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £124 19s. per annum; about which time there were eleven canons in the monastery, the

site whereof, and part of the lands, was granted to John Hynde. Lysons says that there are some remains of this priory still to be traced in an old mansion-house.

ANGLESEY, an island and county of North Wales, lying in the Irish sea, and separated from Caernarvonshire by a narrow strait called Menai, from a half to three quarters of a mile broad. In general form it is triangular; but the shores are irregular, being indented with numerous small bays and creeks. In length it extends about 20 miles from north-west to south-east; its breadth is about 17 miles; and its superficial area is estimated at 402 square miles, or 173,440 acres. This county was originally divided into three cantrefs; but since the junction with England, the division into hundreds has been adopted. These are six in number, Llyfyn, Maltraeth, Menai, Talybolion, Twerceilyn, and Tyn-daeithway. These are subdivided into 73 parishes. The population in 1700 was 22,800; in 1801, 33,806; in 1811, 37,045; in 1821, 45,063; and in 1831, 48,325; the increase, in 1811, having been at the rate of 10 per cent; in 1821, 21 per cent; and in 1831, 7 per cent. The number of inhabited houses, in 1831, was 9,683; of families, 10,128, of which 5,314 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 2,141 in trade, manufacture, and handicraft. The annual value of assessed property, in 1815, was £92,581. The county-rates, in 1792, amounted to £101; in 1832, to £1,505; in 1834, to £1,986. The amount of poor rates, levied in 1803, was £6,167; in 1827, £15,285; in 1837, £18,270. The number of criminal offenders, convicted in 1834, was 4; in 1836, 14; and in 1837, 6. The towns are Beaumaris, a seaport and borough, with the market-towns of Llan-gfni, Newborough, Llanerchymedd, Holyhead, Aberfraw, and Amlwch. There are several ports, as Beaumaris, Amlwch, Cemalyn, Dulas, Red Wharf, Maltraeth, and Holyhead.—The county returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefni.

Anglesey forms an archdeaconry, and is in the diocese of Bangor, and circuit of North Wales. The number of daily schools in the county, in 1831, was 74, attended by 3,303 children; of Sunday schools, 149, attended by 15,228. Of these: 8 daily schools, with 295 children, and 113 Sunday schools, with 11,615 children, belong to Dissenters. In 1838, there were 31 Sunday and daily schools in connection with the National school society, attended by 2,215 children, in this county. The climate of Anglesey is mild, but the vicinity of the sea renders it liable to fogs in autumn, when intermittent fevers are not uncommon. The general aspect of the country is uninteresting; it does not, like the other parts of Wales, possess any lofty mountains or deep valleys; it is not even much diversified with hill and dale. The greater part of the land is uninclosed, and the inclosures which exist have seldom quick-set hedges; the scarcity of fuel, besides, has caused all the wood in the interior to disappear, so that the country has rather a dreary aspect. The only exception to this is the shore of the Menai strait, which is picturesque, and well-wooded. A number of small streams descend from the higher grounds, the most important of which are the Cefni, Alau, Fraw, and Dulas. The land, in an agricultural point of view, is in general good. There are three kinds of soil: one a sandy loam; the second a stiff reddish earth; and the third, a black soil productive of good turf. Turf is much used by the labouring classes for fuel. The tillage and pasture are, for the most part, under good management; and have, of late years, made considerable progress. About twenty years ago, it was common to take five white crops in succession,

most of which were so poor as hardly to pay expenses; this system, however, is now gradually improving. The products are corn and black cattle; of the former—chiefly barley, rye, and oats—large quantities are sent to Liverpool. Anglesey has long been celebrated for its black cattle, which are much prized for their flavour and tenderness. About 160 years ago, 4,000 head were annually sent to the English markets; 40 years since, the number had increased to 15,000; the average number sent across the Menai bridge in the three years ending with 1833, was 5,861. In this, however, were included about 500 Irish cattle landed at Holyhead. There is a considerable trade in butter, cheese, hides, tallow, wax, and honey; but there are scarcely any manufactures except that of weaving the woollen yarn produced by domestic industry, in which occupation about 120 males were employed in 1831. The most important productions of the island, next to the agricultural, are minerals. The rich copper and lead veins in the Parys mountain have been a source of increasing wealth and prosperity to the island, giving employment to a large number of miners. For an account of this mine, see article AMLWCH. Little coal is wrought, so that fuel is dear, and the expense of working the mines considerable. A sort of green marble is found resembling the *verde antica* of the ancients. Besides lead and copper, silver, calamine, sulphur, zinc, and alum, are among the mineral productions. In addition to the above-mentioned sources of occupation, many persons are employed in fisheries on the coast, and in catching wild fowl. The herring-fishery is lucrative, though uncertain: among other fishes, the cod, turbot, sole, plaice, and whiting, are abundant. Many plants, considered rare by botanists, are found in Anglesey. Anglesey lies on the great line of communication between London and Dublin. The packets for the latter place start from Holyhead. The ferry over the Menai strait was often found to be a serious impediment to travellers; and in 1820, plans for the amelioration of the communication were proposed to a parliamentary committee, and resulted in the erection of a magnificent suspension-bridge over the strait at Bangor-ferry, and a new line of road from thence to Holyhead. For a further account of this bridge, see article MENAI.

The following measures and weights are in use in Anglesey: the erw, or true acre, containing 4,320 square yards; the stang, or customary acre, containing 3,240 square yards; the llath, containing 30 perches of 13½ feet square, and 5½ lathen making a stang; the stored = 2 bushels; the hobod = 4 bushels; the yard = 40 inches.

The ancient name of this island was Ynys Fon, or Mon, signifying remote, from, which the Romans gave it the name of Mona. Its present name was given by the Saxons, and signifies the Englishman's island. Lambard says: "Some, as Polydore, will have Mona, or Monia, to be the Isle of Man, which others call Menania, or Eubonia, reputing Monia to be that which at this day is called Anglesey, amongst whom is Lelande. Of whose opinion I am for two causes, thone for that it continueth the name of Mon to this day in the Brytische or Welshe speche, as by their common proverbe, expressing the fruitfulness therof, may appeare, *Terr non mam Kymbry*, i. e. Anglesey is the mother or nurse of Wales. Thother, for that Sylvester Gyraldus, in his booke called *Itinerarium Wallie*, sayeth, that Caerarvon is soe called bycause it is a cytie standinge over-against Mon. This Gyraldus was a Welshman, learned in the antiquities of his countrey, and lived in the II. tyme, and before. Of the same mynd as is he that wrote '*Additamenta Prosperi Aquit.*'"

This is generally believed to have been the chief seat of the Druids; and, so far as we know any thing of the Druids, there is some probability in the supposition, especially considering the number of cromlechs, or altars, which have been found in the island. In A. D. 61, Anglesey was invaded by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, who cut down the groves—"sævis superstitionibus sacri," and suppressed the order of Druids. Their complete extirpation, however, was not effected till some years after by Julius Agricola. At this period, says Lambard, it "was to be waded over on foote betwene that and the mayne land, wherby that seamethe the more likely, which Paulus Jovius writethe of it, saying, that it was somtyme part of the continent, and was by rage of sea (like to Scicile) rent therfro, as by a bridge which dothe yet sometyme appeare, dothe seme manifest." Traces of a natural isthmus are still visible at Portaethwy, where a line of rocks juts out nearly across the channel. It is, perhaps, to this that Lambard alludes in the preceding extract. From that period, Anglesey remained under the dominion of the Romans till they withdrew from Britain. A sovereignty was established here in 450 by Caswallon Llawhir, a British prince, who was sent hither to expel invaders. Aberfraw was the royal residence; and Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, is said to have been a descendant of this family. In the reign of William Rufus, Hugh, earl of Chester, and Hugh, earl of Shrewsbury, are said to have assisted the inhabitants to repel an invasion of Griffith-ap-Conen, prince of Wales; and about the same time the island was invaded by Magnus, king of Norway. From this period it became a part of the kingdom of Wales, and was even regarded as the seat of government, till the final extinction of Welsh independence by Edward I. After the subjugation of the island by Edward I., he built a castle at Beaumaris to intimidate the inhabitants, and fortified the town with a wall. "Ever sythens," says Lambard, "they hav lyved in better quiet." Anglesey was afterwards incorporated with England; and in the reign of Henry VIII. was constituted a county, sending two representatives to parliament. Since that time one member has been returned for the county, and one for the town of Beaumaris: which arrangement—with the addition of certain places to Beaumaris—is still adhered to. The place of nomination for the county-member is Beaumaris; the places of polling, Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefni.

There are some small islands on the coast, but they are generally insignificant. See **THE SKERRIES**, and **PRIESTHOLME**. Carnel's point, its north-west extremity, is in N. lat. 53° 24'; W. long. 4° 33'. Anglesey gives the title of marquis to the representative of the Paget family.

ANGLESEYVILLE, a watering-place of modern date, situated near the village of Alverstoke in Hampshire; 2 miles from Gosport. The first stone of this elegant village was laid on the 19th September, 1826, by the marquis of Anglesey. A large hotel, reading-room, with baths; a terrace, crescent, public gardens, and marine villas, have been erected. The situation of the town is elevated, and the surrounding scenery is remarkable for its variety and beauty.

ANGLEZARK, a township in the parish of Bolton-le-Moor, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles east of Chorley. There were lead-mines at one time in this neighbourhood, also extensive stone-quarries. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 168. Houses 32. Acres 2,570. A. P. £975. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

ANGMERING, a parish in the hund. of Poling,

rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 3 miles east-north-east of Little Hampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £15 9s. 8d., with the vicarage of West Angmering annexed, rated at £6; gross income £277. It was, in 1835, in the patronage of the family of the late Lord Zouche. Church recently repaired. East and West Angmering formerly formed two parishes. There is a charity school here, founded and endowed with about 33 acres of land, by William Older, in 1679. Sixty poor children are taught in this school, and the yearly income is upwards of £100. Pop., in 1801, 708; in 1831, 928. Houses 179. Acres 3,640. A. P. £4,824. Poor rates, in 1837, £452.

ANGRAM, a township in the parish of Long-Marston, ainsty of the city of York; 4 miles north-east of Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, included in the return from Hutton-Wandelsby; in 1831, 67. Houses 16. Acres 470. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

ANGRAM-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Coxwold, union of Easingwold, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of Easingwold. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 28. Houses 4. Acres 380. There are no poor in this parish.

ANICK, a township in the parish of St John Lee, Northumberland; 2 miles north-east by east of Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 163. Houses 34. Poor rates, in 1837, £13. There is a small daily school here.

ANICK-GRANGE, a township in the same parish. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 36. Houses 6.

ANKERDEN. See **ANCHREDHAM**.

ANKER (THE), a stream in Warwickshire, which rises a little to the east of Foleshill, flows north to Nuneaton, and thence north-west, past Atherton and Polesworth, and joins the Tame near Tamworth.

ANKERWYKE, in the parish of Wyrardisbury, county of Buckingham. Tanner says: Sir Gilbert de Montfichet, and Richard his son, built a nunnery of the Benedictine order here, temp. Hen. II., in which, about the time of the dissolution, were maintained five religious. There are no remains of the conventual buildings.

ANLABY, a township, partly in the parish of Hessele, and partly in that of Kirk-Ella, union of Sculcoates, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west of Hull. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 398. Houses 81. Acres 2,020. A. P. £3,985. Poor rates, in 1837, £216.—There is a daily and Sunday school here.

ANMER, a parish in the hund. of Freebridgelinn, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north-east by east of Castle-Rising, near the Peddar way. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 0s. 1d.; gross income £222. Patron, in 1835, H. Coldham, Esq. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 132. Houses 25. Acres 1,420. A. P. £1,200. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.—The mansion of Houghton-hall is 3 miles east from this village.

ANN-ABBOTS. See **ABBOTS-ANN**.

ANNE'S (ST), in **THE GROVE**, or **BADER'S CHAPEL**, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of £3; gross income £115. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Halifax. Pop. returned with Halifax.

ANNESLEY, a parish including the township of Felly, in the northern division of the hund. of Brompton, union of Barford, Nottinghamshire; 6½ miles south-south-west of Mansfield; near the line of the Mansfield and Pinxton railway. It lies on the border of Sherwood forest. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Nottingham, and formerly in the dio. of York, now in that of Lincoln; rated at £20; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, J. Musters

Esq. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1808. The only charity connected with this parish is that of William Booth, founded in 1818, which produces a yearly income of £46 8s. The family of Annesley, sometime earl of Anglesey, took its name from this manor. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 402. Houses 62. Acres 3,360. A. P. £2,460. Poor rates, in 1837, £220.

ANSLEY, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone, county of Warwick; 5 miles west by north from Nuneaton, on the head-source of the Bourne. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; in the parliamentary returns at £127 18s.; gross income, in 1832, £134. Patron, in 1835, the Crown. Here is a free school, with a small endowment, now connected with the National society, at which about 50 children are educated. There are an Independent chapel and school here. The yearly income of charities connected with this parish is £47 14s. 8d. There are some vestiges of Ansley castle. The church exhibits some portions in the early Norman style, and has at the west end a square tower of considerable beauty. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 773. Houses 166. Acres 3,580. A. P. £3,275. Poor rates, in 1837, £317.

ANSLOW, or ANNESLEY (anciently ANSEDELEY), a township in the parish of Rolleston, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 3½ miles north-west from Burton-on-Trent; near the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 302. Houses 60. Acres 1,920. A. P. £1,563. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ANSTEY, or AMSTEY, a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford, county of Hertford; 3 miles south from Barkway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £21 13s. 4d.; gross income £517; in the patronage of Christ's college, Cambridge. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1827. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 16s. 8d. yearly. There was formerly a castle here upon a high round hill, said to have been erected soon after the conquest, by Eustace, earl of Boulogne. It was demolished in the reign of Henry III., "because it had been a nest of rebels." The church has the form of a cross, with a central tower. It was built out of the ruins of the castle. The Roman road called Ermine-street passes through the village. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 417. Houses 82. Acres 2,170. A. P. £2,559. Poor rates, in 1837, £202. Dr James Fleetwood, Bishop of Worcester, was rector of this parish.

ANSTEY, a chapelry in the parish of Thurcaston, union of Barrow-upon-Soar, county of Leicester; 4 miles north-west from Leicester. Living annexed to the rectory of Thurcaston. The great and small tithes of the fields of Anstey, the property of the clerical rector, the lay-impropriator, and the vicar, were commuted in 1761. There are here a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; two National schools; and three infant schools. Twelve children from this chapelry are educated in Thurcaston free school. The village stands on the banks of a branch of the Soar. Pop., including the extra-parochial tything of Anstey-pastures, in 1801, 660; in 1831, 850. Houses 169. Acres 1,400. A. P. £3,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £309.

ANSTEY, a parish in the liberty of the city of Coventry, union of Foleshill, Warwickshire; 4½ miles north-east from Coventry. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Coventry, and

dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £12 4s.; gross income £79. In the patronage of the Crown. There is a daily school here. In 1719, the Rev. John Million left property for building a school for poor children of Anstey and Shilton. The number of children attending the school is about 40. The Oxford canal passes through this parish; and the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 268. Houses 57. Acres 990. A. P. £1,708. Poor rates, in 1837, £209.

ANSTEY, or ANSTY, a parish in the hund. o. Hindon, union of Tisbury, Wiltshire; 5 miles south-east from Hindon. Living, a donative curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; gross income £22. Patron, in 1835, Lord Arundell. The chapel is supposed to be the oldest in the diocese. The hospitalers had a preceptory here, founded in the reign of King John. At the dissolution, its revenues were £81 8s. 5d. Dr Richard Zouch, judge of the court of admiralty in the reign of Charles I., was a native of Anstey. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 348. Houses 67. Acres 840. A. P. £1,840. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

ANSTEY (EAST), a hilly parish in the hund. and union of South Molton, county of Devon; 3 miles west from Dulverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, Rev. — Loyde. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 166. Houses 31. Acres 2,170. A. P. £1,209. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

ANSTEY (WEST), a parish immediately to the north of the above. Living, a discharged vicarage; rated at £10 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £135; gross income £133. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 226. Houses 39. Acres 2,820. A. P. £1,454. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

ANSTEY-PASTURES, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, Leicestershire. Pop., in 1831, 19. Houses 2.

ANSTON, a parish and township consisting of North and South Anston, in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Worksop, west riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles south-east of Sheffield. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £33; gross income £79. Patron, in 1835, the prebendary of the cathedral of York. All tithes of the manors of North Anston and Todwick, the property of the prebend of Laughton and clerical rector, were commuted in 1767. There are a day and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 840. Houses 169. Acres 3,110. A. P. £2,961. Poor rates, in 1837, £262. The Chesterfield canal runs through the township of South Anston.

ANTHONY (ST), IN MENEAGE, a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Kerrier, county of Cornwall; 5½ miles south by west from Falmouth, on the southern shore of the estuary of the Helford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £4 15s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £101. The patronage belongs to the Crown. There are two daily schools here; one of which is endowed with £14 per annum. Here are two ancient entrenchments, the Great and Little Dinas. "Here," says Tanner, "was a cell of Black monks of Angiers, belonging to Trewardreth priory, and being mentioned in Ger-vase of Canterbury's catalogue, must be as early as Richard the First's time. The rectory here, as part of the possessions of Tywardreth, was granted,

6° Elizabeth, to William and John Killigrew." Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 300. Houses 60. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,095. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

ANTHONY (ST), IN ROSELAND, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 8 miles south-west from Treigny, on the southern side of the bay on which St Mawes is situated. Living, a donative curacy, a peculiar of the see of Exeter; valued in the parliamentary returns at £50. Patron, in 1829, the earl of Falmouth. There are two daily schools here. Here was a small priory of two Austin canons, subordinate to Plympton, and, as parcel of the same, granted, 38° Henry VIII., to Thomas Goodwin. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 144. Houses 30. Acres 710. A. P. £1,050. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

ANTHONY (ST JACOB), a parish in the southern division of the hund. of East, union of St Germans, county of Cornwall; 4 miles south-east from St Germans; and bounded on the north, east, and south, by the Hamoaze. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 17s. 8½d.; gross income £285. Patron, in 1835, the Right Hon. R. P. Carew. Here is an endowed charity school, founded in 1766 by Sir — Carew, for 10 poor children. There are eight other daily schools, an infant school, a National school attended by 130 children, and several Sunday schools. The vicinity of this place to Plymouth and Devonport has made it the residence of many officers and others connected with the navy and dockyards,—a circumstance which has added considerably to the number of its inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 1,795; in 1831, 3,099. Houses 458. Acres 2,860. A. P. £6,361. Poor rates, in 1837, £740.

ANTHORN, a township in the parish of Bowness, Cumberland; on the north bank of the estuary of the Wampool. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 230. Houses 39. A. P. £631. There are two daily schools here.

ANTINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, Norfolk; 3 miles south-west from North Walsham. Livings, the rectories of St Mary and St Margaret, the latter being united with North Walsham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 3s. 1½d., and £5 6s. 8d.; gross income of St Mary's, £304. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Suffield, and — Windham, Esq. Part of the tower of St Margaret's church alone remains. There is a daily school here attended by about 120 children, and chiefly supported by Lord Suffield. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 248. Houses 50. Acres 1,530. A. P. £1,417. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

ANTON (THE), a stream in Hampshire, rising near Overton, and, after being joined by the Test, falling into the north-west extremity of Southampton water. The Andover canal runs parallel with it from Andover to its mouth.

ANTROBUS, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-north-west from Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 476. Houses 91. Acres 2,560. A. P. £2,988. Poor rates, in 1837, £230. There is a daily school here.

ANWICK, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; 5 miles east-north-east from Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage united to Branswell, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 3s. 1½d. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Bristol. There is a small daily school here. The Northern and Eastern railway intersects this parish. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 235. Houses 51. Acres 1,820. A. P. £2,084. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

APETHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Nasington, union of Oundle, Northamptonshire; 4 miles north-west from Wandsford; on a branch of the Nen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lincoln, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry; rated in the parliamentary returns at £45; gross income £61; in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 297. Houses 40. Acres 2,630. A. P. £2,312. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

APESTHORPE. See **APPLESTHORPE**.

APETON, a township in the parish of Gnosall, county of Stafford. Pop., in 1821, 59.

APEWOOD. See **ARBOT'S-CASTLE**.

APLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 2 miles south-west from Wragby. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6; gross income £20. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Drake, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 152. Houses 30. Acres 1,240. A. P. £2,041. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

APPERLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire; 4 miles south-west from Tewkesbury; near the Severn. Pop., including Whitfield, in 1831, 401.

APPERLEY BRIDGE, a township in the parish of Calverley; 3 miles north from Bradford, on the line of the Leeds and Bradford railway. There is here a large establishment for educating the sons of Methodist ministers. It was founded in 1812.

APPLEBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, Lincolnshire; 6 miles north-west from Glandford-Brigg. It stands on the western bank of the river Ancholme, which has been made navigable to the Humber. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 4s.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Charles Winn, Esq. All tithes, &c. of East Santon, in this parish, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1825. There are three daily schools here and a Sunday school. The Roman road from Stamford to Lincoln passes through the village; it is in some places seven yards broad, and cast up to a great height. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 517. Houses 91. Acres 5,180. A. P. £3,897. Poor rates, in 1837, £227.

APPLEBY (GREAT AND LITTLE), a parish partly in the hund. of Repton and Gressley, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Derby, and partly and chiefly in that of Sparkenhoe, in the county of Leicester. The village connects the four counties of Leicester, Derby, Stafford, and Warwick; 5 miles south-south-west from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 9s. 4½d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, E. Dawson, Esq. Tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771. There is a free grammar-school here, founded in 1697 by Sir John Moore, lord-mayor of London; and attended, in 1833, by 34 boys. There are also two day and Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1,150. Houses 232. Acres 2,020. A. P., £4,756. Poor rates, in 1837, £501.

APPLEBY, a borough, market-town, and parish in East ward, union of East ward, Westmoreland. It stands on a branch of the river Eden; 13 miles south-east of Penrith; and 7 north-west of Brough; and is supposed by antiquaries to occupy the site of the Roman station Aballaba. The town consists of one broad street, intersected by three smaller, situated on the slope of a hill, and terminated at the upper

end by the castle, and at the lower by the church of St Lawrence. The suburb of Bondgate, sometimes called Old Appleby, is on the other or eastern side of the river, and is connected with the town by an ancient stone bridge of two arches. The town is well-lighted, and the supply of water is good; it is irregularly built, but many of the houses are respectable. The town-hall is a large ancient building in the principal street. The ancient cloisters, or market-houses, were pulled down in 1811, and a handsome Gothic edifice, after a design by Smirke, erected in their stead. The shire-hall, erected in Bondgate in 1771, adjoins the gaol, which is an irregular mass of buildings, ill-arranged, and insecure. The castle stands on a steep and richly wooded eminence, rising from the river. It is chiefly of early Norman, if not of Saxon origin; and is said to be built on the site of a Roman fortress, of which only a small portion, called Caesar's tower, now remains. It suffered much in the wars with Scotland, particularly in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. The greater part of it was rebuilt by Lord Clifford, in the reign of Henry VI. The earl of Thanet is now proprietor of this castle, and it is occupied by his steward. From time immemorial, the judges travelling the northern circuit have resided here, and been entertained at the expense of the proprietor.

The town of Appleby lies within the parishes of St Lawrence and St Michael. The parish of St Lawrence comprises the townships of Appleby, Burral, Colby, Drybeck, Hoff and Row, and Scalergate. Pop., in 1831, 1,459. The parish of St Michael, sometimes called Bondgate, comprises the townships of Bondgate and Langton, Crackenthorpe, Hilton, and Murton. Pop. 1,264. Both these livings are vicarages, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle. That of St Lawrence is rated at £9 5s. 2½d.; and the gross income at £352. It is in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The living of St Michael, in Bondgate, is rated at £20 13s. 9d.; gross income, in 1832, £181. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean of Carlisle and the vicar, were commuted in 1772. The vicarial tithes, &c., of the townships of Hoff and Hoff Row, in the parish of St Lawrence, were commuted in 1823. The church of St Lawrence is partly in the decorated and partly in the later style of English architecture. It was in a great measure built by the celebrated Anne, countess of Pembroke, who lies interred in it, and to whom, and to her mother, the countess of Cumberland, there are marble monuments. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, founded in 1823. There are in all seven daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. There is a free grammar-school in Appleby, in the parish of St Lawrence, which existed long previous to the dissolution of the religious houses. It was founded by the burghers, and afterwards incorporated by letters patent, in 1574, when ten governors were appointed, with the right of a corporate body. The endowment amounts to £216 per annum; the number of scholars in 1833 was 50, of whom only 6 were on the foundation. The children of the town are instructed on payment of 2s. 6d. per quarter to the master. It possesses five scholarships of £8 per annum, founded at Queen's college, Oxford, by Thomas, earl of Thanet, in 1720; and is entitled to send candidates for the five exhibitions of £60 per annum in the same college, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. In this school was educated Bedal, bishop of Kilmore; Barlow, bishop of Lincoln; Addison, dean of Lichfield; and Dr John Langhorne, and his brother William, the translators of Plutarch. —St Anne's hospital, for thirteen aged widows, was

founded and endowed in 1654 by Anne, countess of Pembroke. Its revenue, in 1823, was £511 12s. 6d.; the earl of Thanet, as heir of the countess, is patron. The building is quadrangular, comprising a chapel and thirteen distinct habitations. The same lady left lands, now producing £70 a-year, at Temple-Sowerby, in this parish, together with £52 14s. 9d., the annual produce of money in the public funds, for the purpose of keeping the church, school-house, town-hall, and bridge in repair.—Other charities connected with this borough, produce £59 4s. 10d. per annum. "Here," says Tanner, "was a small hospital dedicated to St Nicholas, which was given by John de Veteripont to the abbey of Shapp; this donation was confirmed by Walter, bishop of Carlisle, upon condition that they should maintain here three lepers for ever. It was granted 36° Henry VIII., to Thomas, Lord Wharton. In this town was an house of White Friars, said to have been founded by Lord Vessey, Lord Percy, and Lord Clifford, A. D. 1281. After the dissolution it was granted to Christopher Crakenhorpe, 36° Henry VIII." There is also a small endowment, in the hands of the corporation, for apprenticing poor children. There are in all three daily and two Sunday schools in the parish of St Michael.

Appleby was anciently a place of much greater magnitude than at present; old foundations have been discovered at the distance of two miles; and a township, at the distance of about a mile, is still called the Burral, which some antiquaries suppose means here, as at Bath, Borough walls. The origin of the name of Appleby is unknown. It was long a place of considerable importance, having privileges equal to those of the city of York; and continued so from the time of the Romans till 1176, when William, king of Scotland, surprised the castle and destroyed the town. From this calamity it had so far recovered in the succeeding reign, that a court of exchequer was established; but in 1388, it was again devastated and burnt by the Scots; so that it was found necessary in the reign of Philip and Mary, to lower the ancient annual fee-farm rent, due to the Crown, from 20 to 2 marks. It was still further reduced, in 1598, by the plague. The castle, built in 1686, held out for a time against the parliamentary army, under the direction of Anne, countess of Pembroke; but in 1643, it was constrained to yield. The heroic countess, however, lived to witness the restoration, and to take part in the festivities of this royal town on the occasion. Appleby was the birth-place of Thomas de Appleby, bishop of Carlisle; Roger de Appleby, bishop of Ossory; Dr Bambridge, archbishop of York; and Dr Christopher Potter, successively dean of Worcester and of Durham, and provost of Queen's college, Oxford.

A confirmation charter of Shap abbey, quoted by Brompton, makes mention of a sheriff of Applebyshire, from which it is concluded that the town gave name to one of those districts into which Edward the Confessor divided the earldom of Northumberland. The corporation received charters from Henry II., John, and Henry III., all of which were given up to James II.; since which period it has subsisted as a borough by prescription. The corporation consists of a mayor, a recorder, town clerk, twelve aldermen, and sixteen capital burgesses, sword-bearer, sergeant-at-mace, two chamberlains, and two bailiffs. The mayor is a justice of peace, elected annually by the common council-men, and has precedence, by custom, of the judges of assize. Since the time of Edward I., up to its recent disfranchisement by the Reform bill, the borough returned two members to parliament. The right of election was vested in the holders of about 100-burage tenures, all of which

were on the property of the earls of Thanet and Lonsdale. It is now the place of nomination for the county-members, and one of the polling-places. The assizes for the summer, and the sessions for the east and west wards, are held in the shire-hall here. There are petty sessions held by the county-magistrates, within the limits of the borough, every Saturday. Upon an average of six years, the yearly income of the incorporation amounts to £360. This chiefly arises from a toll of corn exhibited for sale in the market by non-freemen. The state and prospects of Appleby are said not to be improving. There is no increase of buildings, and the trade is languishing. This is attributed greatly to the tolls.

The market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Whitsun eve for horned cattle; on Whit-Monday, for linen cloth, and merchandise; on June 10, for cattle and sheep; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth. There is little trade, and no manufacture of importance. Pop., in 1801, 1,619; in 1831, 2,723. Houses 481. Acres 19,900. A. P. £8,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £929, (the parish of St Lawrence being £490, and St Michael, £430.) There is a penny post to Temple-Sowerby.

APPLEDORE, a hamlet in the parish of Northam, Devonshire, on the coast of Barnstaple bay, at the mouths of the rivers Torridge and Taw; 2½ miles north of Bideford. It is the first harbour within the bar of Barnstaple, to which port it is subordinate. The scenery in the vicinity is pleasing, the beach fine and of great extent, and the accommodation for strangers good, so that it is becoming fashionable as a bathing-place. A chapel of ease has recently been built here, and there is an Independent chapel. In the reign of Alfred the Great, Hubba, the Dane, landed here, but was taken and beheaded on a hill in the neighbourhood. Pop. returned with the parish.

APPLEDORE, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Blackburn, lathe of Scray, union of Tenderden, county of Kent; 6 miles south-east by south from Tenterden; on the road to New Romney. Living, a vicarage, with the chapelry of Ebony annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £21; gross income £213. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There are three daily schools in this parish. The market-day is Tuesday; and fairs are held on the 11th of January, and 4th Monday in June, for cattle and pedlery. The town stands on the river Rother, and was anciently of some maritime importance, till the harbour was destroyed by the French in the reign of Richard II. The royal military canal from Hythe to Rye runs through the town. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 568. Houses 103. Acres 2,760. A. P. £4,176. Poor rates, in 1837, £509.

APPLEDRAM, a parish in the rape of Chichester, hund. of Box and Stockbridge, union of West Hamnett, Sussex; 2 miles south-west from Chichester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £14, in the parliamentary returns at £39; gross income £34; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. The church is built in the early English style of architecture. The village of Appledram is one mile north of the point where the Arundel and Portsmouth canal flows into Chichester harbour. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 118. Houses 34. Acres 1,070. A. P. £2,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

APPLEDURWELL, or APPULDURCOMBE, that is, 'the pool of the valley,' a hamlet in the parish of Godshill, isle of Wight; 7 miles from Newport. Living, a curacy, not in charge; rated at £4; the chapel is in ruins. "This manor being given," says Tanner, "about the latter end of the reign of Henry

III., to the abbey of St Mary de Montisburg in Normandy, by Isabella de Fortibus, it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that monastery, and had the same fate with other alien priories, of having its lands seized during the wars with France, and of being dissolved, 2d Henry V., after which, in 20th Henry VI., it was given to the minorcresses without Aldgate, and confirmed to them, 1st Edward IV." On the site of this priory now stands a very elegant mansion having four regular fronts of the Corinthian order; the grand entrance in the east front being by a spacious hall adorned with eight Ionic columns. It was begun in 1710, by Sir Richard Worsley, who died in 1805, before it was finished. There is a fine collection of paintings and of antiquities here, described in the 'Museum Worsleyanum.' On the summit of the park stands an obelisk of granite, 70 feet high, in memory of Sir Robert.

APPLEFORD, a chapelry to the vicarage of Sutton-Courtney, union of Abingdon, Berks; 3½ miles south-east from Abingdon; bounded on the north by the river Thames. Living, a curacy annexed to Sutton-Courtney. There is a free school here, founded and endowed by Edmund Bradstock, at which 20 poor children are educated, 13 of whom belong to the chapelry of Appleford. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 179. Houses 35. Acres 760. A. P. £1,398. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

APPLESHAW, a parish and village; on the road to Andover, in the hund. and division of Andover, Southamptonshire; 3 miles east-south-east from Ludgershall. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. Fairs, on the 23d of May, the Friday and Saturday before Weyhill fair, and on November 4th and 5th, all for sheep; the last is a great sheep-show. There is here a school, endowed, in 1761, by Frances Offley, with £2 5s. per annum. It is now connected with the National school society. There is also a boarding school. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 356. Houses 62. Acres 850. A. P. £1,433. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

APPLESTHORPE, or APESTHORPE, a parochial chapelry in the North clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, Nottinghamshire; immediately adjoining on the east to North Leverton. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York, in the patronage of the prebendary of Apesthorpe, in York cathedral; rated at £19 11s. 8d., in the parliamentary return at £70. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. of North Leverton and Applesthorpe, the property of the prebends of North Leverton and Applesthorpe, and the vicar, were commuted in 1795.

APPLETHWAITE, a township in the parish of Windermere, union of Kendal, Westmoreland; 6 miles south-south-east from Ambleside; at the end of a deep and wild ravine. The fisheries on Kentmere belong to the inhabitants, who pay a tithe of the fish to the rector of Windermere. The inhabitants are entitled to the advantages of the charity school in Bowness. Pop., in 1801, including the township of Orresthead, 343; in 1831, 429. Houses 77. A. P. £2,821. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

APPLETON, a parish and township in the hund. of Ock, union of Abingdon, Berks; 5 miles north-west from Abingdon; bounded by the Thames on the west. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £13 5s. The patronage belongs to the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. A free school was endowed here, in 1604, by Sir R. Fettiplace. The entire annual income of the charity is £16 6s. 8d. There is another daily school attended by about 20 children. The other charities connected with this parish produce £50 4s. 8d.

per annum. Pop., in 1801, of the parish, which includes the township of Eaton, 341; in 1831, 441. Houses 88. Acres 2,300. A. P. £2,149. Poor rates, in 1837, £245.—Pop. of the township 332. Houses 69.

APPLETON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles south-east of Warrington. Pop. with Hull.

APPLETON, a township in the chapelry of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles south-west of Warrington, and 1 north of Runcorn Gap. Pop. with Widnes. There is a Catholic chapel here.

APPLETON, in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, Norfolk; 3 miles north-north-east of Castle-Rising. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £8. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Bedingfield. The church has been desecrated, and the living sequestered.

APPLETON, a township in the parish of Catterick, north-riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-west from Catterick. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 83. Houses 16. Acres 1,480. A. P. £2,666. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

APPLETON-LE-MOORS, a township in the parish of Lastingham, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Pickering; on the Severn, a branch of the Rye. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 269. Houses 59. Acres 2,570. A. P., £1,063. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.—There is a small daily school here.

APPLETON-NUN, in the parish of Bolton-Percy, lower division of the ainsty of the city of York. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here by Alice de S. Quintino, in the latter part of the reign of Stephen. Its lands and rents were rated, 36th Henry VIII., at £83 5s. 9d.

APPLETON-ROEBUCK, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, ainsty of the city of York; 9 miles south-south-west of York, and 1 west of the Great Northern railroad. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 538. Houses 117. Acres 2,780. A. P. £3,529. Poor rates, in 1837, £287.—There is a day and Sunday school here, attended by about 120 children.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, a parish in the wapentake of Ryedale, union of Malton, north riding of York. It comprises the townships of Amotherby, Appleton-le-Street, Broughton, Hildenley, and Swinton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £7 8s. 6thd.; gross income £516. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. J. Cleaver. Pop., in 1801, 724; in 1831, 860. Houses 175. Acres 4,780. A. P. £5,644.—The township of the same name is 4 miles west-north-west of New Malton. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 158. Houses 28. Acres 1,140. A. P. £1,643. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

APPLETON-UPON-WISK, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of North Allerton, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-south-west of Yarm. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, H. Hewgill, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 553. Houses 116. Acres 1,800. A. P. £2,427. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.—There are two daily schools here.

APPLETREE, a hamlet in the parish of Aston-le-Walls, union of Banbury, Northamptonshire; 7 miles north-north-east of Banbury. Pop., in 1831, 240. Houses 16. A. P. £3,050.

APPLETREE-HUNDRED, Derbyshire, is bounded on the north by Wirksworth hundred; on the east by the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch; on the south by that of Repton and Gresley; and on the

west by Staffordshire. Area in English statute acres, 108,170. Pop., in 1831, 32,483. Houses 6,143.

APPLETREE-WICK, a township in the parish of Burnhall, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 8¹/₂ miles north-east by east of Skipton; on the Wharfe. All tithes of this township were commuted in 1815. There are two daily schools here. There is a fair held here, October 25th. In this village was born of poor parents, William Craven, lord-mayor of London in 1611, and founder of the noble house of Craven. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 425. Houses 58. Acres 7,740. A. P. £1,932. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

ARBORFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Sonning, union of Wokingham, Berks; 4 miles west-south-west of Wokingham; on the river Loddon. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £7 19s. 8d.; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, Lord Braybrooke. There is a day and Sunday school here. A fair for cattle is held on October 5th. Edward Standen, Esq. of Arborfield, who died in 1730, was the person alluded to in the well-known ballad of Molly Mogg of the Rose. He was the last heir male of the family of Standen of Arborfield. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 268. A. P. £2,796. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

ARBORY. See **KIRK-ARBORY**.

ARBURY, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles south from Newton. Pop. with Houghton.

ARCLID, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles east-north-east of Sandbach; on the post-road from Nether Knutsford to Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 79. Houses 10. Acres 610. A. P. £1,010. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

ARDEN, a township in the parish of Hawnby, wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley Blackmoor, north riding, county of York; 10 miles north-east of Thirsk. A nunnery of the Benedictine order was erected here by Peter de Hoton, about A.D. 1150. It was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to Thomas Culpepper. No vestige of the monastic buildings remains. Pop., in 1801, including that of Ardenside, 128; in 1831, 161. Houses 28. Acres 9,090. A. P. £566. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

ARDINGLEY, or **ERTHINGLEY**, a parish in the hund. of Buntinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, Sussex; 4 miles north-east of Cuckfield; and on the line of the London and Brighton railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £19 5s. 10d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Peyton. In the church there is a monument to Nicholas Culpepper, Esq., and his lady, who died in the beginning of the 16th century, with portraits of their ten sons and eight daughters. There is an Independent chapel here; also a daily school, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 587. Houses 108. Acres 4,780. A. P. £2,292. Poor rates, in 1837, £546.

ARDINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Wantage, Berks; 2 miles east from Wantage. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks, and formerly in the dio. of Salisbury, now in that of Oxford; rated at £8 7s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £50. Patronage belongs to Christ church college, Oxford. There is a daily school here, with about 25 scholars. The Great Western railway crosses the Wilts and Berks canal in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 404. Houses 79. Acres 1,310. A. P. £3,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

ARDLEIGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, near the river Stour, Essex; 5 miles north-east of Colchester. Living, a discharged vic-

arage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11 0s. 10d.; gross income £262. Patronage belongs to the Crown. This parish possesses the privilege of sending children to the free grammar-school at Didham, founded by W. Littlebury in 1571. In 1837, about 12 children came from Ardleigh. There is a National Sunday school here, with about 100 scholars; and five daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,145; in 1831, 1,545. Houses 207. Acres 5,100. A. P. £7,135. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,196.—This parish is intersected by the proposed line of railway betwixt Colchester and Harwick.

ARDLEY, or AUDLEY-STRETTON, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bicester; on the road from Middleton to Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £5 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Marlborough. There are an infant and a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 170. Houses 38. Acres 1,440. A. P. £1,583. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

ARDSLEY, a township in the parish of Darfield, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Barnsley; on the Dearne and Dove canal. A new church in the Norman style was opened here in June, 1841. The tithes, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the rector, were commuted in 1760. There are 3 daily schools here; one of which is understood to have a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 1,029. Houses 199. Acres 1,030. A. P. £2,568. Poor rates, in 1837, £200.

ARDSLEY (EAST), a parish and township, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, union of Wakefield, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wakefield. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £27; gross income £387. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Cardigan. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. of East and West Ardsley, the property of the lord of the manor and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1827. The church is a small neat edifice. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 686; in 1831, 853. Houses 175. Acres 1,630. A. P. £3,092. Poor rates, in 1837, £241.

ARDSLEY (WEST), WESTERTON, or WOODKIRK, a parish in the same wapentake, union and county, as the above. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £31 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £265. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Cardigan. For commutation of tithes, see **ARDSLEY (EAST)**. There are three daily schools here; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Pop., in 1801, 1,032; in 1831, 1,450. Houses 290. Acres 2,250. A. P. £3,631. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.

ARDUDWY HUNDRED, Merionethshire, had a pop. of 10,499 souls in 1831. Houses 1,960.

ARDWICK, a chapelry to the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, union of Chorlton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile south from Manchester. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £138 4s.; gross income, in 1832, £310. In the patronage of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester. There are nine daily schools, four boarding schools, and two very large Sunday schools, in this chapelry. This suburb is included in the boundaries of the new borough of Manchester. The Sheffield, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Manchester railway, joins the Manchester and Birmingham railway near Chancery-lane. It is here carried on a succession of immense viaducts. Pop.,

in 1801, 1,762; in 1831, 5,524. Houses 1,033. Acres 470. A. P. £11,241. Poor rates, in 1837, £825.

ARELEY (KING'S), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Bewdley; on the Severn opposite Stourport. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9; gross income £406. Patron, in 1835, the rector of Martley. The church is a fine Gothic building, and stands on an eminence, from which there is an extensive prospect. In the burial ground there is a rude sepulchral monument bearing a quaint rhyming distich, importing that a person named Sir Harry was buried there. It is not certainly known who Sir Harry was; but tradition relates that he was a Sir Henry Comingsby of Herefordshire, who was driven into seclusion here by the loss of his only child, who was drowned by falling from his arms, as he held her at a window, into a moat. Charities connected with this parish produce £19 yearly. Layamon, author of a history of the British from Brute to Cadwallader, who states himself to have been a priest residing at Erenlege on the Severn, is said to have been born in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 372. Houses 83. Acres 1,390. A. P. £2,554. Poor rates, in 1837, £233.

ARELEY (URPPE), a parish in the south division of the hund. of Seisdon, union of Kidderminster, county of Stafford; 3 miles north-north-west from Bewdley; on the river Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £255. It is a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Mountnorris. There are three daily schools here. The charities to the poor of the parish amount to £34 15s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 735. Houses 165. Acres 5,160. A. P. £4,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

ARGAM, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker-ing, union of Bridlington, east riding, county of York. Living, a rectory united to the perpetual curacy of Bridlington; rated at £4. The church has been desecrated, and there has been no institution since 1605. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 29. Houses 3. Acres 510. A. P. £332. Poor rates, in 1837, £11.

ARKENDALE, a chapelry to the parish of Knaresborough, wapentake of Claro, west riding, county of York; 4 miles north-east from Knaresborough. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated in the parliamentary returns at £31; gross income £68. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Knaresborough. Chapel recently rebuilt. The great and small tithes, and moduses of the manor of Arkendale, the property of the prebend of Beechill, the lay-impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1773. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 260. Houses 53. Acres 1,620. A. P. £2,358. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a mountainous parish and township in the wapentake of Gilling-West, north riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north by west of Richmond; on a tributary of the Swale. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £62; gross income £123. Patron, Sir John Lowther. Here is a free school, with an endowment of £60 per annum, founded by George Brown, Esq. of Stockton. All the children of the dale are admitted to it gratis. In 1833 it was attended by 90 children. There is also another daily school. Here is also a Methodist chapel. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead-mines in Arkengarth forest,

which are of great antiquity, having been worked as early as the reign of King John; they are still the most productive in the country; and the smelting-mill is unequalled for its completeness and extent. The annual produce, a few years ago, was estimated at 2,000 tons. Pop., in 1801, 1,186; in 1831, 1,446. Houses 291. Acres 14,180. A. P. £5,195. Poor rates, in 1837, £521.

ARKESDEN, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron-Walden, Essex; 5 miles south from Saffron-Walden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, R. B. Wolfe, Esq. For commutation of tithes, see **WENDONS-AMBO**. There is a National daily and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 400; in 1831, 490. Houses 67. Acres 2,320. A. P. £2,079. Poor rates, in 1837, £309.

ARKHOLME, with **CAWOOD**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Melling, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles south-south-west of Kirkby-Lonsdale; on the river Lune, which here expands into a lake. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £8 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £37 13s.; gross income £54. Patron, the vicar of Melling. There are three daily and a boarding school here. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 349. Houses 59. Acres 2,920. A. P. £3,597. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

ARKSEY, or **ARKSEY-WITH-BENTLEY**, a parish in the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of York, including the township of Bentley; 2 miles north of Doncaster. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £12 7s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £117. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. of the townships of Bentley and Arksey, the property of the lord of the manor, were commuted in 1827-28. A free school was endowed here in 1660, with £40 per annum, by Sir Bryan Cooke; and the school-house was built in 1683 by Sir George Cooke, Bart. There are four other daily schools. There is also an hospital for twelve poor inhabitants, with an endowment of £89 12s. per annum. The other charities connected with the parish produce £18 15s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 980; in 1831, 1,144. Houses 244. Acres 5,220. A. P. £10,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £626.

ARLECDON, a parish in the ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, Cumberland; 5½ miles east-north-east of Whitehaven. It includes the townships of High and Low Frizington, and Whillymoor. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar in the dio. of Chester; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Chester. All tithes of the manor of Frizington, the property of the bishop of Chester, were commuted in 1805. The great and small tithes, &c. of Lamplough and Arlecdon, and of the townships of Kelton, Winder, Arlecdon, and Whillymoor, the property of the bishop of Chester and the clerical rector, were commuted in 1819. A new church was consecrated here in August, 1829. There are two daily schools in the parish. Coal is worked to a small extent. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 475. Houses 94. Acres 5,700. A. P. £3,211. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

ARLESTON. See **SYNNIS**.

ARLEY, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton, Warwickshire; 6 miles west by south from Nuneaton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry

and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 0s. 7d.; gross income £407. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. B. Vaughton. There is a free school here endowed by William Avery. The annual income is £15; attendance 30. Other charities connected with the parish produce £19 13s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 270. Houses 57. Acres 2,130. A. P. £2,391. Poor rates, in 1837, £139.

ARLEY KING'S. See **ARLEY KING'S**.

ARLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Berkeley, union of Wheatonhurst, Gloucestershire; 1 mile south-east of Newnham; on the opposite side of the estuary of the Severn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £19 17s. 8½d.; gross income £200. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Rogers. The tithes were commuted in 1801. The parish is surrounded on three sides by the Severn. A school was endowed here, in 1765, by Mrs Mary Yate: it has a revenue of £40 per annum, of which £20 are paid to the master, £10 to the mistress, and £10 are laid out in the purchase of books. In 1833, 54 children were educated on this endowment. The same lady also left £40 per annum to the poor of this parish. There are two infant schools here. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 744. Houses 103. Acres 2,300. A. P. £4,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £336.

ARLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Sherwill, union of Barnstaple; 5 miles north-east of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £13 18s. 1½d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, S. P. Chichester, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 235. Houses 39. Acres 1,890. A. P. £1,709. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

ARLINGTON, a tything in the parish of Bibury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-north-west from Fairford. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 333. Houses 79. There is a Baptist church here.

ARLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, union of Hailsham, Sussex; 4 miles west-south-west of Hailsham; on the Cuckmere river. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10 6s. 11d.; gross income £164; in the patronage of the prebendary of Chichester cathedral. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 727. Houses 80. Acres 4,790. A. P. £5,317. Poor rates, in 1837, £804.

ARLSEY, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 4 miles north-west of Baldock. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Astwick, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, F. Gapte. There are two Sunday schools in the parish. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1804. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 688. Houses 126. Acres 2,370. A. P. £3,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £248.

ARMATHWAITE, a chapelry in the parish of Hasket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, Cumberland; 9 miles south-east from Carlisle, and 5 north-west from Kirk-Oswald; on the river Eden, which flows through it, and over which there is a stone-bridge of four arches. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, annexed to the curacy of St Cuthbert, Carlisle; rated at £26 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £65; in the patronage, in 1835, of the trustees of — Milbourne, Esq. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, built and endowed by King William Rufus. About the time of the dissolution, there were only

a prioress and three nuns in it, who had lands for their maintenance, valued at £18 18s. 8d. per annum. Returns with the parish.

ARMIN, a chapelry in the parish of Snaithe, union of Goole, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east from Snaithe, and 2 north from Goole; on the river Ouse. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £7, and in the parliamentary returns at £53 12s. 9d.; gross income £83. Patrons, in 1835, the earl of Beverley and N. E. Yarbrough, Esq. There are two infant schools and a day school here. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 567. Houses 96. Acres 3,660. A. P. £4,742. Poor rates, in 1837, £296.

ARMINGFORD HUNDRED, in the county of Cambridge. It is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Longstow and Wetherley; on the east by Triplow hundred; on the south by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Bedfordshire. Area in English statute acres, 28,751. Pop., in 1831, 7,539. Houses 1,359.

ARMINGHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Henstead, Norfolk; 4 miles south from Norwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16, and in the parliamentary returns at £45; gross income £66; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The London and Norwich railroad passes through this parish. There is a small daily school. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 86. Houses 18. Acres 900. A. P. £1,163. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

ARMITAGE, a parish in the hund. of Offow-South, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 2 miles east-south-east of Rudgeley. It includes the hamlet of Handsacre. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the prebendary of Lichfield, annexed to the prebend of Handsacre in Lichfield cathedral. It is rated at £20 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £30; gross income, in 1832, £85. Patrons, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The church is situated on a rocky eminence, and forms a beautiful and picturesque object. An Independent church was formed here in 1820. In 1833 there were three daily, and one day and boarding school, in this parish. Charities connected with this parish produce £8 6s. per annum. The Grand Trunk canal passes through a large tunnel, and joins the Trent, in this parish. A projected branch of the Manchester South Union railway runs off to the left of Armitage church, and joins the Birmingham and Derby Junction near Alrewas. Its length is 7 miles 55 chains. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 977. Houses 185. Acres 1,950. A. P. £3,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £357.

ARMLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St Peter's, liberty of Leeds, west riding of York; 2 miles west of Leeds; on the river Aire. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £26 1s. 4d.; gross income £220. Patron, the vicar of Leeds. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a large chapel here, founded in 1800. There are ten infant and six daily schools in this parish. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the parish: also the Leeds and Bradford railway. Pop., in 1801, 2,695; in 1831, 5,159. Houses 1,011. Acres 1,040. A. P. £2,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £930.

ARMSCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, Worcestershire; locally situated in the hund. of Kington, Warwick; 3 miles north-west of Ship-ton-on-Stour; near the Moreton and Avon railway. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 130. Houses 29.

ARMSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Polebrook, Northamptonshire. Ralph de Trublevile and Alice his wife, founded an hospital, with a chapel, hard by their manor-house here, before A. D. 1231. Pop., in

1801, 13; in 1831, 25. Houses 4. A. P. £752. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

ARMTHORPE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-east of Doncaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, valued at £8 18s. 9d.; gross income £366. Patron, the Crown. All tithes commuted in 1773. There is a charity school here, founded by Anne Holmes in 1689, with an endowment of £5 13s. per annum; for educating ten children, and apprenticing poor boys. Other charities connected with this parish produce £12 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 368. Houses 73. Acres 2,810. A. P. £2,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

ARNCLIFFE, a hilly parish and township, partly in the western and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; 10½ miles north-east of Settle; on a branch of the Wharfe. The parish contains the townships of Arncliffe, Buckden, Halton-Gill, West Halton, Hawksworth, and Litton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £13 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £36. The patronage belongs to University college, Oxford. The great and small tithes of the township of Arncliffe, the property of University college, and the clerical rector, were commuted in 1768. Charities connected with the parish produce a yearly revenue of £59 12s. 6d. In 1838 there was 1 cotton-mill, employing 96 hands, in this parish. Pop. of the parish, in 1801 1,013; in 1831, 964. Houses 204. Acres 38,080. A. P. £12,843.—Pop. of the township of Arncliffe, in 1801, 241; in 1831, 213. Houses 43. Acres 5,790. A. P. £1,541. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.—See **AMERDALE**.

ARNCLIFFE. See **INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE**.

ARNCOTT, a village in the parish of Ambrosden, county of Oxford; 3½ miles south-east of Bicester. It is a chapelry to Ambrosden. All tithes of this township were commuted in 1814. The Wesleyan Methodists have a school and chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 314. Houses 59. Acres 2,010. A. P. £1,240. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

ARNE, a parish in the hund. of Hasilor, division and union of Wareham, Dorset; 5 miles east of Wareham. It lies on the coast between Wareham and Poole harbours. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Wareham, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury. On an eminence extending into the harbour there is a large barrow, which has been used as a beacon. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 171. Houses 22. Acres 2,450. A. P. £268. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

ARNESBY, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, Leicestershire; 8 miles south by east of Leicester. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 16s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £85; gross income £123. Patron, in 1835, S. Sherwin, Esq. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1794. A Baptist church has existed here since 1702. There are six daily schools in the parish. The charities connected with the parish produced, in 1786, £13 16s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 442. Houses 96. Acres 1,510. A. P. £2,708. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

ARNOLD, a parish in the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, Nottinghamshire; 4 miles north by east of Nottingham; on the post-road to Mansfield. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the

dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 17s. 8d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Devonshire. Tithes commuted in 1789. The Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have chapels here. The village stands near Sherwood forest. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery. There is a school for poor children, endowed with £22 16s., by Daniel Chadwick and others; and seven other daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £16 16s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 2,768; in 1831, 4,054. Houses 812. Acres 4,670. A. P. £5,276. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,047.

ARNSIDE. See BRETHAM.

ARRAM, a township in the parish of Atwick, east riding of Yorkshire; 11½ miles north-east of Beverley. Pop. returned with the parish.

ARRAN FOWDDY, a mountain in Merionethshire, rising to the height of 2,955 feet.

ARRETON, a village and parish in East Medina liberty, Isle of Wight; 3 miles south-east of Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £21, and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, J. Fleming, Esq. There is a charity school here with a yearly revenue of £46, left in 1688 by John Mann, Esq., for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing poor children belonging to the parish. It is now united with the National school society. There are two other daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £30 16s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,374; in 1831, 1,864. Houses 334. Acres £8,270. A. P. £9,091. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,275.

ARRINGTON (anciently ERMINTON), a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Caxton and Arrington, Cambridgeshire; 5 miles south-east of Caxton; on the post-road from Hertford to Huntingdon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 6s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £33 10s.; gross income £69; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. There are two daily schools here. Petty sessions for the Arrington division are held here. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 254. Houses 47. Acres 1,388. A. P. £998. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

ARROW, a township in the parish of Woodchurch, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north of Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 91. Houses 15. Acres 730. A. P. £828. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

ARROW, a parish in the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, Warwickshire; 1 mile south-west of Alcester; on the Arrow river. It includes the township of Arrow, with the hamlets of Oversley and Ragley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £10 10s. 7½d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Hertford, who has a magnificent seat, called Ragley-hall, in this parish. Charities to the poor £5 per annum. There are two infant schools. Pop., in 1831, 466. Houses 101. Acres 4,220. A. P. £5,787.—Pop. of the township, including Ragley, in 1801, 245; in 1831, 287. Houses 65. Acres 2,560. A. P. £2,533. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

ARROW (THE), a river which rises in Radnorshire, flows past Kingston and Pembridge, and falls into the Lug near Leominster.—Another river of the same name rises in the Lickey, Worcestershire, joins the Aine at Alcester, and pursuing a southerly course, falls into the Avon near Bilford-Grange.

ARROWTHORNE. See ALLATHORNE.

ARSLEY. See ARLSLEY.

ARTH (THE), a river in Cardiganshire, falling into the Irish sea at Llanddewi-Aberarth.

ARTHINGTON, a township in the parish of Addle, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east from Otley; on the river Wharfe. Tanner says, "Peter de Ardington, in the latter end of the reign of King Stephen, or beginning of that of Henry II., erected here a small priory of Cluniac or Benedictine nuns, to the honour of the Virgin Mary. Herein were, at the time of the dissolution, ten religious; but their yearly income was valued only at from £11 to £19. This monastery was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, in exchange." Of this monastery no vestige now remains, but the site is occupied by a farm-house. Arthington-hall stands in a fine elevated situation in the valley of the Wharfe. Pop., in 1801, 360; in 1831, 360. Houses 62. Acres 1,780. A. P. £3,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.—See ADDLE.

ARTHINGWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, Northamptonshire, on the river Line; 4½ miles south by east of Market-Harborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 2s. 8½d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, L. Rokeby, Esq. The great and small tithes were commuted in 1767. There is a free school here, with an endowment of £38 per annum; now connected with the National school society. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 225. Houses 52. Acres 2,030. A. P. £2,830. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

ARTHUR (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Scilly isles near St Martin's, a few acres in extent.

ARTHUR'S STONE, a cromlech on the top of Cefn-Bryn, a hill 583 feet in height, in the district of Gower; 9 miles west of Swansea. It is a piece of lapis molaris or millstone, 14 feet in length, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. Its weight is supposed to be about 20 tons. It has eight perpendicular supporters terminating in small points on which the whole weight of the cromlech rests. Immediately under it is a spring of clear water, which has obtained the name of our Lady's well. Arthur's stone is celebrated in the Welsh triads as one of the three stupendous works effected in Britain, of which Stonehenge is another, and Silbury hill perhaps the third. In the triads it is called the Stone of Sketty, from a place of that name in its neighbourhood. These structures are in general found at the tops of hills, or if on the plain at the highest part, probably because they should be visible at a distance; stones placed upright, and standing at regular distances, are sometimes placed around them. The *cromlech*—the name by which they have been for ages known—usually consists of one large stone placed on three supporters; the covering-stones are never found horizontal, the weight subsiding where the lowest support is found. These monuments are also frequently called *quoits*, from the upper stone resembling the ancient discus. What nation or religion they belonged to it is difficult to say; they are met with in Sweden, Denmark, Norway, France, and the islands of the Mediterranean, but more especially in the Celtic kingdoms of the north of Europe. If they can be attributed to the Druidical priests, they must have been among the earliest of their works, as the simplicity, both of the plan and form, declares them to have been the work of men far less advanced in knowledge of architecture than the founders of the gigantic structures of Stonehenge. In general they are situated in the neighbourhood of barrows, and some of them, closing in the sides, are called *hist-van*. Rowland derives the name from the Hebrew. *Corem-Cruach*, a devoted or consecrated stone; according to Wormius they were sometimes called *are*, or altars; he supposes they were first altars, and afterwards tombs. The great similarity which

prevails in the manner of their erection seems to prove that the use to which they were devoted must have been the same both in Britain and in Denmark. In Wales they are known by the name of *Arthur's quoits*; and by some antiquaries, the name is supposed to be derived from the Armoric, *crum*, crooked, or having a top-stone.—See **ATLESBURY**, and **PENZANCE**.

ARTHURET, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Longtown, Cumberland, on the river Esk. It includes the townships of Longtown, Brakenhill, Lineside, and Netherby: which see. Living, a united rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £3 2s. 1d.; gross income, £687. Patron, in 1835, Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart. In 1543, Sir Thomas Wharton, lord-warden of the English marches, defeated the Scots under Oliver Sinclair, on Solom moss, in this parish. "The country beyond this place," (the moss), say the compilers of the first edition of the 'Magna Britannia,' "was, before the union of the two kingdoms, called 'Batable Land;' that is, land always in debate: the inhabitants on both sides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither." In 1754, Lady Widdrington left an endowment of £40 a-year, on which about 80 children in this and the adjoining parish of Kirk-Andrews, are taught free. Archy Armstrong, court-jester to Charles I., died here in 1672, and was buried in the church-yard. Pop., in 1801, 2,418; in 1831, 2,903. Houses 594. Acres 17,390. A. P. £10,644. Poor rates, in 1837, £765.—There are valuable salmon-fisheries on the Esk in this parish.

ARTINGTON, or **ERTINDOM**, a tithing in the parish of St Nicholas-Guildford, Surrey; 1 mile south by west from Guildford. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 511. Houses 85. Acres 2,860.

ARUN (THE), a river in Sussex, rising to the north of Haslemere in Surrey, entering Sussex at Aldford, passing the town of Arundel, and falling into the sea at Little Hampton, after a course of nearly 40 miles. It has been rendered navigable as far as Newbridge; and, by means of the Rother, communicates with Midhurst and Petworth. It abounds in mullets; and gives name to a rape and town in the same county.—Another branch of this river rises in St Leonard's forest, and joins the main branch near Newbridge.

ARUNDEL, a rape in the county of Sussex, extending north and south from the English channel to Surrey, and bounded on one side by the river Arun. It contains the five hundreds of Arundel, Avisford, Bury, Poling, Rotherbridge, and West Easwith. Area in English statute acres 132,800. Pop., in 1831, 31,064. Houses 5,207.—**ARUNDEL HUNDRED** is limited to the borough and parish of Arundel.

ARUNDEL, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the above rape and hund.; 55 miles south-south-west from London, and 10 miles east from Chichester; on the line of a proposed railroad betwixt London and Portsmouth. It stands in an agreeable situation, on the north bank of the Arun, over which is a stone-bridge of three arches. The name is supposed to be derived from the river. Some regard this place as having been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans. The houses are in general well-built; and run in two principal streets, which meet at right angles. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £5 0s. 10d.; gross income £199. Patron, the duke of Norfolk. The church was formerly collegiate. It is a Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a low tower at the intersection. Here lie several earls of the Arundel and Norfolk families. There are some inconsiderable remains of an hospital and a convent of Black friars, respecting which informs us that "Roger of Montgomery,

who came over with the Conqueror, and was by him made earl of Arundel, and enriched with 27 manors in Sussex, founded the Benedictine monastery of St Martin de Sagio or Seex, in Normandy; and it is very probable that he, Robert de Belesme, or some other of his sons, gave the church of St Nicholas, in Arundel, to that foreign house, wherein was very early a cell of four or five black monks, subject to the monastery at Seex, and so continued till the seizure of these alien priories during the wars with France, temp. Edw. III." In the latter end of that reign, Richard, earl of Arundel, obtained license to found a large chantry in the chapel of the castle here, and assigned 1,000 marks towards the same, A. D. 1375. His son Richard, in order to fulfil his father's will, obtained of the king, with the consent of the abbot and convent of Seex, that the priory of St. Nicholas here should be extinguished, and that church made collegiate, and all the lands and tithes settled for the maintenance of twelve secular canon's priests, with other officers. "Upon this change it was styled the college of the Holy Trinity, which was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £168 0s. 7d., *ob clare*, and £263 14s. 9d., *in toto*." It was granted to Henry, earl of Arundel. An Independent church was formed here in 1784. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel.

The corporation of Arundel received its charter from Elizabeth. The members of the old corporation were a mayor, 12 burgesses, and steward, assisted by other officers. By the Municipal corporations reform act, Arundel is to be in future governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. Petty sessions are held here for the upper division of Arundel rape. Arundel is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament from the 30th of Edward I. till the passing of the Reform bill, when its representation was reduced to one. The elective franchise extends to the whole parish. It is also one of the polling-places for the county. The influence of the duke of Norfolk was formerly paramount here. The income of the borough in 1837 was £290, of which £223 arose from rents.—The principal trade of Arundel consists in the exportation of corn and timber; a considerable quantity of oak-bark is also shipped here. The river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons; and by means of canals communicates with the Thames and with Chichester harbour. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday for corn and provisions, and a fair for cattle on the 2d Tuesday in every month; other fairs are held on the 14th May for cattle and hogs; 21st August for hogs, cattle, and sheep; 25th September for cattle and sheep; and 17th December for cattle and pedlery. There is an annual show of fat stock in the month of December. Pop., in 1801, 1,855; in 1831, 2,803. Houses 517. Acres 1,830. A. P. £1,855. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,061.

The castle stands on an eminence on the north-east side of the town. The old part of the present building was erected on the site of a former one by Roger de Montgomery, at the time of the Conquest. In the reign of Henry I. it was besieged and taken from Robert de Belesme, who had rebelled against his sovereign. In earlier times it was deemed almost impregnable, and the possession of it was regarded as a point of great importance so late as the parliamentary wars. It was then much dilapidated, and having been long neglected, was falling into ruin, when the late duke of Norfolk determined to make it his principal residence. At a great expense it was repaired, or nearly rebuilt, and it is now one of the finest mansions in England. The first mention of Arundel and its castle occurs in the will of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his nephew Adhelm.

After passing through the hands of several members of royal families, and other potent barons, it came into the possession of the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, from whom it was conveyed by marriage to that of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk. The possession of this castle was declared by act of parliament, 2^o Henry VI. to confer the title of earl of Arundel without creation. This feudal privilege belongs to only one other castle in England,—that of Abergavenny in Monmouthshire.

ARVAN'S (Str), a parish, partly in the upper division of the hund. of Caldicott, partly in that of Ragland, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 3 miles north-west from Chepstow; on the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £65; gross income £54. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. There are a National, and an infant school here. There are here the remains of two ancient chapels. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 304. Houses 68. Acres 2,840. A. P. £2,336. Poor rates, in 1837, £185. The hamlet of Portcassay is included in this parish.

ASAPH (Str), or LLAN-ELWY, a parish, partly in the hundreds of Isdulas and Yale, county of Denbigh, but mostly in the hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint. It includes the city of St Asaph, and the townships of Bodeugan, Cilowen, Gwernyngron, Talar, Faenol, Bodlewiddan, Pengwynn, Brynpolyn, Gwerglefyrd, Cyrchynen, and Rhyllon, in Flintshire, and those of Meriadog and Wigfair in the county of Denbigh. Pop., in 1801, 1,940; in 1831, 3,144. Houses 638. A. P. £8,992. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,720.

ASAPH (Str), a city, in the parish and union of St Asaph, county of Flint; 208 miles from London by Coventry; 20 miles from Chester; and 5 miles from Denbigh. It receives the appellation of city from being the seat of an episcopal see, though its size would scarcely entitle it to it. It is situated on an eminence between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy, and consists of little more than a single street. The value of the see, stated in the King's books, is that which was the actual value in the reign of Henry VIII., or £187 11s. 6d. In 1835, the total amount of its average gross yearly income, and of the ecclesiastical preferments attached to it, was £7,408; the net income being £6,301. The far greater part of the income of this see arises from tithes. It has recently been ordained in council that the sees of St Asaph and Bangor will be united when either of them shall become vacant, to be then called the see and diocese of St Asaph and Bangor. The bishop will be entitled to occupy a seat both in the cathedral church of St Asaph and also of Bangor. The average annual income of the bishop is to be £5,200. The archdeaconry is united to the bishopric; and the bishop also holds in commendam the rectory of Penant, in the county of Montgomery. The spiritual corporation consists of a dean and 13 prebendaries. There are four vicars choral, incumbents of the benefice of St Asaph. The diocese includes portions of the counties of Denbigh, Flint, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop; within which are 121 parishes, 181 churches and chapels; and, in 1838, 76 Sunday and daily schools, attended by 5,590 children, besides 19 Sunday schools. The deanery is rated at £45; gross yearly income £1,539. It is united to the vicarage of Henllan. The living of the parish is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph; gross income £183. Patron, the bishop. The church stands in the lower part of the town, and is used for parochial purposes. The cathedral is a plain building, built about the close of the 15th century, and consisting of a choir, a nave, two aisles,

and a transept. It is 170 feet long, 108 broad, and 90 high. Some of the bishops of St Asaph have been eminent men; among these were William Morgan, the principal translator of the Welsh Bible, published in 1568, and one of the translators of Queen Elizabeth's Bible; Dr William Beveridge, author of the 'Thesaurus Theologicus,' and the 'Private Thoughts'; and the late Dr Samuel Horsley. There is an alma-house for eight poor widows, founded by Bishop Barrow, and endowed with £31 per annum, which is distributed among the inmates. The free grammar-school is said to have been founded and endowed by Bishop Hughes, who died in 1600. The salary of the master is £55 a-year, and the number of children usually attending it is from 30 to 50. Two National schools for boys and girls were erected by subscription in 1831. They are attended by about 200 children. There are other two daily, and several Sunday schools. Other charities connected with the parish, produce £106 6s. 3d. per annum. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. The see is said to have originated in St Kentigern, bishop of Glasgow, during his exile from Scotland, about the year 560. The town and diocese were named after the successor of the founder, who was recalled from exile. In the vicinity of St Asaph, some proprietors have afforded great encouragement to agriculture, by stimulating the exertions of the farmers by premiums and other means. Not far from the town are traces of a Roman encampment. The market-day is Saturday; and fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, July 15th, August 19th, October 16th, November 2d, and December 26th, for cattle. The North and South Wales Bank has a branch here. Petty sessions for the hundred of Rhuddlan are held here. Pop. and other returns with the parish.

ASBY, or as it was formerly written and pronounced ASNEY, and still more anciently ASHEBY, a parish in East-ward, union of East-ward, Westmoreland; 4 miles south by west from Appleby; and including the townships of Asby-Coatsforth, Little Asby, and Asby-Winderworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £25 13s. 4d.; gross income £205. Patron, in 1835, Sir F. F. F. Vane. At Little Asby there was formerly a chapel. George Smith, merchant tailor and citizen of London, built and endowed a school-house here in 1688, to which £100 were contributed by Dr Smith, bishop of Carlisle, a native of this parish. The revenue amounts to £60 6s. It is now in connection with the National society. There is an alma-house for four poor widows, founded in 1812. A copper-mine has recently been opened in this parish. A great part of this parish is mountainous. Among the highest elevations are Gathornelnglow, 1,538 feet; Castlefolds, 1,700; and Oxenburgh, 1,620 feet. Asby-scar is a ridge of rock extending about 2 miles from south to north, and 4 miles from east to west. At Gudill-hill, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east from the village of Great Asby, is a quarry of freestone. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south from the same village is a curious cavern called Pate Hole, the main gallery of which is 1,290 feet long.

ASCOT HEATH, celebrated for its race-course, in the parish of Winkfield, county of Berks, in the vicinity of the Great park of Windsor. The race-course was made by William, duke of Cumberland. It has recently been very much improved, and presents an appearance of smoothness and evenness almost equal to the surface of a billiard table. The old weighing-house, the old stand of the judges, and the small room over it, have been removed from the north side of the course, and the obstruction which it formerly offered to the view, from the stands and

from other parts of the course, is thus completely obviated. The judges' seat has been placed immediately opposite to the site it formerly occupied, and a new stand has been erected behind it, from which all the signals can be given, in the most effective manner, at the same time that it affords a very commodious view round the whole course. The new weigh-house is situated a few yards above the Royal stand. The basement is appropriated to the weighing-room; the first floor, confined to the stewards and their personal friends, has an excellent view of the heath; the roof is furnished with steps, and is solely devoted to the use of the trainers and jockies. The Great Western railway runs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the heath; the post-road from London to Basingstoke at the same distance on the south.

ASCOTE (CHAPEL), an extra-parochial hamlet in the Southam division of the hund. of Knightlow, Warwickshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Southam. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 15. The area is included in that assigned to Bishops-Itchington. A. P. £1,200.

ASCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Great Milton, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Bensington. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 97. Houses 20. Acres 370. A. P. £963. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Oxford; 6 miles north-east from Burford. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 6s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £58. Patron, the vicar of Shipton-under-Wychwood. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £44 18s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 419. Houses 85. Acres 2,540. A. P. £1,995. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

ASENBY, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Boroughbridge. There are two daily schools here. Four boys from this township are educated at Topcliffe grammar-school. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 238. Houses 49. Acres 800. A. P. £1,481. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

ASFORDBY. See **ASHFORDBY**.

ASGARBY, a parish in the hund. of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Sleaford. Living, a vicarage united to the rectory of Kirkby-Laythorpe, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16 14s. 4d. Patron, in 1825, the marquis of Bristol. £10 a-year was bequeathed, in 1667, by Henry Pell, for the instruction of poor children in Asgarby, Howell, and Eveden, in the charity school of Asgarby. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 55. Houses 10. Acres 1,150. A. P. £977. Poor rates, in 1837, £30.

ASGARBY, a parish in Bolingbroke-soke West, parts of Lindsey, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; 6 miles north by west from Spilsby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated in the parliamentary returns at £14 8s.; gross income £34; in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Lincoln. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 144. Houses 15. Acres 1,590. A. P. £946. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

ASH (THE), a small stream in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Lea, a little below the town of Ware.

ASH, a hamlet in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill, Derbyshire; 8 miles west by south from Derby. Pop., in 1831, 50. Houses 6.

ASH, a hamlet in the parish of Trowley, county of Devon; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east from Oakhamp-

ton. The mansion house here was the birth-place of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, in 1650. Returns with the parish.

ASH (NEAR SANDWICH), a parish in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St Augustine, union of Eastry, county of Kent; 2 miles east by north from Wingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £70, and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £147. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A school, in which about 70 children are educated, was endowed by Eleanor and Anne Cartwright, in 1731; and a school-house was built about 1818, by Elizabeth Godfrey; the annual income of which is upwards of £75. There are four other daily schools in the parish. Fairs are held on April 6th, and October 11th, for pedlery. The river Stour is here navigable, and is crossed by two ferries. In 1827 there were 142 acres of hops in this parish. The Central Kent railway intersects this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,575; in 1831, 2,140. Houses 388. Acres 6,940. A. P. £15,640. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,532.—The ruins of the fortress called Richborough castle are in this parish. Near them is the supposed site of the Portus Rutupensis of the Romans. These remains stand on the brow of a hill near Sandwich, and consist of a wall 200 feet in length, from 10 to 30 in height, and 12 in thickness, inclosing an area of five acres. Many relics of antiquity have been dug up here.

ASH (NEXT RIDLEY), a parish in the hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 4 miles north by west from Wrotham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £19 18s. 4d.; gross income £540. Patron, in 1835, M. Lambard, Esq. A free-school for twenty boys was endowed here in 1735, by the Rev. Samuel Atwood; yearly revenue £28 10s. There is also a school for girls. Both institutions are now united with the National society. There are other two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 472; in 1831, 628. Houses 112. Acres 2,980. A. P. £3,297. Poor rates, in 1837, £385.

ASH, a parish, including the tything of Normandy, partly in the first division of the hund. of Godley, and partly in the first division of the hund. of Woking, Surrey; 5 miles north-east from Farnham, and 5 south of the London and Southampton railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £15 18s. 11d.; gross income £473; and in the patronage of Winchester college. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £15 15s. yearly. There are three daily schools here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Basingstoke canal, after running south to near the village of Ash, bends to the westward and enters Hampshire. Pop., in 1801, 1,133; in 1831, 2,001. Houses 388. Acres 12,650. A. P. £3,287. Pop., exclusive of the chapelry of Frimley, 601. Poor rates of Ash and Normandy, £307.

ASH, or ASNE, a parish in the hund. of Overton, Kingsclere division, union of Whitechurch, Hampshire; 5 miles east-north-east from Whitechurch, on the Great western road to Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 11s. 5d.; gross income £487. Patron, in 1835, W. H. Beach, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 146. Houses 23. Acres 2,310. A. P. £1,877. Poor rates, in 1837, £276.

ASHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry in the hund. of Moreton, union of Bradfield, Berks; 5 miles south-east from East Ilsley. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Basildon, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford. A Baptist church was formed here in 1835

Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 346. Houses 76. Acres 2,380. A. P. £2,297. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

ASHAMSTEAD. See **LEWKNOR.**

ASH-BOCKING, or ASHBOCKEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, Suffolk. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 18s. 6½d.; gross income £340; and in the patronage of the crown. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 234. Houses 39. Acres 750. A. P. £1,646. Poor rates, in 1837, £257.

ASHBOURNE, a parish, partly in the hund. of Appletree, partly in that of Morleston and Litchurch, but chiefly in that of Wirksworth, county of Derby. In the hundred of Appletree it comprises the townships of Hlland and Hlland-ward-Intacks, with the hamlets of Sturston, Hlland-ward, and Yeldersley; in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, the township of Clifton with Compton; and in the hundred of Wirksworth, the town of Ashbourne, the chapelry of Alsop-le-Dale with Eaton, and the liberties of Newton-Grange, and Offcoat with Underwood. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield, in connection with the rectory of Mapleton St Mary; rated at £5 4s. 7½d., in the parliamentary returns at £65; gross income £148. The patronage of the church, and the rectorial tithes, were given by William Rufus to the dean of Lincoln, with whose successors they still continue. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There are two daily and Sunday National schools in the parish, with about 110 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 4,706; in 1831, 4,884. Houses 1,003. Acres 12,800. A. P. £25,906.

ASHBOURNE, ASHBURN, or ASHBORNE, a market-town on the confines of Derbyshire, in the parish of Ashbourne, hund. of Wirksworth; 139 miles north-west from London, and 13½ miles north-west from Derby. It is pleasantly situated on the river Dove, over which there is a stone bridge. The houses are in general of red brick, and roofed with slate; the streets are tolerably neat, and the supply of water is good. There are several news-rooms and libraries which are respectably supported. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of cotton and tambour-lace; and large quantities of malt and cheese are exported. In 1838, there was one cotton-mill in this town, employing 213 hands. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in January, and February 13th, for horses and cattle; April 3d, May 21st, and July 5th, for horses, cattle, and wool; August 16th, October 20th, and November 29th, for horses and cattle. If the 29th of November falls on Sunday, the fair is kept on the Saturday before, the rule being to keep it on the eve of St Andrew's day. The Commercial Bank of England has a branch here; also the Derby and Derbyshire Banking company. The projected railway from Derby to Macclesfield will pass between this place and Uttoxeter. Ashbourne is governed by the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here and at Wirksworth. It is one of the polling places for the election of the members of the southern division of Derbyshire. The church of St Oswald was erected in 1240, by Hugh de Pattishull, bishop of Coventry. It was probably built upon or near the site of one more ancient, for there is mention made of a church at Ashburn in Domesday book. It is a spacious edifice in the form of a cross, having a central square tower with a lofty and ornamented octagonal spire. The northern part of the chancel is used as a sepulchral chapel for the Boothby family, and contains several monuments to the successive lords of the manor, and an exquisite monument from the chisel of Banks, to the memory of Penelope,

only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, who died, in 1791, in her sixth year. It has been supposed that this monument suggested to Chantrey, his beautiful group of the two children, in Lichfield cathedral.—A Baptist church was formed here in 1826. The Methodists, and connexion of Lady Huntingdon, have also chapels here; the last was built by John Cooper, and endowed with £42 per annum in 1800. There are several daily schools. The free grammar-school was founded by Sir Thomas Cokaine and others, in 1585, under a charter of Elizabeth. It is endowed with estates producing £240 per annum, two-thirds of which, with a house and garden, are given to the master, and the remainder, with a house, to the usher. In 1833 there were 14 boys taught in this school. The English school, in which 30 boys are educated till they are fit to enter the grammar-school, was founded in 1710, and endowed by Mr Spalden with £10 per annum. The same person founded a school for 30 girls under twelve years of age, with a like endowment; and alms-houses for four widows of Protestant clergymen, and ten alms-houses for poor persons of the parish. Eight alms-houses were founded in 1610, by R. Owfield, which were endowed by various subsequent benefactions: six were founded in 1668, by Pegg, and endowed with an estate bequeathed by Jeremiah Pole; and six by John Cooper, for poor persons attending Lady Huntingdon's chapel, which have an endowment of £63 per annum. Ashbourne was a royal demesne at the time of the Conquest, and appears in Domesday book under the name of Esseburn. In 1644, a battle was fought near it, between the royalists and parliamentary armies, in which the former were defeated. In 1645, Charles I. visited Ashbourne, and attended divine service in the church. The manor-house was visited in 1745 by Charles Edward Stuart, accompanied by the dukes of Athol and Perth, who expelled the family of Sir Brooke Boothby, and kept possession for a night. Pop., in 1801, 2,006; in 1831, 2,246. A. P. £4,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £631.—In the immediate vicinity is the celebrated valley of Dovedale, whose romantic scenery attracts many visitors. See article **DOVEDALE.**

ASHBRITTLE (WZER), a parish in the hund. of Milverton, division of Wellington, union of Battle, Somersetshire; 5½ miles west from Wellington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £19 3s. 11½d.; gross income £495. Patron, in 1835, John Quick, Esq. There are two daily schools here. Fairs for cattle are held on the last Monday in February, and 3d Monday in October. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 625. Houses 113. Acres 2,460. A. P. £2,816. Poor rates, in 1837, £202. The tithing of Greenham is included in this parish.

ASHBROOKE. See **AMPNEY (St Mary),** Gloucestershire.

ASHBURNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, Sussex; 5 miles west from Battle. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Penshurst united, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £318. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Ashburnham. There are two daily schools in this parish. Here is an alms-house for six poor widows, founded by one of the Ashburnham family. The village gives the name and title of Earl to the representatives of the Ashburnham family, who were lords of this manor before the Conquest. In the church are preserved the shirt and white silk drawers in which Charles I. was executed, and the watch which he gave to Mr John Ashburnham on the scaffold. They were bequeathed by one of his descendants to the clerk of this parish for ever. Pop., in 1801,

473; in 1831, 721. Houses 106. Acres 4,280, of which 91 were under hops in 1837. A. P. £2,593. Poor rates, in 1837, £278.

ASHBURTON, anciently called *Aspertona*, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Teignbridge, union of Newton Abbot, Devonshire; 192 miles west-south-west from London, and 20 south-west from Exeter. It stands in a valley surrounded by hills, about half-a-mile from the river Dart, on the high road from London to Plymouth; and consists principally of one long street, the houses of brick, and roofed with slate. The small river Yeo runs through the town. In 1838 there were three woollen mills, employing 86 hands, in this parish. The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in March and June, August 10th, and November 11th, for horned cattle. The Devon and Cornwall Banking company have a branch here. The manor of Ashburton belonged originally to the see of Exeter; in the reign of James I. it was alienated to the Crown, and it has since passed through various hands. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates. It was constituted one of the four stannary towns of Devon, in 1328; and a stannary court is sometimes held here. In the 26th Edward I. it returned two members to parliament, and also in the 8th Henry IV., from which time no members were returned till 1640, when the privilege was restored. It now returns only one member. The franchise extends to the whole parish. The paramount influence was formerly in the hands of Lord Clinton and Sir Lawrence Palk. The parish includes the chapelries of Bickington and Buckland-in-the-Moor. Living, a vicarage; rated at £38 8s. 11½d., and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter, who hold the patronage; gross income £825. The church was formerly collegiate, and some of the stalls are yet standing. It is situated on a hill to the north of the village, and is a venerable and specious building in the form of a cross, in the architecture of the 15th century, with a tower 90 feet high in the centre. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1700.—There were, in 1833, nine daily schools in this parish. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed in the 36th of Elizabeth, by Hugh Pomeroy, John Blundell, and others. The emoluments of the master are about £80 a-year. The late William Gifford, Esq., endowed this school with two scholarships of £30 each. In 1754, Lord Middleton, and John Harris, representatives of the borough, founded and endowed a free school, in which about 100 children are educated; yearly revenue £115. In 1805, Miss Mary Dunning left a bequest of £6 a-year for the education of ten poor girls. The sum of £10 a-year was left by Lawrence Blundell in 1637, for the maintenance and education of two poor scholars at the university. There are two daily and Sunday National schools, with about 310 scholars, and an infant school attended by about 80, in this parish. Other charities connected with the parish produce £105 15s. 11d. yearly. John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, the celebrated lawyer, was born here in 1731, and lies interred in the church. Dr Ireland, dean of Westminster, and the late Mr Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review, were also natives of this place. Pop., in 1801, 3,080; in 1831, 4,165. Houses 513. Acres 8,320. A. P. £7,849. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,675. There are penny-posts to Buckfastleigh and Brent.

ASHBURY, a parish in the hund. of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, near the vale of Whitehorse, Berks; 6 miles north-west from Lambourne.

It contains the tythings of Idstone and Odstone, and the hamlets of Ashbury and Chapelwick. Living, a sinecure rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £30 12s. 6d.; gross income £570. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Annexed to this is a discharged vicarage; rated at £11 16s. 1½d., with the chapelry of Chapelwick; gross income £580, and in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. The rectorial and vicarial tithes, the property of the clerical rector and the vicar, were commuted in 1770. There are two Sunday schools. The charities to the poor of this parish produce £13 13s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 698. Houses 130. Acres 5,520. A. P. £2,427. Poor rates, in 1837, £262.

ASHBURY, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Okehampton, Devonshire; 5 miles south-west of Hatherleigh; on a branch of the Torridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £5 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £109; in the patronage of the Crown. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 74. Houses 8. Acres 1,650. A. P. £508.

ASHBY WITH FENBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 5½ miles south by east of Great Grimsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 10s. 10d.; gross income £324; in the patronage of the Crown. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 179. Houses 43. Acres 1,620. A. P. £1,778. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

ASHBY BY PARTNEY, sometimes called **ASHBY BY SPILSBY**, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 2 miles east from Spilsby, and 1½ south-east from Partney. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s. 2½d.; gross income £162. Patron, in 1835, Dr Fowler, bishop of Osory. The chancel of the church was covered with thatch so late as 1824. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1811. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 170. Houses 31. Acres 1,210. A. P. £1,472. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

ASHBY, a township in the parish of Bottesford, union of Glandford Brigg, Lincolnshire; 1 mile north of Bottesford. Tithes commuted in 1801. There are three daily schools in this township. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 378. Houses 73. A. P. £2,166. Poor rates, in 1837, £166.

ASHBY, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, Norfolk; 7 miles south-east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory united with Carlton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6. Patrons, Sir W. Beauchamp and Sir C. H. Rich. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 218. Houses 53. Acres 640. A. P. £397. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

ASHBY, a parish in the hund. of West Flegg, Norfolk. Living, a rectory in connection with those of Oby and Thirne, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £700. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, including that of the parish of Oby, 47; in 1831, 82. Houses 11. Acres 1,150. A. P. £2,104. Poor rates, in 1837, £147.

ASHBY, a parish in the hund. of Lothingland, Suffolk; 5 miles north-west of Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £214. Patron, George Anguish, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 42. Houses 8. Acres 800. A. P. £558. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

ASHBY (CANONS), a parish in the hund. of

Greens Norton, union of Daventry, Northamptonshire; 8 miles west by north of Towcester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough. Patron, Sir H. Dryden, Bart. "A priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here as early as King John's reign, if not before. About the time of the dissolution herein were thirteen religious, who were endowed with £127 19s., Speed. The site was granted, 29th Henry VIII. to Sir Francis Bryan."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 31. Houses 5. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,763.

ASHBY (CASTLE), a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire; 7½ miles east by south of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 9s. 7d.; gross income £283. Patron, the marquis of Northampton. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 150. Houses 28. Acres 1,740. A. P. £2,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £125. —Yardley chase is within the demesnes of the marquis of Northampton in this parish.

ASHBY (COLL), a parish in the hund. of Guildsbrough, union of Brixworth, Northamptonshire; 10 miles north-west of Northampton; on the post-road to Lutterworth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 0s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £131 4s.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, W. Musley. There is a free school for poor children here, which has an endowment of £18 per annum, arising from property left in 1710 by William Wickes, and £4 10s. bequeathed by Richard Ward in 1736. In 1833 there were 21 children attending this school. There are another small daily school and an infant school. The church-lands connected with this parish produce a yearly rent of £15 16s. 2d. Cold Ashton was the birth-place of Richard Knolles, author of the History of the Turks. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 385. Houses 86. Acres 1,940. A. P. £3,211. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUNDE, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; 7 miles north of Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 8s. 4d.; gross income £300. Patron, Neville King, Esq. The church consists of a nave and chancel. The great and small tithes, &c. the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1807. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 178. Houses 22. Acres 2,860. A. P. £2,394. Poor rates, in 1837, £183.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a market-town and parish in the hund. of East Goscote, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire; 11½ miles north-west by north of London, and 18 miles north-west by west of Leicester. It stands in a pleasant situation on the borders of Derbyshire, on the road from Leicester to Burton-on-Trent. The living is a discharged vicarage with the chapelry of Blackfordby annexed, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 10s. 4d.; gross income £421. Patron, the marquis of Hastings. The church is an ancient edifice, in the decorated style of architecture. It consists of a nave and two chapels, separated by four lofty arches, springing from fluted pillars, and contains several monuments of the Huntingdon family. All tithes of the lordship or liberty, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1768. The great and small tithes of the parish, the property of the lord of the manor and the vicar, were commuted in 1799–1800. A new church in the early English style, and capable of accommodat-

ing 900 persons, is now erecting. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Lady Huntingdon's connexion, have places of worship here. Kilwardley Independent church was formed about the year 1700.—The free grammar-school, which was founded in 1567 by Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and others, has an endowment of 120 houses, and 75 acres of land. There are ten exhibitions of £10 per annum each, in Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded by Francis Ash, merchant and citizen of London; to which, after a preference has been given to the relations of the founder, scholars of this free school, and that of Derby, have a claim. The school is now attended by about 100 boys. Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Exeter, was its first head-master. A free school for 26 boys was founded here by Isaac Dawson in 1660, and endowed with £25 per annum; another was founded by Alderman Newton of Leicester. The Langley charity school had 36 children in 1833. The Rev. Simeon Ash, a native of this town, left £50 per annum, directing that £40 should be given to the poor, and £10 employed for the apprenticing of two boys in some corporate town. There are two schools on the British system, at which about 300 children are educated; and two National schools, besides several small daily schools, five Sunday schools, and a boarding school.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch consists chiefly of one principal street, with two smaller streets running in a parallel direction, and contains several well-built houses. A set of baths have been erected, called the Ivanhoe baths, which are supplied with water containing a large proportion of sea-salt from the neighbouring collieries. There are lodging-houses, a good hotel, a theatre, and other sources of attraction requisite in a place of fashionable resort. Hosiery of the coarser kind, and hats, are manufactured here; bricks are made in considerable numbers; and a furnace has been erected for smelting iron-ore, which is found in the wold. The town is governed by a constable and two head-boroughs, who are annually appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; it is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and within that of a court of pleas held at Tutbury. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch poor-law union embraces a district of 83 square miles, containing a population, returned, in 1831, at 22,554. The average expenditure upon the poor of this district during the three years preceding the union, was £8,442. The expenditure in 1838 was £5,557. Saturday is the market-day; and fairs are held on Shrove Monday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, the last Monday in September, and November 10th, for horses and cattle. There is a branch of the Leicestershire Banking company here. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal connects this place with Coventry. It is 26½ miles in length, and upon an uninterrupted level; but the course is very winding. There is a branch to Ticknall in Derbyshire, and another to Cloughshill in Leicestershire.

The name of the town seems to have been derived from the Saxon *asc*, an ash, and *bye*, a habitation. It takes the distinctive appellation from the ancient Norman French family of La Zouch, in whose possession the manor continued from the time of Henry III. till the year 1461. A strong castle was built here by Sir William Hastings, created Baron Hastings by Edward IV., and beheaded here by Richard III. In this castle Mary, queen of Scots, was for some time confined; and here Anne, consort of James I., and her son, Prince Henry, were magnificently entertained by the earl of Huntingdon, on their journey from York to London in 1603. In the beginning of the parliamentary war, the earl of Huntingdon was one of the first supporters of the king, and his castle of Ashby was garrisoned by his son,

Colonel Henry Hastings, soon after created Baron Loughborough. The castle was besieged by Fairfax; and in February, 1646, Lord Loughborough surrendered it to Colonel Newham on honourable terms. This castle was one of the fortresses destroyed by order of the house of commons about the end of the year 1648. Portions of the hall, the chapel, and the kitchen, are yet standing, and form an extensive and interesting mass of ruins on the south of the town. A large portion of the town was destroyed by fire in the year 1753. A number of Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood. The celebrated Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich, was born here in 1574; and Dr John Bainbridge, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, in 1582. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 2,674; in 1831, 4,400. Houses 783. Acres 6,980. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,206. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 2,917; in 1831, 4,727. Houses 850. Acres 8,300. A. P. £12,764.—In the neighbourhood of Aahby-de-la-Zouch is the Trappist monastery of our Lady of Mount St Bernard; and at Grace Dieu is a fine Roman Catholic chapel, in the Gothic style, consecrated in 1838. There are penny-posts to Overscal, Measham, Appleby, Twycross, and Sheepy.

ASHBY-FOLVILLE, a parish and township in the hund. of East Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire; 6 miles south-west from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9, and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, J. Brown, Esq. Pop. of the village, in 1801, 135; in 1831, 161. Houses 41. Acres 1,800. Poor rates, in 1837, £106. William Folville, a Franciscan friar of some note in the controversy 'De pueris induendia,' was born here. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 337; in 1831, 391. Houses 99. Acres 2,830. A. P. £2,715. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.—See BARBY.

ASHBY-MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, Leicestershire; 4 miles north by east from Lutterworth. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 8s. 11½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £92; gross income £121. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Aylesford. Pop., in 1801, £223; in 1831, 330. Houses 64. Acres 1,720. A. P. £2,490. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

ASHBY-MEARS. See MEARS-ASHBY.

ASHBY-PARVA, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, Leicestershire; 3 miles north by west from Lutterworth. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 7s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £99; in the patronage of the Crown. A new church has been recently built here. The Midland Counties railway passes within a mile of the village. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 169. Houses 35. Acres 1,260. A. P. £2,155. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

ASHBY-PUERORUM, so called from an estate here which was bequeathed to the Lincoln choristers, a parish in the wapentake of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-east from Horncastle. It includes Stainsby hamlet and Holbeck. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £118. The church, a small antique structure, has a massive stone-tower. Patrons, the masters of the choristers of Lincoln cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 101. Houses 25. Acres 1,620.

A. P. £1,527. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.—Some Roman antiquities have been found here.

ASHBY (St LEONARDS), a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Daventry, Northamptonshire; 4 miles north from Daventry, and 2 west of the Lincoln and Birmingham railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, J. Ashley, Esq. The church contains a richly ornamented screen and rood-loft, with some ancient stained glass in the windows. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1764. Charities connected with this parish produce £43 15s. yearly. There is a small daily school. The eastern side of the parish is bounded by the Roman road, Watling-street. This manor belonged to the Cateby family; one of whom is known as the favourite of Richard III., and the other as the projector of the Gunpowder plot. The tomb of the former still remains within the communion-rails of the church. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 257. Houses 56. Acres 2,050. A. P. £3,608. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

ASHBY (WEST), a parish in Horncastle soke, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, Lincolnshire; 2 miles north from Horncastle. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Carlisle. The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower. The great and small tithes, &c. the property of the bishop of Carlisle, were commuted in 1771. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 391. Houses 84. Acres 1,590. A. P. £3,471. Poor rates, in 1837, £275.

ASHCHURCH, a parish in the lower division of the hund. and union of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire; 2 miles east-north-east from Tewkesbury. It contains the tythings of Aston-upon-Carron, Fiddington and Natton, Northway and Newton, and Pamington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £23, and in the parliamentary returns at £41 16s.; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, F. H. Romney. The chapel consists of a nave, chancel, and northern aisle. Certain tithes of Aston-upon-Carron and Pamington, Homedowns, the property of the impropriators and feoffees of Bredon alms-houses, commuted in 1812. There are four daily schools in the parish. Charities connected with the parish produce £26 yearly. There is a mineral spring here, the water of which is similar to that of Cheltenham. The Tewkesbury branch railway will here join the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 649. Houses 131. Acres 4,240. A. P. £7,265. Poor rates, in 1837, £304.

ASHCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Exminster, union of St Thomas, Devonshire; 2½ miles east from Chudleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18; gross income £247; in the patronage of the Crown. There are two charity schools here, which are supported partly by subscription, and partly by an endowment of £3 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 320. Houses 51. Acres 2,250. A. P. £9,265. Poor rates, in 1837, £225.

ASHCOTT, a chapelry in the parish of Shapwick, hund. of Whitley, union of Bridgewater, Somerset; 5 miles west-south-west from Glastonbury; on the post-road to Bridgewater. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Shapwick, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Charities connected with this chapelry produce £70 per an-

num. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 834. Houses 135. Acres 2,890. A. P. £3,319. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

ASHDON, or **ASHINGDON**, a parish and township in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Saffron-Walden, county of Essex, near the borders of Cambridgeshire; 3½ miles north-east from Saffron-Walden. It includes the hamlet of Bartlow-End: which see. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £28 3s. 4d.; gross income, £727; in the patronage of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge. There is a National school here with about 70 children. Charities connected with the parish produce £25 yearly. A Baptist church was formed here in 1809. In this parish there are four pyramidal mounds or barrows, supposed to be the sepulchral monuments of the Danish chiefs, who fell in the battle of Assandune, between Edmund Ironside and Canute, in 1016. Holinshed says, "In the place, where the battle was fought, are yet seven or eight hills, wherein the carcasses of them that were slain at the same field were buried; and one being digged down of late, there were found two bodies in a stone coffin, the one laie with his head towards the other's feet, and manie chains of iron of horses were found in the same hill."—"A few yeares after, Canute ordered a church to be built at Ashdon, in honour of the victories obtained over Edmund, at the dedication of which Canute himself was present, attended by great numbers of the nobilitie and clergy." Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 893; in 1831, 1,103. Houses 218. Acres 4,840. A. P. £5,025. Pop. of the village, in 1801, 710; in 1831, 898. Houses 189. Poor rates, in 1837, £611.

ASHDOWN FOREST, in the hund. of East Greenstead, Hartfield, and Loxfield, county of Dorset; and of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. In Burrell's MSS., we find the following notice of this forest:—"The forest of Ashdown or Lancaster Great park, according to the parliamentary survey, lies in the parishes of Marsfield, East Greenstead, Hartfield, Withyham and Bucksted, all which parcel of impayled ground contains 13,991 acres, and was estimated by the commissioners to be worth £2,256 3s. 4d. per annum."

ASHELDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Malden, Essex; 4 miles south-south-west from Bradwell. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income, £348. Patron, the bishop of London. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 144. Houses 19. Acres 1,810. A. P. £2,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

ASHELWORTH, a parish in a detached portion of the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Gloucester, county of Gloucester; 5½ miles north from Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 2s. 11d.; gross income £187. Patron, the bishop of Bristol. The church consists of a nave, aisle, and two chancels, with a tower and spire. The great and small tithes, the property of the bishop of Bristol and the vicar, were commuted in 1797. There are two daily schools in the parish. It is bounded on the south-east by the Severn, which is here navigable. Charities to the poor of the parish £30 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 540. Houses 88. Acres 1,710. A. P. £2,727. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

ASHEN, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Risbridge, Essex; 2½ miles south-west from Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £304; in the patronage of the Crown. There is a National school here. In the 17th Edward II. there

was here a priory of Augustine friars. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 373. Houses 67. Acres 2,220. A. P. £2,107. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

ASHENDON HUNDRED, in the county of Bucks, is bounded on the north by Buckingham hundred; on the east by Cottesloe hundred; on the south by Aylesbury hundred; and on the south-west and west by Oxfordshire. Area in English statute acres 66,670. Pop., in 1831, 12,933. Houses 2,556.

ASHENDON, a parish in the above hundred; 5½ miles north from Thame. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Dourton united, in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £108, in the parliamentary returns at £120, gross income £106. Patron, the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. Petty sessions are held here for the three hundreds of Ashendon, exclusive of the Quainton division. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, with the hamlet of Pollecot, 368. Houses 60. Acres 1,790. A. P. £3,306. Poor rates, in 1837, £208.

ASHFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Thredling, union of Bosmere and Claydon, Suffolk; 2 miles east of Debenham; in connection with the chapelry of Thorpe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6, in the parliamentary returns at £32; gross income £55. The chapel is now in ruins. Patron, in 1835, Lord Henniker. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 375. Houses 42. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,901. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

ASHFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Blackburn, union of Stow, Suffolk; 6 miles north-north-west from Stowmarket. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated in the parliamentary returns at £16; gross income £65. Patron, Lord Thurlow. Charities connected with this parish, £104 per annum. This was the birth-place of the Lord-chancellor Thurlow, in 1735, and of his brother the bishop of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 401. Houses 47. Acres 2,030. A. P. £1,901. Poor rates, in 1837, £182.

ASHFORD, a chapelry to the vicarage of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, union of Bakewell, county of Derby; 2 miles north-west of Bakewell; on the road to Tideswell. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £2 1s., in the parliamentary returns at £91 12s. 4d.; gross income £102. Patron, the vicar of Bakewell. A Baptist church has existed here since 1700. The village is very beautifully situated on the Wey, which is here crossed by three stone bridges. On the banks are several mills for cutting and polishing black marble, of which there are quarries in the vicinity; these mills having been the first of the kind established in England. In 1631, William Harris founded a school here for poor children; it is endowed with £7 16s. 4d. per annum. In 1833, this school was attended by 38 children. There are four other daily schools. Near the church stood the mansion of Edward Plantagenet, of Woodstock, earl of Kent, which has entirely disappeared, and the site is only to be traced by the moat. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 782. Houses 155. A. P. £3,217. Poor rates, in 1837, £391.

ASHFORD, a parish in the hund. and division of Branton, union of Barnstaple, Devonshire; 2 miles north-west from Barnstaple; on the north side estuary of the Taw. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, in the patronage of the Crown. It is rated at £8 13s. 9d., in the parliamentary returns at £96 9s. 6d.; gross income £119. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 99. Houses 24. Acres 2,170. A. P. £662. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

ASHFORD, a market-town, parish, and liberty, in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, Kent; 5½ miles east-south-east from London; 12½ miles south-west from Canterbury. It stands in an agreeable situation near the river Stour, over which there is a bridge of four arches, to the east of the town. The principal street is nearly half a mile in length, and is paved and lighted. There are subscription libraries, and races are held annually for one day. A market is held on Tuesday, for corn; and fairs are held on the first and third Tuesday in every month, for cattle; on the 17th of May, 2d of August, for wool; 9th September, and 12th and 24th October, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. The market was first established in the reign of Edward I. Some linen is manufactured here. The town is one of the polling-places for the county. It is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates. The custom of gavel-kind prevails in this manor.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £18 4s. 2d.; gross income £547. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church, formerly collegiate, is a spacious and ancient structure in the form of a cross. It consists of a nave, aisles, and three chancels, with a lofty tower; at the southern entrance there is a fine Norman arch. In a small chapel adjoining the south transept are three sumptuous monuments of marble, to the memory of the Smyths of Westenhanger; and in front of the altar steps is a very ancient monument to the duchess of Athol, who died in 1375. This building was, in a great measure, erected in the reign of Edward IV. by Sir John Fogge, who also founded a college for a master, two chaplains, and two secular clerks. The house still exists, and is used as the vicarage, but the college was dissolved in the reign of Henry VII. Leland in his Itinerary says: "A college was intended to have been founded in the parish of St Mary, by Sir John Fogge, comptroller to King Edward IV. But King Edward dyed ere Fogge had finished this enterprise, so that now remaineth to Ashford only the name of a prebend. The place hath lands, priests, and choristers, but removeable, for they have no commune seale." "But," says Bishop Tanner, "there is mention of Dr Sutton, master of the college here, as patron of Daunton, in Essex, A.D. 1496." The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, and connection of the countess of Huntingdon, have chapels here. Sir Norton Knatchbull, in 1638, founded a free grammar-school here, with an endowment of £30 per annum, and vested the appointment of a master in his own family. This school was revived in 1832, and had 50 scholars in 1833. There are two National schools, which are supported partly by subscription, and partly by a bequest of £20 a-year, left by a Dr Thomas Turner, in 1702. There are several other daily and two infant schools. Dr Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, was born here in 1616. The family of Keppel, earls of Albemarle, has the title of Baron from this place. The line of the South-eastern railroad passes in the vicinity of Ashford, which is 45 miles distant from its junction with the Brighton railway; and 6½ from London. A branch has been projected from Ashford to Ramsgate, 28 miles 73 chains in length; also a branch to Sandwich. Pop., in 1801, 2,151; in 1831, 2,800. Houses 529. Acres 2,950. A. P. £8,387. Poor rates, in 1837, £737. There are penny-posts to Brabourne, Lease, and Wye.

ASHFORD, a parish in the hund. of Spelthorne, union of Staines, Middlesex; 3 miles east from Staines. Living, a curacy subordinate to Staines, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; in the patronage of the Crown. All tithes, &c. the

property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1809. There are an infant, a daily, and an endowed Sabbath school, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 458. Houses 81. Acres 1,500. A. P. £2,817. Poor rates, in 1837, £277.

ASHFORD-BOWDLER, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 3 miles south from Ludlow; on the post-road to Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £9; in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £55. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 99. Houses 17. Acres 630. A. P. £1,212. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

ASHFORD-CARBONELL, a parish partly in the hund. of Munslow, and partly in that of Stot-teden, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 3 miles south-south-east from Ludlow. The Teme separates this parish from Ashford Bowdler. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Little Hereford, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the chancellor of the cathedral of Hereford; rated at £10, and endowed with £800 royal bounty. Patron, the rector of Little Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 289. Houses 52. Acres 1,480. A. P. £722. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

ASHFORDBY, or **ASFORDBY**, a parish in the hund. of Goscote-East, union of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 11s. 8d.; gross income £475. Patrons, in 1835, the incumbent (Rev. A. Burnaby), and his two sisters. There is a school here, towards the support of which, Morris Cam bequeathed £150, in 1769. There are other three daily schools. The village of Ashfordby is situated 3 miles west of Melton-Mowbray, on the river Wreak, which communicates with the Oakham and Melton-Mowbray navigation. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 467. Houses 93. Acres 1,210. A. P. £3,066. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

ASHILL, a parish in the hund. of Wayland, union of Swaffham, Norfolk; 3½ miles north-west from Watton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £19 13s. 6½d.; gross income £870. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. B. Edwards. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1761. A day and Sunday National school was established here in 1821. The poor of this parish have right of pasture to a common of 43 acres; the other charities produce £36 a-year. The manor was held in the reign of Henry III. by the family of De Hastings. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 700. Houses 129. Acres 2,970. A. P. £5,366. Poor rates, in 1837, £347.

ASHILL, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulston, union of Chard, Somerset; 3 miles north-west from Ilminster. Living, a discharged vicarage, and a peculiar of the prebendary of the cathedral of Wells, who is also patron. It is rated at £6 0s. 10d., in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £96. This parish contains the hamlets of Jordans, Rowlands, Southton, Wimbleton, and Wood. The Chard canal intersects it. Fairs are held on Easter Wednesday, first Wednesday after September 12, for cattle and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 403. Houses 72. Acres 1,860. A. P. £3,855. Poor rates, in 1837, £164.

ASHINGDON, or **ASSWEDEN**, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, Essex; 2½ miles north from Rochford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income £261. Patron, in 1835, Josiah Nottidge, Esq. By many, this is supposed to be the Assandune, where Canute vanquished the Saxons under Edmund Ironside. Pop., in 1801, 59;

in 1831, 98. Houses 16. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,519. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

ASHINGTON. See BOTHELL.

ASHINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Stone, division and union of Yeovil, Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east from Ilchester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 3s. 4d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, John Williams. Five boys of this parish are educated in the school of Marston-Magna. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 74. Houses 8. Acres 550. A. P. £1,700. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

ASHINGTON, a parish in the hund. of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, union of Thakeham, Sussex; 5 miles north from Steyning. Living, a rectory with Buncton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8 5s.; gross income £207. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 285. Houses 47. Acres 1,430. A. P. £865. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

ASHLEY, a township in the parish of Bowdon, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-north-east from Nether Knutsford. There are two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 379. Houses 63. Acres 2,390. A. P. £3,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £200.

ASHLEY, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Market-Harborough, Northamptonshire; 4 miles west from Rockingham; bounded on the north by the river Welland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17; gross income £395. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Farrer. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1806. There is a Baptist church here; and two daily, and two Sunday schools. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £28 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 304. Houses 74. Acres 2,190. A. P. £1,978. Poor rates, in 1837, £271. —A remarkable whirlwind occurred here on the 50th October, 1660.

ASHLEY, a parish in the hund. of Buddlegate, Winchester division, union of Stockbridge, Hampshire; 3 miles south-east from Stockbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 16s. 3d.; gross income £375. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. B. C. Taunton. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 98. Houses 18. Acres 2,580. A. P. £1,066. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

ASHLEY. See NEWCHURCH, Isle of Wight.

ASHLEY, a parish in the hund. of North Pirehill, Staffordshire; 6 miles north-west from Eccleshall, 56 miles by railway from Liverpool, and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Birmingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £10 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £420. Patrons, in 1835, Thomas Kinneraley and — Meynell, Esqs. Charities to the poor of the parish produce £22 yearly. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a National school, and three other daily schools in this parish, besides four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 825. Houses 169. Acres 2,600. A. P. £3,206. Poor rates, in 1837, £203.

ASHLEY, a parish in the division of Malmesbury, union of Tetbury, Wilts; 5 miles north from Malmesbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9 16s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £199; in the patronage of the Crown. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 99. Houses 19. Acres 1,010. A. P. £1,214. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

ASHLEY-GREEN. See CHESHAM.

ASHLEY-CUM-SYLVERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Cheveley, union of Newmarket, Cambridge;

3 miles south-east from Newmarket. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £150. Patron, the marquis of Bute. The great and small tithes of Kirtling and Ashley-cum-Sylverley, the property of the clerical rector, the lord of the manor, and the vicar, were commuted in 1806. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 361. Houses 45. Acres 2,143. A. P. £2,347. Poor rates, in 1837, £198.

ASHLEYHAY, a township in the parish of Wirksworth, Derbyshire. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 241. Houses 51. A. P. £1,533. Poor rates, in 1837, £74. There is a daily school here.

ASHMANHAUGH, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, Norfolk; 6 miles south from North Walsham. Living, a discharged perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10, in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £42. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Preston. Charities connected with this parish produce £11 12s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 154. Houses 33. Acres 700. A. P. £642. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

ASHMANSWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of East Woodhay, union of Kingsclere, Hampshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west from Whitechurch. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Woodhay, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester. There is a National school here. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 222. Houses 34. Acres 1,740. A. P. £1,205. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

ASHMORE, a parish in the hund. of Cranbourn, Shaston-West division, union of Shaftesbury, Dorset; 5 miles south-east from Shaftesbury; on the borders of Wiltshire. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 19s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £531. Patron, in 1835, C. Chisholme. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 191. Houses 38. Acres 3,940. A. P. £797. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

ASHOLT, or ASHOLTZ, a parish in the Williton division, union of Bridgewater, Somerset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south from Bridgewater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, John West, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 228. Houses 38. Acres 2,650. A. P. £2,457. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

ASHORN. See NEWBOLD-PACEY.

ASHOVER, a parish and township, partly in the hund. of Scarsdale, and partly in that of Wirksworth, union of Chesterfield, Derby; 6 miles south-west of Chesterfield; $2\frac{1}{2}$ west of the North Midland railroad. The hamlets of Dethwick-Lea and Holloway are included in the parish. The village—which was formerly a market-town—stands in a deep but narrow valley near the rivers Amber and Milntown; and is a place of great antiquity. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £24 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £567. Patron, in 1835, John Nodder, Esq. The church is an ancient building, with a handsome spire, and contains a curious and very ancient leaden font in the Saxon style, and several monuments to the Babingtons of Dethwick. The tithes of Crick and Southwingfield, manor of Lea in this parish, the property of the clerical rector and vicars, were commuted in 1776. The tithe of hay, &c., of Ashover manor, the property of the clerical rector, was commuted in 1779. In 1833 there were eighteen daily schools in this parish, attended by 314 children. A free school was founded in 1703; its endowment is £21 9s. per ann. chiefly

derived from land bequeathed in 1819 by the Rev. Francis Gisborne. Other charities to the poor of the parish produce £7 7s. per annum. The principal manufactures here are those of stockings and tambour-lace. In 1838 there was one cotton-mill employing 34 hands, and one worsted-mill employing 71 hands in this parish. Lime and gritstone abound in the neighbourhood. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the 25th of April and 15th of October. A railway is projected to connect Ashover with the North Midland railway at Clay cross. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 2,628; in 1831, 3,176. Houses 655. Acres 11,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £876. A. P. £10,214.—Pop. of the village, in 1801, 1,761; in 1831, 2,504. Houses 518. Acres 9,180.—On Ashover common, there is a rocking-stone, about 26 feet in circumference, called Robin Hood's mark.

ASHOW, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Warwick, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-north-east from Warwick; on the river Avon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 2s. 1d.; gross income £295. Patron, in 1835, Chandos Leigh, Esq. There is a National school here. Charity to the poor, £5 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 176. Houses 42. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,797. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

ASHPERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Stretton-Grandisome, hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, Herefordshire; 5 miles north-west of Ledbury; on the line of the Hertfordshire and Gloucester canal now executing. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Stretton-Grandisome, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 429. Houses 93. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,669. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

ASHPRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Colebridge, union of Totness, Devon; 2 miles south-east from Totness; on the road to Dartmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £29 1s. 8d.; gross income £560. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. J. Carwithen. Here are three daily schools, and an alms-house for six poor persons, founded by Sir Edward Giles in 1622. The Hareborn falls into the estuary of the river Dart, about a mile from the village. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 549. Houses 115. Acres 2,240. A. P. £5,869. Poor rates, in 1837, £297.

ASH-PRIORS, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanora, Bishop's Lydeard division, union of Taunton, Somersetshire; 6 miles north-west from Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas B. Lethbridge, Bart. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 210. Houses 41. Acres 750. A. P. £872. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

ASHREIGNEY, or **RING'S-ASH**, a parish in the hund. of Winkley, union of Torrington, Devon; 4 miles west by south from Chamleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £24; gross income £402. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. T. Johnstone. There is a school here which was endowed with £10 per annum by Mrs Gertrude Pyncombe in 1730. In 1833 this school was attended by 122 scholars. There is also a daily and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 1,038. Houses 206. Acres 6,220. A. P. £2,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £321.

ASHRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Pitston, or Pightlesthorne, Buckinghamshire; 2 miles north-west by north from Chesham. In the year 1291, a parliament was held here by Edward I. Tanner says:—"Edmund, earl of Cornwall, son to Richard

king of the Romans, founded here a college for a rector and 20 brethren, or canons, called Bonhommes, in honour of the precious blood of the holy Jesus, A. D. 1283. Its possessions were, at the time of the suppression, estimated at £447 18s." After the dissolution, Ashridge became a royal palace, and hither the Princess Elizabeth retired in 1554, when the object of Queen Mary's aversion. In the 17th year of Elizabeth's reign, John Dudley and John Ayscough had the site and demesne of this college in exchange with the crown for some other estate. In the reign of James I. it came into possession of the Ellesmere family, many of whose portraits are preserved in Ashridge abbey. An interesting account of this manor and abbey was published in 'The Topographer,' vol. ii. p. 131. "Ashridge," says Speed, "was in great repute for the blood (supposed out of Christ's sides) brought out of Germany by Edmund, eldest son of Richard, king of the Romans, and earl of Cornwall, whereto resorted a great concourse of people for devotion and adoration thereof. But when the sunshine of the gospel had pierced through such clouds of darkness, it was perceived apparently to be only honey clarified and coloured with saffron."

ASHTREAD, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Cophthorne and Effingham, union of Epsom, Surrey; 1½ mile south-west from Epsom; on the road to Leatherhead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £13 15s. 5d.; gross income £513; and in the patronage of the Hon. T. G. Howard and the Hon. Mrs Howard. A school for poor children has been founded and supported by the Hon. Colonel and Mrs Howard; there is also a charity school, with an endowment of £10 per annum, and two infant schools. An alms-house for six poor widows was founded and endowed with £32 7s. 2d. per annum, by Lady Diana Fielding, in 1731. Other charities connected with the parish produce £28 per annum. There is a mineral spring, similar to that of Epsom, in the parish. The line of the projected London and Dorking railway passes through this parish. In a mansion, lately pulled down, called Ashtead Park, Sir Robert Howard used to entertain Charles II. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 607. Houses 111. Acres 2,510. A. P. £3,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £465.

ASHTED ST JAMES, a chapelry in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Warwickshire. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; gross income £210. Patrons, in 1835, the bishop of Lichfield and others, as trustees. Pop., in 1831, 12,698.

ASHTON, a township in the parish of Tarvin, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles east-north-east from Chester; on the borders of Delamere forest. There are two daily schools here, and a dissenting meeting. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 405. Houses 76. Acres 1,740. A. P. £2,042. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

ASHTON, a parish in the hund. of Exminster, union of St Thomas, Devon; 4 miles north from Chudleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 10s. 2½d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Ware, the incumbent. In the church there are a very finely carved wooden screen and roof-loft. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Teign, the sudden inundations of which sometimes do much damage. Manganese is wrought here. The produce, in 1821, was 130 tons. There are a daily and Sunday National school here, and two or three dame schools. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 333. Houses 50. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,613. Poor rates, in 1837, £166.

ASHTON, a township in the parish of Preston, Lancashire; 2 miles west by north of Preston; intersected by the Preston and Wyre railway. Pop., in 1801, with the hamlets of Cottam, Ingall, and Lea, 594; in 1831, 687. Houses 121. Acres 3,120. A. P. £7,337. Poor rates, in 1837, £362.

ASHTON, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-south-west of Lancaster; between the estuary of the Lime and the Lancaster and Preston railway. There are 2 daily schools here. Pop., including that of Stodday, in 1801, 176; in 1831, 213. Houses 42. Acres 1,500. A. P. £2,215. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.—The Duke of Hamilton has a fine seat, called Ashton-hall, in this neighbourhood.

ASHTON. See **ERYE**, Hereford.

ASHTON, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, Northamptonshire; 7 miles south of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £300; in the patronage of the Crown. This parish is intersected by the London and Birmingham railroad, and the Grand Junction canal. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 380. Houses 78. Acres 1,290. A. P. £1,346. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

ASHTON, a hamlet in the parish of Ufford, Northampton. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 126. Houses 22. Acres 960. A. P. £956. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

ASHTON, a hamlet in the parish of Oundle, Northampton. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 142. Houses 29. A. P. £1,857. Poor rates, in 1837, £107. There is a daily school here.

ASHTON (BLANK). See **ASTON (BLANK)**.

ASHTON (COLD), a parish in the hund. of Pucklechurch, union of Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire; 10½ miles east by south of Bristol; 5 north of Bath. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £17 1s. 8d.; gross income £492. Patron, in 1835, W. Batchellor. There are 2 day-schools here. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 322. Houses 68. Acres 2,310. A. P. £3,665. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of Beckford, Gloucestershire; 5 miles south-west of Evesham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, annexed to the vicarage of Beckford. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 291. Houses 70. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,857. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

ASHTON-UNDER-EDGE. See **ASTON-SUB-EDGE**.

ASHTON-KEYNES, a parish in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Cricklade, and Wootton-Basset, Wilts; 4 miles west from Cricklade; on a branch of the Thames. Living, a vicarage with the chapel of Leigh annexed, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16; gross income £325. Patron, in 1836, J. Pitt, Esq. Tithes, the property of the clerical rector, lord of the manor, and vicar, commuted in 1777. There are an infant and 4 daily schools in this parish. Charities produce £113 yearly. Pop., exclusive of Leigh, in 1801, 764; in 1831, 915. Houses 212. Acres (including Leigh) 3,820. A. P. £4,909. Poor rates, in 1837, £560.

ASHTON (LOWE), a village and parish in the hund. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster, Somerset; 3 miles south-west of Bristol, and 1 north of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 17s. 11d.; gross income £117. Patrons, in 1835, Sir John Smith, Bart., and W. G. Langton, Esq. The church is an ancient and handsome building, containing

several fine monuments. An Independent church was formed here in 1792. There is a National school here, towards the support of which a rent-charge of £10 was left in 1760 by Anne Smyth, and a bequest of £6 10s., by F. Derrick in 1661. Other charities connected with this parish produce £142 yearly. Petty-sessions are held here, and at Bedminster, for the division of Bedminster. Pop., in 1801, 895; in 1831, 1,423. Houses 250. Acres 4,110. A. P. £6,623. Poor rates, in 1837, £445.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,

A parish and town in the hund. of Salford, union of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster. The parish, which is 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, contains the divisions of Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw, Hartshead, and Knott-Lanes, with the villages of Boston, Charlestown, Hay, Hurst, Mossley, Luzley, with Soweracre, Stayley-bridge, and Smallshaw.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income, in 1832, £1,473. Patron, the Earl of Stamford. The church, built in the reign of Henry V., is a spacious structure: a fire, in 1821, occasioned it considerable injury. It has a fine peal of bells. A chapel, seating 1,500, was erected here in 1819-20, by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £13,632. It is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the rector; gross income £152. There are other 3 chapels in connection with the establishment, and upwards of 20 dissenting places of worship in this parish.—Above 200 men are employed in coal mines within this parish. The number of cotton-mills within this parish in 1838 was 82, employing 2,875 horse-power, and 12,143 hands; there were also 3 woollen-mills employing 132 hands, and 1 silk manufactory employing 96 hands. The Ashton-under-Lyne poor-law union comprehends 13 townships in the counties of Chester and Lancaster, containing a population returned, in 1831, at 72,516. Pop. of the parish, in 1715, 5,097; in 1801, 15,632; in 1831, 35,597. Houses 5,960. Acres 9,300. The proportion paid by the parish for the county-rate, for the year 1830, was £1,619. The value of the parish for the county-rate, in 1815, was £33,796; in 1821, £44,000; and in 1828, £76,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,390.

The town of Ashton-under-Lyne is situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the Tame; 186 miles north-west of London; 6½ by railway east-north-east of Manchester; and 4 south of Oldham. It consists partly of old and narrow streets, but some that have been recently formed present handsome houses. The proportion of £10 tenements in the town to the whole number of rate-payers is considerable, being 610 in 1831. The town is well-lighted by gas-works established in 1825; and was further improved by an expenditure of above £10,000, under acts passed in 1827 and 1828. There are a theatre, assembly-rooms, mechanics' institute, 6 National schools, and numerous charitable institutions, in the place. The Wesleyan and the New Connection Methodists, the Baptists, and the Independents, have places of worship here. The Independent chapel in Albion-street is a large and handsome structure, rebuilt in 1834 at a cost of £4,000. There is an Israelites' sanctuary in Church-street; and there are Unitarian, Moravian, and Catholic chapels, in the adjoining township of Duckinfield, which is only separated from Ashton by the Tame. Pop., in 1821, 9,222; in 1831, 14,673. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £1,434. There was anciently a market here, which fell into desuetude about 80 years ago, but was restored by act of parliament in 1828; the principal market-day is Saturday. Fairs for horses and cattle

are held on March 23d, April 29th, July 25th, and November 21st. There is also a monthly fair for cattle. The Ashton, Stayley-bridge, Hyde, and Glossop bank has its head-establishment here. It was established in June 1836. Number of partners 328. The Saddleworth banking company have a branch here; also the Manchester and Liverpool District bank. The principal manufactures of this place are connected with the cotton trade, which had its rise here in 1769. Ashton is admirably situated, both for the purpose of trade and manufacture. Coals are plentiful, while, by the river Tame, water in abundance is supplied. Three of the canals of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, centre here. By the Ashton canal, merchandise is conveyed to Manchester, and from thence to Liverpool; by the Huddersfield canal, a water conveyance is opened to the German ocean; and, by the Peak Forest canal, a communication is made to the heart of Derbyshire, for the conveyance of fuel and the reception of lime. There were 20 collieries, employing 1,000 men, within this parish in 1834. The cotton manufacture has taken deep root here within the last fifteen years, and new manufactories are constantly being erected. The present manufactories at Ashton, Duckenfield, and Stayley-bridge, are chiefly employed in spinning the finer kinds of yarn, and the weavers in producing calicoes, ginghams, and muslins. The Sheffield and Manchester railway, not yet begun, will pass near this town; and a branch railway has been projected between it and Ashton and Stayley-bridge. The length of this railway is 2 miles $44\frac{1}{2}$ chains; its point of junction at North street, near Guide-bridge, is 4 miles 74 chains from the terminus in Manchester, and 328 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sea-level. The total distance from Store street in Manchester to a central point in Ashton is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and to the extreme terminus in Stayley-bridge $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The town was anciently a burgh, and the records of its privileges are said to exist in the manuscripts at Boyton, but for some cause not well-ascertained it was disfranchised. It is now under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here every week. The earl of Stamford and Warrington is lord of the manor, and the mayor and constables are appointed at his court-leet, which extends over the whole parish. There are no freemen, and there exists no criminal jurisdiction in the borough. The police force is under the authority of commissioners, being owners or occupiers of buildings within the town, of the value of £35 per annum. There is no gaol here. Prisoners are committed to the county-gaol at Lancaster, or the house-of-correction at Salford. Under an act of the 48th George III., a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, is held every third week, having jurisdiction over the whole parish, and several adjoining townships in the co-palatine of Chester. Three commissioners form a quorum, their qualification being a freehold estate of the yearly value of £50, or a personal estate of the value of £1,000. The number of suits determined in this court, in 1837, was 1,898. The office of clerk, and the subordinate officers of this court, are in the appointment of the lord of the manor. This town, within the limits of the lighting act (7th and 8th George IV.), is one of the new boroughs which return one member each under the reform bill. The first election took place on the 12th of December, 1832, when 402 votes were polled; the number in the present list is 700. The mayor is the returning officer.—The town, which gives name to the parish, is in ancient records called Ashton-sub-Lima. The Asheton family possessed exclusive jurisdiction here, even to the infliction of capital punishment. The ancient residence of this family, a building of great antiquity, is now

occupied by the head-steward of the Earl of Stamford.

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, or **ASHTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Winwick, union of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co-palatine of Lancaster; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newton; near the line of the Wigan railway. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Winwick, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £1 12s.; gross income £181. Patron, the rector of Winwick. An Independent church was formed here in 1819. The Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Here is an endowed school founded in 1588, and 13 other daily schools, one of which is for the children of Roman Catholics. Other charities connected with the township produce £158. There are some collieries and cotton manufactories in the neighbourhood, which give employment to many of the inhabitants; 240 of the inhabitants were, in 1830, employed in various branches of iron manufacture. Pop., in 1801, 3,696; in 1831, 5,912. Houses 1,020. Acres 5,510. A. P. £16,440. Poor rates, in 1837, £913.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, a parish and township in the hund. of Bucklow, union of Altrincham, co-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-east of Altrincham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £13 4s. 6d.; gross income £761. Patron, in 1835, R. P. Johnson. An Independent church was founded here in 1802; the Methodists and Unitarians have also places of worship. There are 4 daily schools here, 3 of which are in Sale township. Charities connected with this parish produce £14 14s. yearly. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 778; in 1831, 974. Houses 183. Acres 1,630. A. P. £4,880. Poor rates, in 1837, £382.

ASHTON (STEEPLE), a parish and township in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown, Wilts, including the tything of Hinton, with the chapelries of Littleton and Semington, and the township of West-Ashton. Living, a vicarage with the foregoing chapelry annexed, in the archd. of Salisbury, now in that of Wilts, and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £17 2s. 6d.; gross income £862; and in the patronage of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Bequests amounting to about £22 per annum have been made for the education of poor children of this parish. There are 3 daily schools. Other charities produce about £60 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,401; in 1831, 1,754. Houses 354. Acres 7,450. A. P. £10,204. Pop. of township, in 1801, 618; in 1831, 848. A. P. £3,987. Poor rates, in 1837, £203. Petty sessions are held here for the division of Whorwelsdown.—The township of Ashton West is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Trowbridge. Pop. of this township, in 1801, 344; in 1831, 374. A. P. £3,074. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

ASHURST, a parish in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tunbridge, Kent, on the borders of Sussex; 3 miles west of Tunbridge-Wells. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £5 4s. 7d.; gross income £274. There is a day school here. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 206. Houses 32. Acres 1,000. A. P. £803. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

ASHURST, a parish in the hund. of West Grinstead, rape of Bramer, union of Steyning, Sussex; 3 miles north of Steyning. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; gross income £268; in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. There are 2 daily schools here. The Brighton and London railway crosses Bines-Green in this parish, in the 46th mile of the line. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 423.

Houses 55. Acres 2,250. A. P. £2,320. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

ASHWATER, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union and division of Holsworthy, Devon; 6 miles south-east by east from Holsworthy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 6s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £491. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Melhuish, the incumbent. Good building stone is found here. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday in May, and on the first Monday after August 1st. The Exeter and Falmouth railway passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 643; in 1831, 862. Houses 159. Acres 4,220. A. P. £1,906. Poor rates, in 1837, £225.

ASHWELL, a parish and village in the hund. of Odsey, union of Royston, Herts; 4 miles north-north-east from Baldock. This was formerly a market-town; 't is a little to the north of the Icknield way, and is thought to be of Roman origin. The manor was ultimately granted to the see of London, to which it still belongs. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £22 3s. 6d.; gross income £555. Patron, the bishop of London. The church, which was lately rebuilt, has a lofty tower surmounted by a spire. An Independent church was formed here in 1796; there is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Here is a free school conducted on the National plan. It was originally founded by Henry Colborn, in 1655; about 40 poor children receive instruction in it, and the salary of the master is £50 per annum. There are other four daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £40 per annum. There are also endowed almshouses for six inmates. Pop., in 1801, 715; in 1831, 1,072. Houses 205. Acres 3,500. A. P. £3,675. Poor rates, in 1837, £448. —Within the parish, about half a mile from the village, is an entrenchment called Arbury banks, supposed to be the remains of a Roman fortification, in the neighbourhood of which various Roman antiquities have been found. Near the church is a small dell, the upper end of which is terminated by a steep rocky bank from the foot of which a number of springs gush out which flow into the Rhee.

ASHWELL, a parish in the hund. of Alstoe, union of Oakham, Rutland; 3½ miles north from Oakham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 16s. 3d.; gross income £435. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Downe. A bequest of Elizabeth Wilcox, in 1646, to the poor of this parish, produces about £19 per annum. There are two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 209. Houses 42. Acres 1,800. A. P. £2,740. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

ASHWELL-THORPE, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, Norfolk; 3½ miles south-east from Wymondham. Living, a discharged rectory, united to that of Wrenningham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, Lord Berners. There are two day schools, and a National school, here. This manor originally belonged to the family of Thorpe, from whom it passed into that of Bouchier, and was possessed by the celebrated Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners, in the reign of Henry VII. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 471. Houses 81. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,377. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

ASHWICK, a parish in the hund. and division of Kilmersdon, union of Shepton-Mallet, Somerset; 3 miles north by east from Shepton-Mallet. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £118. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Kilmersdon. There are 11 daily,

and one boarding school in this parish. Coal-mines in the neighbourhood give employment to some of the inhabitants. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 995. Houses 213. Acres 1,700. A. P. £2,945. Poor rates, in 1837, £439.

ASHWICKEN, or **ASHWYKEN**, a parish in the hund. and union of Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk; 5 miles east-south-east from King's Lynn. Living, a rectory, with that of Leziat attached, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Parson. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 80. Houses 12. Acres 1,260. A. P. £1,261. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

ASHWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Swinford (King's), Stafford. On a heath, near the bridge over the Stour, in this vicinity, are the remains of a Roman entrenchment. The proposed Grand Connection railway passes within 14 chains to the left of Ashwood.

ASHWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles west from Rochdale; on a branch of the Roch. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £119. Patron, in 1835, W. Egerton, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 294. Houses 45. Acres 730. A. P. £894. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

ASKE, a township in the parish of Easby, north riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north from Richmond. Here is Aske-hall, the seat of Lord Dundas. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 105. Houses 16. Acres 1,870. A. P. £2,462. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

ASKERNE, or **ASKERON**, a township in the parish of Campsall, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north by west from Doncaster; on the road to Selby. There is a small female school here. Pop., in 1801, returned with Sutton; in 1811, 113; in 1831, 256. Houses 49. Acres 800. Poor rates, in 1837, £69. —In the neighbourhood of Askerne is Conisborough castle. In the vicinity is a mineral spring, the water of which is of a sulphureous quality.

ASKERSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Egger-ton, Bridport division and union, Dorset; 5 miles east from Bridport; on the post-road to Dorchester. It is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9 2s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £123 10s.; gross income £185. Patron, in 1835, John Benett, Esq. The church land of this parish yields a yearly rent of £5. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 228. Houses 40. Acres 2,330. A. P. £1,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

ASKERTON, a township in the parish of Lanercost, Cumberland; 13½ miles north-east from Carlisle; on a branch of the Irthing. It stands near the famous Picts-wall, and had formerly a garrison to repel the incursions of the Scots. Pop., in 1801, 356; in 1831, 473. Houses 75. A. P. £7,974. Poor rates, in 1837, £210. A daily and a Sunday school were commenced here in 1826. —Berethen castle, in this neighbourhood, was a royal fortress in the time of Camden.

ASKHAM, a chapelry in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, Nottinghamshire; 3 miles north from Tuxford. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the see of York. Patron, the vicar of East Drayton. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 329. Houses 76. Acres 1,240. A. P. £1,608. Poor rates, in 1837, £130. There is a small day school here.

ASKHAM, a parish and township in West ward, union of West ward, Westmoreland, on the river

Lowther; 5 miles south from Penrith. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £123; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Lonsdale. Here is a school with an endowment of about £11, in which from 30 to 40 children are taught; and another small daily school. Pop., including that of Helton-Flecket, in 1801, 448, of whom 355 belonged to the township of Askham; in 1831, 587. Houses 101. Acres 3,000. A. P. £8,183. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

ASKHAM-BRYAN, or **EAST ASKHAM**, a parish and township in the lower division of the ainsty of the city of York; 4 miles west-south-west from York. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £123 2s. 6d.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, H. Croft, Esq. The chapel is very ancient. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, perpetual curate and vicar, were commuted in 1811. There is an endowment for the education of poor children of this parish, and three daily schools; the entire charities connected with the parish produce about £33 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 341. Houses 67. Acres 1,920. A. P. £2,307. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

ASKHAM-RICHARD, or **WEST ASKHAM**, a parish in the lower division of the ainsty of the city of York; 6 miles south-west from York. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, H. Croft, Esq. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1813. The village is small and straggling. There is a day school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 234. Houses 48. Acres 960. A. P. £1,685. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

ASKRIGG, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Aysgarth; north riding of Yorkshire; 246 miles north-west from London, 55 north-west from York, and 17 south-west from Richmond. It stands near the river Ure, in the vicinity of the moors, and the neighbouring country presents some picturesque scenery and waterfalls. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £10 10s.; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Aysgarth. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held on May 11th, 12th, and 17th, and the first Thursday in June for woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and milliners' good; the 28th October for horned cattle, and 29th October for woollens, &c. Alms-houses for six poor women of Askrigg and Low Abbotside, each of whom receives £10 per annum, were founded and endowed here, in 1807, by Christopher Alderson. In this township is the free grammar-school of Yorebridge, founded in the 43^d of Elizabeth, and endowed with £64 10s. per annum, by Anthony Besson. There are another small day school and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 737. Houses 187. Acres 4,790. A. P. £2,941. Poor rates, in 1837, £333.—In the neighbourhood are mines of lead which are not very productive.

ASKWITH, a township in the parish of Weston, west riding, county of York, near the river Wharfe; 3 miles north-west from Otley. The great and small tithes of this township, the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1779. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 400. Houses 76. Acres 3,180. A. P. £1,846. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

ASLACKBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, county of Kesteven, union of Bourne, Lincoln-

shire; 2½ miles north from Folkingham; on the post-road to Sleaford; containing the hamlets of Graby and Milthorpe. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 10s. 7½d.; gross income £468. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. Barstow. The great and small tithes of Aslackby and Dowby, the property of the clerical rectors, lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1765. There are two daily schools in the parish. Tanner says:—"There seems to have been a preceptory or commandery of the Templars at the manor here, founded by John le Mareschal about the time of King Richard I., which was afterwards given to the hospitaliers, and, as part of their possessions, was granted, 33^d Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Clinton, and Ursula his wife." A farm-house now stands on the site, containing some remains of the church of the order, and bearing the name of the Temple. There are also the remains of a very ancient castle. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 455. Houses 76. Acres 4,810. A. P. £4,862. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

ASLACOE WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, towards the north-west side of the county; bounded by the wapentake of Manley on the north; by Walshcroft and Lawress on the west; by Lawress on the south; and by Well and Corringham wapentakes on the west. Pop., in 1831, 4,839. Houses 880. Area in British statute acres, 43,240.

ASLACTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-south-west from St Mary Stratton and the Norwich and London railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £59, endowed with £800 royal bounty; gross income, £58. Patron, in 1835, John Cooper. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in this parish. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £19 per annum. The village was the native place of Sir William le Neve, the herald and antiquary. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 359. Houses 50. Acres 1,310. A. P. £1,733. Poor rates, in 1837, £323.

ASLACTON, or **ARSELACTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Watton, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles north-east from Bingham; on the river Snite. Living, a perpetual curacy, united to the vicarage of Watton, and a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell. The great and small tithes of the townships of Aslacton and Scarrington, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1780. Aslacton is in the duchy of Lancaster. Cranmer, the first protestant archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards burnt at Oxford in 1555, was born here. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 269. Houses 58. A. P. £1,931. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

ASPALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartesmere, Suffolk; 6 miles south from Eye. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, John Chevalier. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 126. Houses 19. Acres 1,240. A. P. £997. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

ASPAL-STONHAM. See **STONHAM-ASPEL**.

ASPATRIA, or **ASPATRICK**, a parish and township in the hund. of Allerdale ward below Derwent, union of Wigton, Cumberland; 6 miles north-east of Maryport. The name is supposed to be derived from Gospatrick, earl of Dunbar. It comprises the townships of Aspatria with Brayton, Hayton with Melay, and Outsides with Allerby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £10 4s. 2d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835,

the bishop of Carlisle. The church is a finely ornamented structure in the Norman style of architecture. The tithes of Aspatria, Brumfield, and Allhallowa, the property of the bishop of Carlisle, lay-impropriators, and vicars, were commuted in 1817. All tithes, moduses, &c. of the manor of Aspatria, and the parishes of Aspatria, Brumfield, and Allhallowa, the property of the bishop of Carlisle, lay-impropriators, vicars, and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1812. There is an Independent church here, which was formed in 1827. Sir Thomas Musgrave's charity, connected with this parish, produces £10 per annum. There are three daily and Sunday National schools here, with an attendance of about 130 children. Aspatria is one of the polling-places in the election of a member for the western division of the county. The Maryport and Carlisle railroad passes through the township by a deep cutting. In a barrow called Beacon-hill, in this parish, a gigantic skeleton was found in 1790. Pop. of parish, in 1801, 770; in 1831, 1,395. Houses 270. Acres 8,610. A. P. £7,837.—Pop. of township, in 1801, 327; in 1831, 761. A. P. £3,236. Poor rates, in 1837, £209.

ASPEDEN, a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford, Herts; 1 mile south-west from Buntingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 5s. 2½d.; gross income, £360. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Hardwick. The river Rib flows south through this parish. In the church there is a curious monument to the memory of Sir Robert Clifforde, Knight, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII. Here is a free school, the master of which receives a salary of £17 per annum. Some of the children are clothed out of the produce of another charity of £7 5s. per annum. For Bishop Ward's charities to the poor of this parish, and that of Layston, see LAYSTON. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £26 per annum. There are a National school, two infant schools, and a day and boarding school here. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 560. Houses 113. Acres 1,620. A. P. £2,739. Poor rates, in 1837, £253.

ASPLEY, a township in the parish of Ecclestone, Staffordshire. Pop., in 1831, 26. Houses 4. Acres 540.

ASPLEY WITH FORDHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Wootton-Waven, Warwickshire. Pop., in 1821, 106; in 1831, returned with Ullenhall.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 2 miles north by west from Woburn. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 16s. 10½d.; gross income £215. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Bedford. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1760. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here. A daily school was begun in 1833; there is also a boarding school for boys. A small portion of this parish stretches into Buckinghamshire. Pop., in 1801, 679; in 1831, 1,014. Houses 196. Acres 1,960. A. P. £2,544. Poor rates, in 1837, £281.

ASPULL, a township in the parish of Wigan, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east from Wigan. There is a church here recently erected under the act for building new churches. Living, a curacy in the patronage of the rector of Wigan. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries. There are several daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 1,253; in 1831, 2,464. Houses 422. Acres 1,900. A. P. £3,323. Poor rates, in 1837, £723.

ASSELBY, a township in the parish of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west from Howden,

and 2 south of the Hull and Selby railway. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 297. Houses 71. Acres 910. A. P. £1,091. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

ASSENDON, a township in the parish of Pitton, Oxfordshire; 4 miles north-north-west from Henley-upon-Thames. There is a land-spring here, which only appears after a continuance of wet weather, and then sometimes overflows all the adjacent lowlands. Population returned with the parish.

ASSINGDEN. See ASHINGDON.

ASSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, Suffolk; 4 miles north-west from Neyland. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, John Gwidon. There are a National school, and a small daily school, here. In 1777, John Gurdon bequeathed £100 for the instruction of poor children. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 641. Houses 129. Acres 3,450. A. P. £3,829. Poor rates, in 1837, £345.

ASTBURY, a parish in the hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester. It includes the townships of Buglawton, Davenport, Hulme-Walfield, Moreton with Alcumlow, Newbold-Astbury, Odd-rode, Radnor, Smallwood, and Summerford, and the chapelry of Congleton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, with the chapelry of Congleton annexed; rated at £68; gross income £1,900, and in the patronage of the trustees of Lord Crewe. The church is a handsome Gothic structure with a spire. The interior contains several stalls, a rood-loft, and some fine screen-work. The ceilings, which were put up in 1616-17, are of oak, and richly carved. Charities connected with this parish produce about £75 per annum. In the churchyard are some very ancient monuments of the Breretonas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk-factories, of which, in 1838, there were 35 employing 3,276 hands; there were also 4 cotton-mills employing 367 hands. Pop., in 1801, 7,095; in 1831, 14,673. Houses 2,579. Acres 18,070. A. P. £37,232.

ASTERBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, Lincolnshire; 6 miles north from Horncastle; on the road to Louth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 0s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £135 10s. 6d.; gross income £210. Patron, in 1835, T. Southwell, Esq. Great and small tithes of Asterby and Goulceby townships, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1776. There is a small endowment for the instruction of poor children of this parish, founded by Anthony Ascham, in 1638. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 281. Houses 48. Acres 620. A. P. £884. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

ASTERLEY, or EASTERLEY, in the hund. or Chadlington, Oxfordshire. "Among the fields and woods of this parish, (Kiddington,) detached at almost half a mile's distance from Over-Kiddington to the south-west, is a single farm-house called Asterley, which also denominates a manor. Here was once the parish of Asterley, of which the memory now scarcely subsists in tradition. But there is a large field called Chapelbroke, now covered with bushes and high trees, in which the church, long since decayed or destroyed, may probably be supposed to have stood. The church, called the parochial church of Asterley in the registers of Lincoln, was dedicated to St Peter. It was a rectory, and was valued, in 1291, at seven marks and a half, and is recited under the deanery of Cheping-Norton. In

the year 1466, John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, united and incorporated the church of Asterley with that of Kiddington, on the petition of Sir Richard Illingworth, &c., and with the consent of Fulk Burmyngham, archdeacon of Oxford." Warton's Hist. of Kiddington.

ASTHALL, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, Oxfordshire; 3 miles east by south from Burford; on the post-road to Witney. It stands on a small rivulet, and includes the hamlet of Asthall-Leigh. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 9s. 4½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £69; gross income £100; and in the patronage of Eton college. Near the great Roman road, Akeman-street, there is a large barrow, believed to be the sepulchral monument of some person of note; and in the church there is a large stone-coffin, said to contain the remains of Alice Corbet, one of the mistresses of Henry I. Charities to the poor of this parish produce about £7 per annum, other charities being included in Swinbrook parish. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill employing 40 hands, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 352. Houses 72. Acres 1,180. A. P. £2,436. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

ASTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2½ miles east from Leigh. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £39 19s. 8d.; gross income £126. Patron, the vicar of Leigh. The Methodists and Unitarians have chapels here. There is a school here, with an endowment of about £26 per annum, and several other daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £53 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,545; in 1831, 1,832. Houses 319. Acres 2,120. A. P. £4,059. Poor rates, in 1837, £407.

ASTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St Mary, liberties of Shrewsbury, Salop; 5 miles north-north-east from Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury; rated at £5; gross income £56. Patrons, in 1835, the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 239. Houses 53. Acres 1,450. A. P. £2,528. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

ASTLEY, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton, Warwickshire; 4½ miles west-south-west from Nuneaton; on the Sow brook. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £10, and endowed with £16 per annum; gross income £60. Patron, in 1835, F. Newdigate, Esq. The chapel is only a part of the original building, which suffered much in the early part of the 7th century. Astley castle, once the abode of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still a tenable residence, though much of it is dismantled. "In the 17th Edward III.," says Tanner, "Sir Thomas de Astley obtained leave of the king and the ordinary, to change the chantry, which he had here founded some years before, into a dean and secular canons, and then erected here, in the form of a cross, a beautiful collegiate church to the honour of the assumption of the blessed Virgin. It consisted only of a dean, two canons or prebendaries, viz. of Milverton and Wolvey, and three vicars, besides clerks and servants, and was valued, 26th Henry VIII. at £46 0s. 8d. The site was granted to Henry, marquis of Dorset, 38th Henry VIII." Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 340. Houses 58. Acres 2,550. A. P. £3,277. Poor rates, in 1837, £320. —About 2½ miles east from Astley is Arbury hall, a fine Gothic mansion, which owes much of its elegance to the taste of the late Sir Roger Newdigate.

ASTLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 5 miles south from Bewdley; on a small tributary of the Severn. Living, a rectory exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 13s. 4d.; gross income £719. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Rev. D. J. J. Cookes. There is a school here, with an endowment of £20 per annum, at which 38 children were educated in 1833. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £5 15s. per annum. "An alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St Taurinus, near Ebroix, founded by Ralph de Todenei, in the time of William the Conqueror, or however, before 1160. Upon the frequent seizure of this estate into the king's hands during the wars with France, the abbot and convent of St Taurinus obtained leave, in the time of Richard II., to sell the same to John Beauchamp, who was in possession of it for some time; but afterwards, under Edward IV., this priory was annexed to the college of Westbury, in Gloucestershire, and, upon the dissolution, was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Ralph Sadler." Tanner's Not. Mon. A hermitage was dug out of a rock near Redstone ferry here, which was a place of great resort for devotees of high quality in papal times. It has since been made a public house! Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 849. Houses 167. Acres 3,310. A. P. £3,820. Poor rates, in 1837, £429.

ASTLEY. See SWILLINGTON.

ASTLEY (ABBOTS), a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgnorth, Salop; 2 miles north from Bridgnorth, and within the parliamentary boundary of that borough. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield. Patron, in 1829, T. Whitmore, Esq. The great and small tithes of Morville and Astley-Abbots, the property of the lay-impropriator and incumbent of Astley-Abbots, commuted in 1773. Here is a school for poor children with a small endowment, bequeathed, in 1805, by Mrs C. Philips. Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 666. Houses 135. Acres 3,330. A. P. £3,571. Poor rates, in 1837, £323.

ASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Ivinghoe, Buckingham; 1 mile north-east from Ivinghoe. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 401. Houses 79. Acres 1,180.

ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north by east from Northwich. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 409. Houses 53. Acres 2,830. A. P. £4,073. Poor rates, in 1837, £415.

ASTON, or **ASTON-BY-SUTTON**, a chapelry and township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles east by north from Frodsham. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Runcorn in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £18 15s. 4d.; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, A. W. H. Aston, Esq. Leycester, in his history of the antiquities of Chester, says:—"But after that Middleton chapel fell into decay, another chapel was erected in later ages, somewhat nearer to the hall of Aston, called Aston-chapel, situated within the parish of Runcorne. And this Aston-chapel was lately made a parochial chapelry in our days by the grant of John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, dated 16th April, 11^o Car. I. 1635, by the procurement of Sir Thomas Aston of Aston, Bart.: and so it is now become a parochial chapel for burial, baptism, and other rites for the adjacent villages of Sutton, Aston-juxta-Sutton, Middleton-Grange, and Aston-Grange." Pop., including that of Middleton-Grange, in 1801, 186; in 1831, 179. A. P. £2,372. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

ASTON AND THORNTON, a hamlet in the

parish of Hope, Derbyshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Tideswell; on a branch of the Derwent. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 104. Houses 22. A. P. £1,194. Poor rates, in 1837, £17.

ASTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, Flint, North Wales; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by west from Hawarden. There is a noble castle here, the residence of Sir Stephen C. Glyn, Bart. The greater part of the population are employed in an extensive iron-foundry in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1831, 237. Houses 41.

ASTON, or **PINF-ASTON**, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Ludlow, Herefordshire; 4 miles south-west from Ludlow, on the road to Wigmore. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £2 13s. 4d.; gross income £86. Patron, in 1835, T. A. Knight, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 56. Houses 10. Acres 1,098. A. P. £522. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

ASTON, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union and county of Hertford; 3 miles south-east from Stevenage; on the Beane river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £26 11s. 8d.; gross income £383. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. James Ellice. There are a National school, and a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 494. Houses 93. Acres 1,990. A. P. £2,432. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

ASTON, a township in the parish of Lydham, Montgomery, North Wales; 3 miles west from Church-Stretton. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 84. Houses 11. A. P. £735. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

ASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton, Oxfordshire; 5 miles south-south-west from Witney. There is an endowment for the education of poor children, made by Mr Horde in 1712. Pop., in 1801, including that of Cote, 626; in 1831, 718. Houses 157. Acres 1,870. A. P. £3,496. Poor rates, in 1837, £908.

ASTON. See WELLINGTON, Salop.

ASTON, a township in the parish of Wem, Salop. Pop., in 1831, 250. Houses 49.

ASTON. See OSWESTRY, Salop.

ASTON, a township in the parish of Muckleston, Stafford; 4 miles north-east from Muckleston. Pop., in 1831, 283. Houses 48. Acres 910.

ASTON, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Aston, Warwickshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east from Birmingham, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ by railway from Liverpool. It contains the townships of Aston, Bordesley, Castle-Bromwich, Deritend, Duddlestone with Nechells, Erdington, Saltley-Washwood with Little Bromwich, Water-Orton, and Wotton. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the chapelries of Deritend, Bordesley, and Erdington, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £21 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; average gross income £2,062. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Rev. G. Peake. The great tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, commuted in 1802. There are two chapels in this parish erected by the parliamentary commissioners, viz. at Bordesley and at Erdington. The former cost £13,091; the latter £4,200. Both are in the Gothic style. The Baptists, Methodists, Independents, and various bodies of dissenters, have chapels in this parish. There were in 1833, 2 infant schools, 26 daily schools, 11 day and boarding schools, 3 day and Sunday schools, and 11 Sunday schools in this parish. Here is an almshouse for ten poor persons, founded in 1650 by Sir Thomas Holte. Its annual revenue is £88. There is also a bequest of Dame Anne Holte, in 1735, of £20 per annum, for behoof of the alms people. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £64

per annum. The Aston poor-law union comprehends five parishes, containing 47 square miles, with a population, returned in 1831, at 36,635. The average yearly expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,813. Expenditure in 1838, £6,042. The inhabitants are for the most part artisans, employed in the various branches of manufacture for which Birmingham is celebrated. In 1838 there was a cotton and silk mill employing 32 hands, in this parish. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through this parish; and the Grand Junction railway here crosses this canal by a viaduct of 10 arches. The parish is intersected by the line of the proposed railway from Castle-Bromwich to Kingsbury. Aston hall, a fine old mansion in this parish, is now the property of James Watt, Esq., son of the inventor of the steam-engine. Pop., in 1801, 11,693; in 1831, 32,118. Houses 6,409. The population of this parish has increased by 12,929 persons since the census of 1821,—a circumstance which is attributable to its connection with the manufactures of Birmingham. Acres 13,330. A. P. £53,142. Poor rates, in 1837, £7,961.

ASTON, or **WHITE-LADY-ASTON**. See BAXWOOD.

ASTON, a parish and township with Aughton, in the south division of the wapentake of Strathford and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Rotherham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £12 15s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £531. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Leeds. The church contains a monument to Lord D'Arcy and his three wives, and a marble-slab to the memory of the Rev. William Mason the poet, and friend of Gray, who was rector of this parish, and died in 1797. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £37 yearly. There are three daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 564. Houses 131. Acres 2,370. A. P. £4,012. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

ASTON-ABBOTS, a hilly parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; 5 miles north-north-east from Aylesbury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of St Albans and dio. of London; rated at £6 7s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £145. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Chesterfield. Tithes, the property of the vicar, commuted in 1795. The church-land, belonging to the parish, produces a yearly rent of £8 10s. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 303. Houses 63. Acres 2,180. A. P. £4,459. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.

ASTON-BLANK, a parish in the hund. of Bradley, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Northleach. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £26 12s. 4d.; gross income £153. Patron, the Crown. Great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1795. There is a school here with a small endowment. Other charities connected with the parish produce £34 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 295. Houses 60. Acres 2,250. A. P. £2,637. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

ASTON-BOTTERELL, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury-Mortimer, Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Bridgnorth; on a branch of the Rea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £367. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Cleveland. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 260. Houses 42. Acres 3,000. A. P. £1,926. Poor rates, in 1837, £96.

ASTON-CANTLOW, a parish in the Stratford

division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, Warwickshire; 4 miles north-east from Alcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 9s. 7d., and in the parliamentary returns at £74 19s. 3d.; gross income £93. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. S. Charles. There are five daily schools in this parish. The Stratford-on-Avon canal skirts the eastern side of this parish, which is also intersected by the Alne. Pop., in 1801, 721; in 1831, 940. Houses 183. Acres 4,300. A. P. £5,509. Poor rates, in 1837, £555.

ASTON-ON-CARRON, a tything in the parish of Ashchurch, Gloucestershire; 4½ miles north-east from Tewkesbury. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 167. Houses 37. A. P. £1,053.

ASTON (CHETWYND), a township in the parish of Edgmond, Salop; 1½ mile south-south-east from Newport. There is a daily school here attended by about 40 children. Pop., in 1811, 268; in 1831, 246. Houses 57. A. P. £4,486. Poor rates with Church-Aston.

ASTON (CHURCH), a chapelry in the parish of Edgmond, Newport division of the hund. of South Bradford, Salop; 1 mile south-west from Newport. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Edgmond, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield. There are three daily schools in this parish. The charities connected with this parish produce about £19 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 451. Houses 87. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

ASTON-CLINTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, Bucks, including the township of Aston-Clinton and the hamlet of St Leonard; 4 miles east of Tring, on the post-road to Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £23 6s. 10½d.; gross income £519, and in the patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. All tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1814. A Baptist church was formed here in 1830. Charities connected with the parish produce about £14 per annum. There is a National school here, and two daily schools. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 584; of the parish, 721; in 1831, 854, and 1,001. Houses 167, and 199. Acres 3,640. A. P. £3,526. Poor rates, in 1837, £518.

ASTON, or ASHTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Evesham, Gloucestershire; 5 miles south-east of Evesham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 2s. 3½d.; gross income £204. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Harrowby. Great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1771. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 103. Houses 28. Acres 850. A. P. £986. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

ASTON-EPISCOPI. See **WHITE-LADY-ASTON**.

ASTON-EYRE, a chapelry in the parish of Morvill, hund. of Stottesden, Salop; 4 miles west-north-west from Bridgnorth. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, and annexed to the curacy of Morvill. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 120. Houses 22. Acres 1,330. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, a parish and township in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Hinckley, Leicestershire; 2½ miles east-north-east from Hinckley. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Burbage and Sketchley annexed, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £33 12s. 8½d.; and in the parliamentary returns at £124 1s. 4d.; gross income £905. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess De Grey. There are eight daily schools in this parish. Pop.

of the parish, in 1801, 1,162; of the township, 63; in 1831, 1,703, and 85. Houses 339, and 13. Acres 4,670, and 1,500. A. P. £8,455. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

ASTON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles east from Frodsham. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 36. Houses 4. Acres 550. A. P. £849. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

ASTON-INGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Greytree, union of Newent, Herefordshire; 4 miles north-east of Mitcheldean. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 7s. 1d.; gross income £372. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Francis Lawson, Esq. Here is a free school, with an endowment of £10 per annum, bequeathed by Christopher Stocke in 1682; attendance in 1833, 30. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 591. Houses 122. Acres 2,300. A. P. £2,548. Poor rates, in 1837, £224.

ASTON-IN-THE-WALLS, or ASTON-LE-WALLEYS, a parish in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, union of Banbury, county of Northampton, including the township of the same name, and the hamlet of Appletree. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £380; in the patronage of St. John's college, Oxford. There is a Roman Catholic day and Sunday school here. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 225; of the township, 183; in 1831, 240, and 157. Houses 46. Acres 1,270. A. P. £3,050. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

ASTON-ST-LEONARD, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Aston-Clinton, hund. of Aylesbury, Bucks. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £100. Patrons, in 1835, Sir J. D. King and others in trust. It is endowed with an estate, vested in ten trustees, which produces a yearly rent of nearly £200. The chapel is ancient, and supposed to have been formerly the chantry-chapel to the abbey of Missenden. It contains a monument to Cornelius Wood, a distinguished general in the reign of Queen Anne, who died in 1712. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 147. Houses 32. Acres 970. A. P. £688. Poor rates returned with parish.

ASTON (LITTLE). See **SHENSTONE**, Staffordshire.—There is a liberty of the same name in the parish of Stone, Staffordshire.

ASTON-MAGNA, a hamlet in the parish of Blockley, Worcestershire; 3 miles north-west from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Pop., in 1821, 254.

ASTON-MIDDLE, a township in the parish of Aston-Steeple, county of Oxford; 3 miles south by east from Deddington. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 121. Houses 25. A. P. £1,540. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

ASTON-MOLLINS. See **DINTON**, Bucks.

ASTON-JUXTA-MONDRUM, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 152. Houses 26. Acres 950. A. P. £1,585. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

ASTON (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 2½ miles south-east from Deddington; bounded by the Cherwell on the east. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £133. Patron, in 1835, C. O. Bowles, Esq. There are two daily schools in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 305. Houses 65. Acres 1,230. A. P. £3,303. Poor rates, in 1837, £234.

ASTON-BOWANT, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 3½ miles south-east from Tetworth. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Stokenchurch

annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £16 18s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £148 12s. 9d.; gross income £180; in the patronage of the Crown. Rectorial and vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1832. There are three daily, a Sunday National school, and two other Sunday schools within this parish. Charities connected with this parish, exclusive of those of the chapelry of Stokenchurch, produce about £57 per annum. In 1692, some Roman remains were discovered in Kingston-field, within this parish, at a short distance from the Ikenild-street. Pop., including the liberties of Chalford and Kingston-Blount, in 1821, 870; in 1831, 946. Houses 162. Acres 2,980. A. P. £1,948. Poor rates, in 1837, £665.

ASTON-SANDFORD, a parish in the north-west part of the detached portion of the hund. of Ashendon, union of Aylesbury, Bucks; 4 miles east-north-east from Thame. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham, rural deanery of Waddesdon, and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 16s. 0½d.; gross income £135. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs S. Barber. It is an antique little building, and consists of a nave, a chancel, and gable-roofed porch. The Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the admirable and well-known commentary on the Bible, was rector of this parish from 1806 till his death in 1821. The village consists of a few cottages dispersed round a small green. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 82. Houses 14. Acres 650. A. P. £845. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

ASTON-SOMERVILLE, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftsgate, union of Evesham, Gloucestershire; 4 miles south by east from Evesham; on a branch of the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 3s. 4d.; gross income £277. Patron, in 1835, Lord Somerville. This manor has remained in the family of Somerville for upwards of six centuries. Lord Somerville, the distinguished agriculturist, was buried here in 1819. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 103. Houses 18. Acres 1,320. A. P. £2,440. No levy of poor rates in 1837.

ASTON (STEEPLE), a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 4 miles south by east from Deddington; containing the townships of Aston-Steeple and Aston-Middle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £16 2s. 8d.; gross income £612; in the patronage of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. There are four daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20. Some Roman remains have been found here, at various periods. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 562. Houses 95. Acres 1,870. A. P. £1,677. Poor rates for the township, in 1837, £116.

ASTON-TIRROLD, or **ASTON-TIRREL**, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, county of Berks; 4 miles south-west from Wallingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10 12s. 11d.; gross income £250; in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. There are a daily school here, and a day and boarding school. An Independent church was formed here in 1670. Charities connected with the parish produce about £12 per annum. This has been supposed—though apparently without foundation—to be the place, called in the Saxon chronicle, *Aescasdune*, where Ethelred I., and his brother Alfred, defeated the Danes in 871. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 343. Houses 71. Acres 2,030. A. P. £1,567. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow, Derbyshire; 6 miles south-east by south from Derby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of

Lichfield; rated at £29 15s.; gross income £1,037. Patron, in 1835, E. A. Holden, Esq. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1762. In 1833 there were three daily schools here, attended by 80 children. Charities connected with this parish produce about £22 per annum. In 1256, a grant of a market and fair was obtained; but they have long ago fallen into disuse. The Grand Trunk canal passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 620. Houses 131. Acres 1,710. A. P. £3,320. Poor rates, in 1837, £490.

ASTON-UPTHORP, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Blewberry, hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, Berks; 5 miles south-west from Wallingford. Living, a curacy, not in charge, to the vicarage of Blewberry, a peculiar of the see of Salisbury, and in the patronage of the vicar of Blewberry. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 172. Houses 81. Acres 1,120. A. P. £1,406. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

ASTON-WHEATON. See **WHEATON-ASTON**.

ASTROPE, or **ASTHORPE**, a hamlet in the parish of King's-Sutton, county of Northampton; 6 miles west from Brackley. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of Astrope liberties, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicars, commuted in 1772. There is a mineral spring here, called St Rumbald's well, formerly much frequented. Population returned with the parish.

ASTWELL, a hamlet partly in the parish of Wappenham, and partly in that of Syresham, county of Northampton; 5½ miles north-north-east from Brackley. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 110. Houses 22. A. P. £2,006. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

ASTWICK, a parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 5 miles south-south-east from Biggleswade. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in connection with the vicarage of Arlsey. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1804. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 97. Houses 14. Acres 570. A. P. £711. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

ASTWICK, or **ESTWICK**, in the parish of Evenley, Northamptonshire; 3 miles south-west by south from Brackley. "Astwick, or Estwick, the adjoining hamlet to Evenley, though now reduced to a hamlet of six houses, appears to have been formerly a large town, as may be seen from the ruins which are called the Old Town. There was formerly a capital manor-house, the site of which is now overgrown; but there is still remaining a moat full of water, 150 paces long, and 10 yards wide. Several Roman coins, and in particular one of Constantine, have been found in Astwick-field.—Bridges' Northampton, vol. I.

ASTWOOD, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, Bucks; 6 miles north-north-east from Newport-Pagnell; on the road to Bedford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; and in the patronage of the Crown. Lowndes' charity to the poor of this parish produces £5 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 268. Houses 51. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,433. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

ASWARBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; 4 miles north by west from Folkingham; on the post-road to Sleaford. The living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 4s. 7d., and in the parliamentary returns at £139 10s.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. There is a small daily school in this parish. The church is an interesting edifice, consisting of a lofty nave, aisle, and chancel,

with an elegant tower and spire. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 113. Houses 20. Acres 1,940. A. P. £1,563. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

ASWARDBY, a parish in the wapentake of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-west from Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 19s. 4d.; gross income £266. Patron, in 1835, R. Brakenbury, Esq. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 80. Houses 15. Acres 650. A. P. £709. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

ASWARDHURN, a wapentake in Lincolnshire, in the parts of Kesteven, bounded on the north by the wapentakes of Flaxwell and Langoe; on the east by that of Kirton; on the south by that of Aveland; and on the west by Winnibriggs and Threo, and Flaxwell, wapentakes. Area 45,280 statute acres. Houses 1,256. Pop., in 1831, 6,407.

ATCHAM, or **ATTINGHAM**, a parish in the Wellington division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Atcham, Salop; 4 miles south-east from Shrewsbury; on a bend of the Severn, and on the post-road from Shrewsbury to Shifnal. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £267. Patron, in 1835, R. Burton, Esq. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £85 per annum. In 1833 there was a daily school here, with 80 scholars. The Atcham poor-law union comprehends 43 parishes, containing a population, returned, in 1831, at 17,819. The average annual expenditure on the poor of the district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,768. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,943. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 463. Houses 87. Acres 3,490. A. P. £4,144. Poor rates, in 1837, £440.—**Attingham-hall**, the seat of Lord Berwick, contains a fine gallery of paintings, chiefly by the early Italian masters, also a fine collection of Etruscan vases and other antiquities from Herculaneum.

ATCH-LENCH, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Lench, Worcestershire; 5 miles north from Evesham. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 82. Houses 19. A. P. £515.

ATHAN (Str), a parish in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles south of Cowbridge; including the port of West-Aber-Ddaw, and comprising 1,300 acres of land. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £15 9s. 7d.; gross income £369. Patron, in 1835, William Rayer, Esq. There are two daily schools here. Here are the remains of East Orchard castle, one of twelve built by the Normans, and also traces of another of later date called West Orchard. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 312. Houses 68. A. P. £1,849. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

ATHELINGTON, or **ALLINGTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, Suffolk; 4 miles south-east from Eye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 14s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £96; gross income £157. Patron, the Crown. Two boys are sent from this parish to the endowed school at Worlingworth. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 129. Houses 14. Acres 980. A. P. £711.

ATHELNEY (Isle or), a small piece of ground, formerly an island, of about 100 acres in extent, formed by the junction of the Tone with the Parrot, in the parish of Ling, hund. of Andersfield, county of Somerset, between Bridgewater and Langport; 7 miles from Bridgewater. Here Alfred the Great took refuge when his kingdom was overrun by the Danes: the flood and the surrounding marshes rendering the place nearly inaccessible. About the

year 888, he founded here an abbey for monks of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Blessed Saviour, St Peter, and St Paul. The abbot did not sit in parliament, but he enjoyed great privileges and was regarded as a spiritual lord. In the 26th Henry VIII., it was valued at £209 0s. 8d.; and after the suppression, the site and demesne lands were granted, 36th Henry VIII., to John Clayton. Of the buildings no vestige now remains, but the fragments of architecture and sculpture show it to have been of considerable consequence. Many curious relics of antiquity have been found here. The most important of these are, the head of a golden spear, supposed to have been presented by Alfred to the abbey, and an amulet of enamel and gold, now in the Ashmolean museum. A legend on the latter expresses that it was made by command of the king. See Palgrave's Anglo-Saxon History, p. 129.

ATHERINGTON, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 8 miles west from South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 2s. 1d.; gross income £456. Patron, in 1835, J. Arthur. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. The church contains the monument of a crusader, brought from Umberleigh chapel in 1818. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 593. Houses 114. Acres 2,500. A. P. £2,140. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.

ATHERINGTON, or **ALDRINGTON**, a parish in the half-hundred of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, union of Steyning, Sussex; 2½ miles west by north from Brighton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 10s. 2d.; gross income £369; and in the patronage of Magdalene college, Cambridge. The Brighton and London railway, and the Shoreham branch, intersect this parish. Here was a cell to the abbey of Seiz in Normandy. In Burrell's MSS., No. 5,683, p. 25, it is said:—"The antiquaries suppose this the Portus Adurni, where, when the Saxons infested our seas, the band of Exploratores, under the Roman emperors, had their station. It is now choked up with sand. The name, and some adjacent cottages called Portslade, i. e. the way to the port, persuade us to think that it was Aldrington, or Ederington, (a little village, which king Alfred granted to his younger son,) because they might easily land here, the shore being so open and plain." The church has been destroyed, and the village, which was anciently considerable, depopulated by the encroachments of the sea.

ATHERSTON, a hamlet in the parish of White Lackington, Somerset. Here was formerly a chapel.

ATHERSTONE, anciently **ADRESTONE**, and **EDRESTONE**, a market-town in the parish of Mancetter, union of Atherstone, county of Warwick; 107 miles north-west from London, by Coventry; 23 north by east from Warwick; and 14 from Coventry station on the London and Birmingham railway. It stands on the Roman Watling-street, at the northern extremity of the forest of Arden, on the road from London to Derby, and near the river Anker. This is a chapelry to the parish of Mancetter, and the living is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester. It is rated at £11 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £109; average income, in 1833, £98. Patron, the vicar of Mancetter. The chapel, originally belonging to the Augustin priory, is an ancient structure of the time of Richard II.; but its original character has been greatly altered by modern additions. The Unitarians, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed

in 1790.—A free grammar-school was founded here, in 1573, by Sir William Devereux and others; it is endowed with land, producing upwards of £288 per annum. There is also an English school, endowed with about £40 per annum, at which above 100 children were educated in 1834. There are several other daily schools, and some large Sunday schools. Other charities connected with the township produce upwards of £250 per annum. Here also is a well-established dispensary, a subscription library and news-room, and an infant-school. The Atherstone poor law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing a district of 34 square miles, and containing a population returned in 1831 at 9,489. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,332. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,482. "In the 49th of Edward III.," says Tanner, "Ralph Lord Bassett of Draiton, gave land whereon to build a church and habitation in this place, for friars heremites of St Austin, which was shortly after done; and these mendicants continued here till the general dissolution, when the friary, and all that belonged to it, (being valued but at £1 10s. 2d. per annum,) were given to one Henry Cartwright and his heirs." The church of this convent is now used for the parochial chapel, and the rest is appropriated to the use of the free grammar-school.—The town of Atherstone consists chiefly of one principal street, which is well-built, and nearly a mile in length. It contains a convenient market-place and house; the latter being situated on pillars with a spacious assembly-room above. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold a petty session weekly for the Atherstone division of the hundred of Hemlingford. The market-day is Tuesday, and fairs are held on April 7th, for horses, cows, and sheep; July 18th, a holiday fair; September 19th, for cattle and cheese; and on December 4th, there is a great cattle-fair. The Coventry Union bank has a branch here; and now also carries on the bank of Weaver and Walsh. The principal manufactures are those of hats, ribbons, and shalloons: the fairs are well-frequented: that in September was once the most considerable in England for the sale of cheese. The Coventry canal, united with that of the Trent and Mersey, passes within 100 yards of the town; and it has been proposed to carry the extension line of railroad from Stafford to Rugby through the town. There are posts to Sheepy, Twycross, Appleby, Menasham, and Nuneaton. At the Conquest, this town was given to the monks of Bec in Normandy, who obtained a grant of a market and an annual fair. It is 9 miles distant from the famous field of Bosworth. Pop., in 1801, 2,650; in 1831, 3,870. Houses 801. A. P. £8,006. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,767.

ATHERSTONE-UPON-STOUR, a parish in the Kingston division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire; 3 miles south from Stratford-on-Avon; on the river Stour, near its junction with the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £13 1s. 8d.; gross income £296. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Cox, D.D. All tithes of Atherstone fields, the property of the lay-impropriator, commuted in 1764. This was the residence of Dr Thomas, the coniator of Dugdale's Antiquities. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 87. Houses 21. Acres 1,120. A. P. with Whitchurch. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

ATHERTON, or **CHOWRENT**, a chapelry in the parish of Leigh, co-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east from Newton. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, exempt from visitation; rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £108.

Patron, in 1835, Lord Lilford. The inhabitants are employed partly in collieries in the vicinity, and partly in the cotton-manufactories and iron-works of the place. The Bolton and Leigh railroad passes near the town. Pop., in 1801, 3,249; in 1831, 4,181. Houses 806. Acres 2,220. A. P. £7,568. Poor rates, in 1837, £779.

ATLOW, a chapelry in the parish of Bradborne, Derbyshire; 5 miles east-north-east from Ashborne; on a branch of the Dove. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £18, and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, H. F. Okeover, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 517. Houses 29. Acres 1,580. A. P. £1,603. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

ATPAR. See **ADPAR**.

ATRE (THE), a river of Cornwall, falling into the Tamar at Bodwelly hill.

ATTENBOROUGH, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Brestow, Nottinghamshire; 5 miles south-west from Nottingham. It includes the hamlets of Chilwell and Toton: which see. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Bramoote annexed, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 15s.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, F. F. Foljambe, Esq. Charities connected with the parish produce about £10 yearly. This parish is traversed by the Nottingham canal, the Birmingham and Derby railroad, and the rivers Trent and Erewash. Henry Ireton, the son-in-law of Cromwell, was born here. Pop., in 1801, 813; in 1831, 1,094. Houses 216. Acres 1,990. A. P. £5,851.

ATTERBY, a township in the parish of Norton Bishop, Lincolnshire; 9 miles north-west from Market-Raisen. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 112. Houses 18. Acres 1,190. A. P. £942. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

ATTERCLIFFE, or **ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNALL**, a chapelry and township with Darnall, in the parish of Sheffield, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-east from Sheffield, and included within the parliamentary boundaries of that borough. An abrupt precipice which here overhangs the Don, probably gave name to this township. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £194. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Sheffield. Under the act for building new churches, the parliamentary commissioners erected one here in 1822, in the later Gothic style, and capable of seating 2,000, at an expense of £12,800. Zion Independent chapel was founded in 1793. In 1833, there were a large infant school, 13 daily schools, and six Sunday schools, in this township. One of the Sunday schools has an endowment producing £16 12s. 6d. per annum; there are also alms-houses for four poor widows. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £13 per annum. Here are also two National schools. The canal from Sheffield to Tinsley on the Don, passes through this township. Pop., in 1801, 2,281; in 1831, 3,741, chiefly colliers, mechanics, and cutlers. Houses 784. Acres 1,270. A. P. £5,244. Poor rates returned with parish.

ATTERTON, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Witherley, Leicestershire; 3 miles east by north from Atherstone. The chapel is now in ruins. Pop., in 1811, 83; in 1831, 76. Houses 13. A. P. £1,092. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

ATTINGHAM. See **ATCHAM**.

ATTINGTON, an extra-parochial hamlet in the hund. of Thame, Oxfordshire; ¾ mile east of Tetworth. It consists of two farms and farm-houses.

Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 7. Acres 560. A. P. £840.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a hamlet in **NUNKATON** parish, Warwickshire,—which see. The Birmingham and Derby junction railway passes this hamlet. The foundation-stone of a church, with 472 sittings, was laid here, by Lord Sandon, in February, 1841.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St Faith's, Norfolk; 5 miles south-south-east from Reepham; on the river Wensum. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Alderford, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 6s. 10d., and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 117. Houses 15. Acres 810. A. P. £1,046. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

ATTLEBURGH, or **ATTLEBOROUGH**, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Wapland, Norfolk; 15½ miles south-west of Norwich; on the post-road to Thetford. This formerly consisted of the two parishes of Attleburgh Major and Minor; but they are now united into one. Living, a united rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; of which Attleburgh-Major is rated at £19 8s. 9d.; and Attleburgh-Minor, which is discharged at £8 2s. 6d.; average income, in 1833, £1,246. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart. The church is a spacious building in the form of a cross, in the collegiate style, with a fine porch, and a square tower rising from the point of intersection. It contains monuments to distinguished members of the families of Mortimer, Ratcliffe, and Blickley. "Sir Robert Mortimer, knight," says Tanner, "designed the foundation of a chantry or college, in the parish church here, to the honour of the exaltation of the holy cross; but being prevented by death, his executors or trustees built and endowed the same for a master or warden, and four secular priests, about the 7^o of Henry IV. It was valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £21 16s. 3d. per annum, and was granted, 33^o Henry VIII., to Robert, earl of Sussex." The Baptists, Methodists, and Society of Friends, have also places of worship here. Here is a school with an endowment of £16 10s. per annum; also a Sunday school supported by voluntary subscription; and two other daily schools. The charities connected with the parish produce upwards of £70 per annum. This place, formerly a city, and the capital of Norfolk, is now reduced to an inconsiderable town. It probably derives its name from some Saxon prince, who may have had his residence here. There is a good market here every second week, and a small weekly one on Thursday, and fairs are held on Thursdays before Easter, Thursday after Holy Thursday, and the 15th of August for cattle and toys. There is a bank here of Gurneys and Co. Pop., in 1801, 1,033; in 1831, 1,939. Houses 372. Acres 5,800. A. P. £9,577. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,189.—Near the town are the remains of an obelisk erected by the county to Sir Edward Rich, who, in 1675, gave £200 towards repairing the highway from Attleburgh to Wymondham, which is said to have been the first turnpike-road constructed in England, and for which an act was granted in the 7^o William III. There are penny-posts to Hingham, Great Ellingham, and New and Old Buckenham.

ATWICK, a parish and township with Arram and Skirlington, north division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north from Hornsea. It stands in a pleasant situation on a small stream flowing into the German ocean, which here has made encroachments on the land. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4 7s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £149. Patron, the Crown. Improprate and certain vicar-

ial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1769. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The bequest of Edward Fenwick, in 1689, provides for the education and apprenticing of boys of this parish; it produces £76 per annum. There is another for five girls, endowed with £8 per annum, the bequest of Ralph Burton in 1726, by whom £12 18s. were also left for other charitable purposes. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 285. Houses 58. Acres 2,100. A. P. £1,961. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

AUBIN (St), or **AUDIEU**, a market-town, situated on the bay of the same name in the island of Jersey; 3 miles from St Helier. It is a well-built and thriving place. The port is defended by a pier running out to sea in the same manner as that of Guernsey. The parish-church being somewhat distant, there is a chapel-of-ease here.

AUBOURNE, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; including part of the township of Haddington; 6½ miles south-west from Lincoln; on the Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 13s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, C. Noel, Esq. Pop., in 1801, £179; in 1831, 356. Houses 62. Acres 3,090. A. P. £1,877. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

AUBURN, or **ABORN**, a chapelry in the parish of Fraisthorpe, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south by west from Bridlington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £2 13s. 4d.; and endowed with £600 royal bounty. Pop. returned with the parish.

AUCKLAND (St Andrew), a parochial chapelry, partly in the south-eastern, but chiefly in the north-western division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham. The former part comprises the townships of Byer's-Green, Coundon-Grange, Eldon, Middlestone, Midridge-Grange, Old-Park, Sunderland-Bridge, Westerton, and Windleston. The latter division includes the townships of Auckland (St Andrew), West Auckland, North and South Bedburn, Binchester, Bishop-Auckland, Coundon, Evenwood, Hunwick with Helmington, Lynesack with Softley, Newfield, Newton-Capp, Pollard's-lands, Shildon, Last Thickley, and the chapelries of Auckland (St Helen) and Hamsterley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £10; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Durham. It is not in charge, but is united to the chapelry of St Anne, Bishop-Auckland, which is endowed with £600 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end, situated on a rising ground near the banks of the Gaunless. "The church or chapel of St Andrew here," says Tanner, "was made collegiate, and well endowed by Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham. At the time of the Lincoln taxation there were 12 portionists or prebendaries, and their revenues were then rated at £249 13s. 4d. But the founder in his statutes, made A. D. 1292, appointed a dean and nine prebendaries only, and of that number there was some alteration made by Thomas, bishop of Durham, A. D. 1428. But there were again a dean and eleven prebendaries, 26^o Henry VIII., when the deanery was valued at £100 7s. 2d., and the eleven prebends at £79 16s. 8d." Charities connected with this parish produce about £300 per annum. The township of Eldon gave the title of earl to John Scott, late lord-high-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 7,090; in 1831, 11,137. Houses 1,918. Acres 67,770. A. P. £46,382.

The township of Auckland (St Andrew), in the above parish, is 1 mile south by east from Bishop-Auckland; and is intersected by the Bishop Auckland and Weardale railway. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 296. Houses 50. Acres 1,110. A. P. £1,551. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.—There are two daily schools in this township.

AUCKLAND (BISHOP), a market-town in the chapelry of St Andrew Auckland, north-western division of Darlington ward; 10½ miles south-west of Durham. It stands on an eminence of about 140 feet from the plain; bounded on the north by the river Wear, and on the south-east by the Gaunleas, which flows into the former near the town. The houses are remarkably well-built; the streets are lighted with gas; and the surrounding country is pleasant and fertile, and the air remarkably salubrious. The name is derived from its vicinity to the palace of the bishop of Durham, and from the number of oaks which formerly grew here. The slope of the hill on which it stands is pleasantly laid out in hanging-gardens, which give a picturesque effect to the buildings above. The living is a curacy not in charge, in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The Independents, Society of Friends, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The free grammar-school here was founded in 1604, on the petition of Anne Swyfte, who, along with other benefactors, endowed it with property now producing £37 per annum. The management is vested in 12 governors, who are a body corporate, and have a common seal; the school-room was rebuilt about 60 years ago, and a small neat chapel erected over it by subscription. Bishop Barrington established a school here on the system of Dr Bell; about 200 children are educated in it. The master has a salary of £100 a-year, with a free house. It is now in connection with the National school society. In 1768, Mr Walton founded a school, in which 20 boys receive instruction gratis, and the master has a house and a salary of £20 per annum. There is also a Central National school here; alms-houses for two men and two women were founded and endowed here in the reign of Charles II. by Bishop Cosins; and Dr Barrington instituted a house of industry for girls, the mistress of which has a salary of £28. Auckland was formerly a borough by prescription; but its chief importance has been derived from its having been the principal residence of the bishops of Durham, whose palace or castle stands at the northern angle of the town, and covers, with the courts and offices, a surface of five acres. It was originally erected in the 13th century by Bishop Anthony Beck. The original building has almost entirely disappeared. It was bestowed in the time of the commonwealth on Sir Arthur Haselrigge, who pulled down and rebuilt a great part of it. After the Restoration, Bishop Cosins demolished what Sir Arthur had erected, employing the materials in constructing the palace-chapel. The other parts of the castle have been built at various times. The entrance from the town is through a handsome Gothic gateway designed by James Wyatt. The park and demesne lands belonging to it amount to 800 acres. At the bottom of the lawn, the Wear is crossed by Newton-Cap bridge, a lofty structure of two arches, built by Bishop Skirlaw about 1390. There are some manufactories of maulins and other cotton-goods in this town. The market-day is Thursday; and the fairs are held on Holy Thursday for horned cattle, swine, and all sorts of wares; on the day following, on Corpus Christi day, and on Thursday before October 10th, for sheep and horses. The North of England banking company have a branch here. The petty-sessions for the north-west division of Darlington ward

are held here. Bishop-Auckland is a polling-place for the member for South Durham. Pop., in 1801, 1,961; in 1831, 2,859. Houses 467. Acres 2,570. A. P. £4,849. Poor rates, in 1837, £693. The Stockton and Darlington railroad passes in the vicinity of the town; and the Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway here runs off from the former, and terminates at Frosterley; its whole length being 16 miles, 24 chains.

AUCKLAND (ST HELEN), a chapelry in the parish of Auckland (St Andrew), north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; 3 miles south-south-west from Bishop-Auckland. It comprises the townships of Auckland (St Helen), West Auckland, and Evenwood. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £13 9s. 4d.; gross income £140; £82 per annum was also added, in 1837, to the income of this living out of the money granted for the augmentations of poor benefices, by the late bishop of Durham. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Durham. There is a small daily school here. The Darlington railroad passes through the village, in which coal and sandstone are found in abundance. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 206; in 1831, 410. Houses 70. Acres 1,780. A. P. £1,828. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.—Raby castle, the noble seat of the earl of Darlington, is situated within half-a-mile of the town.

AUCKLAND (WEST), a township in the above chapelry; 4 miles south-west from Bishop-Auckland. About a third of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and the remainder in trade and manufactures. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There is a free school, with an endowment of about £30 per annum, at which sixty children attended in 1833. There are also a British school, and five other daily schools, besides two infant schools. Pop., in 1801, 978; in 1831, 1,529. Houses 308. Acres 3,720. A. P. £4,923. Poor rates, in 1837, £569.

AUDELEY-END, a magnificent seat, 1 mile west of Saffron-Walden, Essex. It belonged to Lord Howard, by whom it was bequeathed to Lord Braybrooke. The present stately mansion is but a small part of the original building, which was erected for James I. by the lord-treasurer, Thomas, Lord Audeley. The king declined to occupy it, with the remark, that it might be supported by a treasurer, but was too great for a king. By one of the earls of Suffolk, into whose hands it came, it was afterwards sold to Charles II.; who, failing to pay the purchase money, restored it to the earl, by whom a large portion of it was taken down. In the state-apartments of the mansion there are some valuable portraits by Holbein, Kneller, and other masters. In the neighbouring hamlet there is a fair on the 5th of August for cheese.

AUDENSHAW, a township in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles east by south from Manchester, and ¾ of a mile from the first station in the Sheffield and Manchester railway. It includes Audenshaw, an ancient hamlet, with a Dissenter's chapel and free school; High Ash, an old hall of the Stopford's, where coats of arms and portraits of the kings of England were once preserved; Shepley-hall, a modern seat, well-known for its collection of pictures; and Little Moss, Waterhouses, Woodhouses, and Medlockvale, populous hamlets. Hat-making, calico-printing, and silk-weaving, are carried on here. The canal to Ashton passes the village. To the south-west are the large reservoirs of the Manchester and Salford water-works company. Pop., in 1821, 3,781.

AUDIEU. See AUBIN (ST).

AUDLEM, a parish in the hund. and union of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south by east from Nantwich; on the Liverpool Junction canal. It comprises the townships of Audlem, Buer-ton, Dodcot with Wilkesley, Hankelow, and Tittenley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £5 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. S. Cotton, Bart. A Baptist church was formed here in 1815. There is here a free grammar-school with an endowment of £40 per annum, founded about 1655 by Ralph Bolton and Thomas Gammull; also an English school with an endowment, and four other daily schools. Other charities connected with this parish produce upwards of £80 per annum. Pop., in 1831, 2,978; of the township of Audlem, in 1801, 965; in 1831, 1,558. Houses 296. Acres 2,250. A. P. £3,786. Poor rates, in 1837, £378.

AUDLEY, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire; 4½ miles north-west from Newcastle-under-Lyne, and 4 east of the Grand Junction railroad. It comprises the townships of Audley, Bignall-end, Eardley-end, Knowl-end, Park-end, and Talk-o'-th'-Hill, and the liberty of Halmer-end. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £177. Patron, in 1835, G. Tollet, Esq. In 1622, Edward Vernon founded a free grammar-school here, in which about 50 children are educated, and the yearly revenue of which amounts to £120. There are other two schools connected with the National school society. The charities connected with the parish produce £16 12s. yearly. Pop., in 1801, 2,246, of which number 583 belonged to the township of Audley; and in 1831, 3,617, and 767. Houses 655 and 150. Acres in the parish 8,140. A. P. £12,891. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,003.

AUDLEY-STRETTON. See **AUDLEY**.

AUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Halton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east from Lancaster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £22 3s. 4d.; gross income £140. Patrons, the rector of Halton and vicar of Lancaster. Here are a free school, with an endowment of £68 per annum; and two National Sunday schools. Pop., in 1831, returned with the parish; in 1821, 199. Acres 1,900.

AUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of West Derby, union of Ormskirk, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2½ miles south-west from Ormskirk. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £14 15s. 5d.; gross income £758. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Tempest. Tithes, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1813. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and school here; and five other daily schools. Charities to the poor of this parish produce about £18 yearly. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and a branch of the Alt river, pass through this parish. Horse-races are held here annually. Pop., in 1801, 967; in 1831, 1,462. Houses 241. Acres 4,410. A. P. £3,730. Poor rates, in 1837, £357.

AUGHTON, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-north-west from Howden; on the eastern bank of the Derwent. It includes the townships of Aughton, East Cottingham, and Laytham; which see. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Cottingham, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £4; gross income £90. Patron, in 1829, T. Mosley, Esq. The church-lands of this parish produce a yearly rent of £18. There is a Sunday National school in the township of Aughton. On the Derwent here there

stood formerly a castle, of which only the moat and trenches can now be traced. Here lived Robert Aske, who was executed as a leader of the insurrection called 'the pilgrimage of grace,' occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Pop., of the parish, in 1801, 529; in 1831, 665; of the township, in 1801, 187; in 1831, 217. Houses 196 and 47. Acres 4,200 and 1,790. A. P. of the township, £1,648. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

AUGHTON, a township in the parish of Aston, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-east from Rotherham. Pop. returned with Aston: which see.

AUGUSTINE (St.) LATHE, one of the five great divisions of the county of Kent. It forms the eastern part of the county; and is bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east by the straits of Dover; on the south by the English channel, and Shepway lathe; and on the west by Shepway and Scray lathes. It contains the hundreds of Bewsborough, Bleangate, Bridge and Petham, Cornilo, Downhamford, Estry, Kinghamford, Preston, Isle of Thanet, Westgate, Whitstable, and Wingham, and the liberties of Canterbury and Sandwich. Its area is 161,240 acres. Pop., in 1831, 74,914, of whom 5,612 families were occupied in agriculture, and 4,086 in trade and manufactures.

AUKBOROUGH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, Lincolnshire; 10½ miles west from Burton upon Humber; at the mouth of the Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Whitton annexed, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10; and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £219; alternately in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln, and M. Constable, the lord of the manor. Improper and vicarial tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, commuted in 1765. There were three daily schools, with 85 children, in this parish in 1833. Many curious fossils are found here. Dr Stukeley has supposed Aukborough to be the Aquis of the Romans. Traces of a Roman camp and vicinal road exist in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 467. Houses 94. Acres 2,540. A. P. £3,740. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

AUKLEY, a township in the parish of Finningley, Nottinghamshire; 5 miles north from Bawtry. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 127. Houses 28. Acres 1,970. A. P. £722. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

AULT-HUCKNALL, or **HAULT-HUCKNALL**, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Mansfield, county of Derby; 5½ miles north-west from Mansfield. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6; gross income £114. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Devonshire. At Hardwicke, in this parish, there is a school for the education of poor children, founded in 1729 by Thomas Whitehead, the master of which has a yearly salary of £25. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 618. Houses 114. Acres 3,730. A. P. £505. Poor rates, in 1837, £192. See **HARDWICKE**.

AUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; 5½ miles north-west by north from Folkingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 0s. 7½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £222. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs H. Newton. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 117. Houses 24. Acres 1,250. A. P. £1,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £9.

AUST, or **AUST-CLAVE**, a tything and chapelry in the parish of Henbury, Gloucestershire; 4 miles west-south-west from Thornbury; 12 north-west from

Bristol. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Gloucester, now in that of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the certified value of £20. Patron, the vicar of Henbury. Charities connected with this chapelry produce the yearly sum of £21 10s. The village stands among the salt-marshes on the eastern bank of the Severn, over which, at this place, there is a ferry to Chepstow, called the Old passage, to distinguish it from the New passage, which is two miles lower down the river. At this place Edward I. passed over to hold a conference with Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 203. Houses 31. Acres 1,200. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

AUSTELL (St.), a market-town and parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Powder, union of St Austell, Cornwall; 243 miles west-south-west from London; 10 south by west of Bodmin, and 13 north-north-east of Truro. Living, a vicarage with that of Blazey annexed, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21; gross income, in 1833, £640. Patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient building, consisting of three aisles, with a remarkably fine tower, and many curious sculptures. A Baptist church was formed here in 1833; an Independent in 1788; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1803. The Brianists and Society of Friends have also places of worship here. The only charity connected with this parish produces £243 per annum. There are two National and daily Sunday schools here, with an attendance of 300 children, and a British school with 200 children. The town is situated on the eastern side of a hill, at the bottom of which runs a small rivulet. The streets are narrow, and without foot-pavement. There are some manufactories of woollens, but the greater part of the inhabitants are employed in mining, and in the pilchard-fisheries in the bay of Austell, which engross immense attention during the fishing-season. The most important mines in the neighbourhood are known by the names of the East Crinnis, Pembroke, Polgorth and Beam tin-mines; and the copper-mines of Lanescot and Fowey. Many vessels are employed in the importation of coal, and in the exportation of copper-ore, tin, porcelain-clay, &c. Several harbours have been formed on different parts of the coast in this parish; of these, the most important is that at Charlestown, within a mile and a half of St Austell, capable of affording secure shelter to the vessels which resort thither. At Par, to the east of Charlestown, is another harbour for the accommodation of the Fowey consolidated and Lanescot mines, with which a canal has been made to communicate. At Pentewan, about 3½ miles south of St Austell, there is a third harbour, with which the town communicates by a railroad. St Austin is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who hold petty-sessions here for the division of East Powder. The St Austin poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, containing 101 square miles, and a population, returned in 1831, at 28,947. The average expenditure for the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,424. A considerable market for corn and all kinds of provisions is held on Friday; and fairs for oxen, sheep and cloth, are held on Thursday before Easter, Whit-Thursdays, first Friday after 23d, first Friday after October 16th, and the 30th of November. The market was conferred by charter of Elizabeth, when the tolls were assigned to the relief and maintenance of the poor, from which a considerable revenue is now drawn. In 1833, there was a woollen mill employing 11 hands in this parish. The Devon and Cornwall Banking company have a branch here. The name of St Austell is of uncertain de-

termination. It was but an obscure village in the reign of Henry VIII., and rose into importance from the discovery of several rich mines in the vicinity. It was taken by Charles I. in the parliamentary wars a short time previous to the capitulation of the parliamentarians near Lostwithiel in 1644. Pop., in 1801, 3,788; in 1831, 8,738. The increase of population within the last thirty years, has been in a great measure owing to the discovery of new and rich mines of tin, and to the carrying of the high road from Plymouth to the Land's End through it. Houses 1,543. Acres 11,540. A. P. £40,638. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,691.—At Menacuddle, in this parish, there is a baptismal well, with a chapel attached. There are some good quarries of freestone, especially near the harbour of Pentewan, from which, stone for building many of the churches and mansions in the county has been procured. Not far from the same place, in one of the celebrated tin stream works, the bones of men, of oxen of enormous size, of a whale, and of some animals now unknown, were found. About 2½ miles north of St Austell is Hensburrow, one of the highest points in Cornwall, rising to the height of 1,030 feet.

AUSTERFIELD, a township and chapelry in the parish of Blyth, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-north-east from Bawtrey; on the confines of Nottinghamshire. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £15 8s. 4d.; and in the patronage of the vicar of Blyth. Vicarial tithes, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, and vicar, commuted in 1765. There is a small daily school here. It has been supposed by antiquaries, that a great battle was fought here between the Britons and the Romans under Ostorius, from whose name Austerfield has been said to be derived. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 280. Houses 57. Acres 2,710. A. P. £2,419. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

AUSTERSON, or AWSTASTON, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles west-north-west from Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 69. Houses 6. Acres 950. A. P. £891. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

AUTHORPE, a township in the parish of Whitkirk, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east by north from Leeds. On the 28th of May (old style), 1724, the celebrated civil engineer, John Smeaton, was born here. A lively representation of his greatest work, the Eddystone light-house, is carved upon his monument in the choir of Whitkirk church. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 169. Houses 32. Acres 660. A. P. £1,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

AUTHWAITE. See BIRKER.

AUSTLE (St.). See AUSTELL (St.).

AUSTONLEY, a township in the parish of Almondbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-east from Huddersfield. Pop., in 1801, 674; in 1831, 1,420. Houses 238. Acres 1,760. A. P. £972. Poor rates, in 1837, £249. There is a day and Sunday school here.

AUSTREY, a parish in the Tamworth division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Tamworth, Warwickshire; 6 miles east-north-east from Tamworth; on the borders of Leicestershire. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in that of Worcester; rated at £8; gross income £210. Patron, the Crown. The church presents some curious specimens of stained glass in the windows. Thomas Monk's charity, founded in 1713, for the purpose of apprenticing, education, and distribution to the poor in this and some other parishes, produces £291 per annum. Other charities connected with this parish produce upwards of £32 yearly. There are three daily schools in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 491; in

1831, 540. Houses 103. Acres 2,280. A. P. £3,694. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

AUSTWICK, a township in the parish of Clapham, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west from Settle. A fair for cattle is held here on the Thursday before Whitsuntide. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 614. Houses 131. Acres 5,400. A. P. £4,567. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

AUTHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of South Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-west from Aldford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £102 5s.; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, R. Vyner, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 121. Houses 23. Acres 1,390. A. P. £1,056. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

AVEBURY, or **ABURY**, a parish in the hund. of Selkley, union of Marlborough, Wilts; 6½ miles west from Marlborough. Living, a vicarage with that of Winterbourne Monckton annexed, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9, gross income £178. Patron, the Crown. The church is a building of high antiquity, but much altered by modern repairs. Here is a free school, with an endowment producing about £10 a-year, and founded in 1722 by Susannah Holford. Pop., in 1801, 590; in 1831, 747. Houses 139. Acres 5,450. A. P. £4,571. Poor rates, in 1837, £401. The village stands on the site of an ancient structure, supposed to have been erected by the ancient Britons for purposes similar to those for which Stonehenge was constructed; it was, however, on a much more stupendous scale. By Dr Stukeley it is described to have consisted of 650 stones, and to have been so extensive as to include the whole site of the present village. It was surrounded by a broad ditch, within which was a lofty vallum, intended, as is supposed, to enable spectators to observe the ceremonies over the whole extent of the area. Within the ditch was a circle, 1,400 feet in diameter, formed of 100 upright stones, from 15 to 17 feet in height, and about 40 in circumference, placed at a distance of 27 yards from one another. Within this were two circles, each consisting of two double concentric rows, composed of the same number of stones, and arranged in a similar manner. The grand circle had two entrances, consisting of double rows of 100 upright stones each, placed at equal distances, and extending a mile in length; the one terminating in a double concentric circle of smaller diameter, and the other having a stone larger than the rest at the extremity. Of this vast structure few traces now remain, the stones having been broken down and used in the construction of the houses of the village, and in repairing the roads. In the neighbourhood are many barrows, cromlechs, and tumuli; the largest of the latter is the Roman tumulus called Silbury hill, which is 1,680 feet in circumference, and 170 feet high, forming, from its conical form and isolated position, a conspicuous object among the low chalk hills of the vicinity. "In the time of Henry I. this manor was given by William de Tancerville to the Benedictine monks of St George of Boschavill in Normandy, to which abbey it became an alien priory. It was once given to St Mary, Winchester college, in Oxford; but afterwards, in the reign of Henry IV., it was annexed to the collegiate church of Fodringhey in Northamptonshire, and as parcel of its possessions, granted 2° Edward VI. to Sir William Sherington." Tanner's Not. Mon.

AVECOTE, or **AUCOTE**, in the parish of Shutlington, Warwickshire; 3 miles east by south from Tamworth. There was here, according to Tanner, "a small priory of four Benedictine monks, cell to

Malvern the Greater in Worcestershire, begun by William Burdet, A. D. 1159. It was valued in the 26° Henry VIII., at £34 8s., and granted, 34° Henry VIII., in exchange to Thomas, Lord Audley, and Sir Thomas Pope."

AVELAND, the name of a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire; bounded on the north by Aswardhurn; on the east by the South forty-foot dyke, separating it from the parts of Holland; on the south by Ness; on the west by Bettisloe and Winnibriggs. Pop., in 1831, 9,978. Houses 1,885. Area in British statute acres, 53,220.

AVELEY, a parish in the hund. of Chafford, union of Orsett, Essex; 2 miles north-east of Purfleet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 10s. 5½d.; gross income £272. The patronage formerly belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, on whose disgrace it was given to the dean and chapter of St Paul. The present patron is the bishop of London. There are four daily schools here. The village was formerly a market-town. Here is an alms-house for three poor men, and another charity producing £3 per annum, which is applied to the distribution of bread among the poor in the parish. On Easter Monday a fair is held. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 758. Houses 135. Acres 3,920. A. P. £758. Poor rates, in 1837, £298.

AVENBURY, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, Hereford; 2 miles south-south-east from Bromyard; on the river Frome. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 8s. 9d.; in the patronage of the Crown; gross income £49. There is a daily school here with about 50 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 344. Houses 64. Acres 3,140. A. P. £4,270. Poor rates, in 1837, £255.

AVENING, a parish in the hund. of Longtree union of Stroud, Gloucestershire; 3½ miles north by west from Tetbury, and within the parliamentary boundary of Stroud. It includes a part of the chapelry of Nailsworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £24; gross income £811. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of the late Dr Brooke. A Baptist church was formed here in 1818; Upper Forest Green Independent church in 1822; and Nailsworth Independent church in 1867. Here is a free school supported partly by an endowment of £17 per annum, bequeathed by S. Sandford in 1710, and partly by subscription. There are other five daily schools. Other charities produce about £13 a-year. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cloth by hand-loom weaving. Pop., in 1801, 1,509; in 1831, 2,396. Houses 500. Acres 4,660. A. P. £4,279. Poor rates, in 1837, £359.—In this parish are several barrows in which human skeletons have been found. In a field near Gatcombe park there is a large tumulus, with a stone at each end, and a large one on the summit, known by the name of Longstone, and regarded as a monument to the memory of Long, a Danish chieftain.

AVERHAM, a parish in the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, Nottinghamshire; 2 miles west by north from Newark; on the western bank of the Trent. Living, a rectory with that of Kellam annexed, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £20; gross income £1,467. Patron, in 1835, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 182. Houses 28. Acres 2,000. A. P. £3,749. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

AVETON-GIFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Ermington, union of Kingsbridge, Devon; 3 miles south-east from Modbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £38 1s. 8d.; gross income £662. Patron, in 1835, J.

Pitman, Esq. In 1833, there were four daily schools here attended by 134 children. Charities connected with the parish produce about £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 746; in 1831, 939. Houses 178. Acres 1,840. A. P. £5,436. Poor rates, in 1837, £507. The road from Modbury to Dodbrook is carried across the Avon in this parish.

AVINGHAM. See OVINGHAM.

AVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Hungerford, Berks; 2 miles east by south from Hungerford; on the river Kennet. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. The church exhibits a curious specimen of Saxon architecture, the chancel being separated from the nave by an arch, richly ornamented with zigzag moulding, and a great variety of grotesque heads, springing from two enriched piers which lean outwards. The font is ancient, of a circular form, and adorned with rudely sculptured figures. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 94. Houses 15. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,273. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

AVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, Southamptonshire; 4 miles north-east from Winchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 11s. 10d.; gross income £278. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Winchester. Here is a day and Sunday school. By the bequest of Anne Bridges in 1761, the rector of Avington receives £20 per annum, on condition of his constant residence in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 191. Houses 39. Acres 1,830. A. P. £1,611. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

AVISFORD HUNDRED, in the rape of Arundel, Sussex. Pop., in 1831, 2,976. Houses 512. Area in British statute acres, 15,410.

AVON, a chapelry in the parish of Christian-Malford, Wilts; 3 miles north-east from Chippenham. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rectory of Christian-Malford, and rated at £1 13s. 4d. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 26. Houses 4. Acres 160. A. P. £659. Poor rates, in 1837, £4.

AVON* (THE UPPER), a river which rises at Avon-Well, near Naseby, Northamptonshire, passing through Leicestershire, and almost equally divides Warwickshire, in which it passes Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place of Shakspeare. It then enters the county of Worcester, after traversing which, and passing Evesham, it falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its entire course is nearly 100 miles, and it is navigable for barges of about 40 tons burden to Stratford, whence a branch canal extends to the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Its principal tributaries are the Alne, the Leame, the Stour, the Sow, and the Swift.

AVON (THE LOWER), a river which rises near Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and running through a part of Wiltshire, enters the county of Somerset near Bath, where it becomes navigable. Passing that town and Bristol, it falls into the Bristol channel at Kings-road, 10 miles below the latter city. At the St Vincent rocks, in the neighbourhood of

Bristol, a stupendous chain-bridge has been thrown across the valley of the Avon. Its whole course is about 80 miles, chiefly in a deep channel, which in many places runs through very rich and romantic valleys. It is connected with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon canal.

AVON (THE), a river which rises near Devizes, flows past Salisbury, enters Hampshire, and falls into the English channel a little below Christchurch, after a course of about 65 miles. The principal branch is the Stour: which see.

AVON (THE), a small river in Monmouthshire, falling into the Usk, near Caerleon. It is sometimes called the Toryden.

AVON (THE), a river in Wales, rising in the north of the county of Glamorgan, and falling into Swansea bay at Aberavon. Its course is about 16 miles.—There is another river of the same name in Wales, rising in the county of Merioneth, and falling into Cardigan bay, near Barmouth.

AVON-DASSET. See DASSET-AVON.

AWBURN, or ARBORN. See AUBURN.

AWKERINGTON. See ALKERTON.

AWLISCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Hem-yock, union of Honiton, Devon; 2 miles north by west from Honiton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 10s. 10d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Bedford. The church has a stone-screen in the style of the 15th century, with angels holding scrolls in the springing of the arches. George Pring's charity to the poor of this parish produces £10 per annum. The great tithes of Awliscombe are applicable to the augmentation of poor vicarages in Devonshire, and to the education of children belonging to the parish of Broadhembury. The yearly produce, in 1821, was £150. There is a Unitarian meeting-house in this parish. There are a daily school and two day and Sunday National schools here. A handsome bridge was built over the Otter here in 1817. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 598. Houses 103. Acres 1,820. A. P. £598. Poor rates, in 1837, £202.

AWNBY. See HOLYWELL, Lincolnshire.

AWRE, a parish in the hund. of Blidesloe, union of Westbury, Gloucestershire; 2½ miles east-north-east from Blakeney; on the estuary of the Severn, which bounds the parish on three sides. It includes the chapelry of Blakeney (which see) and the tythings of Blidesloe, Etloe, Etloe-Duchy, and Hagloe. Living, a vicarage in connection with Poulton, transferred from the archd. of Hereford to that of Gloucester, in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 5s.; gross income £572; and in the patronage of the Haberdashers' company, London. There are three daily schools here, two whereof are National. Charities connected with the parish produce about £24 per annum. Sternhold, one of the translators of the common English metrical version of the Psalms, was born here. Pop., in 1801, 952; in 1831, 1,309. Houses 219. Acres 4,120. A. P. £6,632. Poor rates, in 1837, £503.

AWSWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Nut-hall, Nottinghamshire; 7 miles north-west by west from Nottingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the rector; gross income £101. Patron, in 1835, the rector of Nuthall. Pop. returned with the parish. The inhabitants are chiefly colliers. The coals wrought here are transported by railroads to the Nottingham canal.

AXBRIDGE, a market-town and parish, formerly a borough, in the hund. of Winterstoke, division of Wroughton, union of Axbridge, Somersetshire; 10 miles west from Wells; 23 north-east of Taunton; and 130 west by south of London. Living, a dis-

* Mr Thomas Richards, in his 'Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Thesaurus,' under the article *Avon*, observes: "Avon is the proper name of several rivers in England; as Avon, the river of Bristol; the Avon in Northamptonshire; another in Warwickshire, where there is a town called Stratford-upon-Avon, &c., for which this reason is to be assigned, viz. that the English, when they drove the Britons out of that part of Great Britain, called from them England, took the appellatives of the old inhabitants for proper names; and so, by mistaking *Avon*, which, with us, signifies only a river in general, it came to serve with them for the proper name of several of their rivers." Mr Ireland says that the name *Avon*, or *Eben*, is common to rivers whose course is easy and gentle. There are three streams in Scotland which bear this name.

charged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 4s. 4d.; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Bath and Wells. The church stands on an eminence near the market-house, and is an ancient Gothic structure containing some ancient monuments. There are eight daily schools in the parish, which in 1833 were attended by 154 scholars. Charities connected with the parish produce about £100 per annum. The Axbridge poor-law union comprehends 38 parishes, with an area of 139 square miles, containing a population, returned, in 1831, at 28,794. The average expenditure on the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,615. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,450. The town of Axbridge is situated under the southern ridge of the Mendip hills. It consists principally of a tolerably neat street, running in a winding direction from east to west, at the east end of which stands the market-house. The guild-hall and market-house was lately rebuilt; the cost of the building, and the improvements connected with it, being about £1,800. It was formerly a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament during the reigns of the first three Edwards, but none have been returned since Edward the Third's time, when the burgesses petitioned to be relieved from the expenses connected with the return of members. It is now one of the polling-places for the members for East Somersetshire. The town is governed by a corporation, consisting of 10 common councilmen, out of whom a mayor and an alderman are chosen. The incorporation holds a court of session quarterly for the borough; petty-sessions are held every Saturday. The average gross income of the borough is £65. The town is in an improving condition. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys, are held on the 3d February and 25th March. The banks are Stuckey's Banking company; and a branch of the West of England and South Wales Banking company. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 928. Houses 173. Acres 540. A. P. £1,929. Poor rates, in 1837, £367.—The Axe drainage, which took place about £40 years ago, at an expense of £70,000, improved the value of property in the neighbourhood of Axbridge so much, that land, which before that time was reckoned only worth about 2s. 6d. per acre, is now rented at £5 and £6.

AXE (THE), a river in Somersetshire, rising in the Mendip hills; about 2 miles from Wells, and falling into the Severn near Uphill, after a course of about 25 miles. It gives name to the above town.

AXE (THE), a river that rises near Chedington, Dorset, and entering Devonshire at Ford, falls into the British channel at Axmouth. It has a course of above 20 miles, and is navigable for about 4 miles from its mouth.

AXFORD, a tything in the parish of Ramsbury, Wilts; 3 miles east-north-east from Marlborough; on the Kennet. Pop., in 1821, 428; in 1831, 450. Houses 86.

AXHOLME (ISLE OF), an island formed by the rivers Trent on the east, Don on the west, and Idle on the south, in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, Lincolnshire. It is 17 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; and contains about 47,000 acres of land. It comprises the parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston, with their respective hamlets. It is divided into 13 constabularies, and is crossed by the Stamford and Keadby canal. At a very remote period this district probably formed part of the great forest of the Brigantes. The trunks of oaks, firs,

and other trees, are often found here buried at a small distance from the surface of the ground. In 1747, there was found in a morass here, near Amcotts, the body of a woman in a state of entire preservation. The skin was completely tanned so as to stretch like doe-leather, which it equalled in strength, by the great quantity of oak-bark immersed in the moor-water. The form of the sandals renders it probable that the body had lain here from the time of Edward I. The pop., in 1831, including that of West Stockwith, which belongs to Nottinghamshire, was 12,150.

AXMINSTER HUNDRED, in the division of Honiton, Devonshire. The old hundred was bounded on the west by the hundred of Colyton and East Budleigh; on the south by the English channel; on the east by Dorsetshire; and on the north by the hundred of Colyton. Pop., in 1831, 13,939. Houses 2,648. Area in British statute acres, 51,930. The present hundred, according to the divisions of the county established at the quarter-sessions in 1830, is of small extent.

AXMINSTER, a market-town and parish, in the hund. and union of Axminster, Devon, southern division of Devonshire. The parish includes the tythings of Beerhall, Town, Westwater, and Wyke. The name is derived from its situation on the river Axe, and from a minster founded here by King Athelstan. It stands on a rising ground, in an agreeable situation near the confluence of the rivers Axe and Yarty. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Kilmington and Membury, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £44 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,042. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Coneybeare. Besides this, there is a sinecure rectory belonging to the prebendary of Warthill in the cathedral of York; rated at £40 6s. 8d. The church is by some supposed to be in part as ancient as the time of Athelstan. It presents several styles of architecture. In the interior are three stone-stalls of unequal height, with trefoil arched heads, and an elegant piscina. Respecting the ancient minster, Tanner remarks:—"King Athelstane founded here a minster for seven priests to pray for the souls of those who were slain in a battle which he fought against the Danes at Breams-Down, near this place. This minster was in after ages altered from seven to two priests, for whom a portion of land was allotted, known by the name of Priest Aller, which, with the parsonage, belongeth to two prebends in the church of York. It was, during the vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, in the reign of Henry III., alienated to the abbey of Newnham, but restored 21^o Edward I. to the prebendaries, and continues to this day part of the endowment of the prebendaries of Grindal and Warthill." The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. Chard-street Independent church was formed in 1662; the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1796. There are three Sunday schools here: a charity school endowed with £16 per annum, at which 14 poor children receive instruction; and other thirteen daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £40 per annum. The Axminster poor-law union comprises a district of 92 square miles, containing 17 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 19,490. The average annual expenditure for the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,218. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,935. The town is large and irregularly built; but the streets are spacious, and the air is deemed salubrious. It is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for Honiton division here. The

inhabitants are employed in various manufactures; as those of carpets, broad and narrow cloths, cottons, tapes, druggetts, gloves, &c. Of these, the most important is the carpet-manufacture, for which Axminster is very famous, and which was established in 1755. It is still conducted by the family of the original proprietor, and the carpets are said to rival those of Turkey in beauty and durability. Williams, Cox, and Co., have a bank here. The Bridport Bank, and the Wilts and Dorsetshire Banking company, have branches here. Saturday is the market-day; and fairs are held on April 25th, the first Wednesday after June 24th, and the first Wednesday after September 29th. There are penny-posts to Colyton, Seaton, and Wilmington. Pop., in 1801, 2,154; in 1831, £2,719. Houses 522. Acres 6,590. A. P. £13,797. Poor rates, in 1837, £11,445.—On the banks of the Axe, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, are the remains of the abbey of Newnham. On the road between Charmouth and Axminster a tunnel passes through one of the steepest hills between London and Exeter; it was opened in 1832. It is about 70 yards in length, and of sufficient capacity to permit two of the largest stage-waggons passing each other. The form is that of an elliptic arch.

AXMOUTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Axminster, Devon, on the coast between Lyme and Sidmouth; 8 miles south from Colyton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £22 19s. 2d.; gross income £263. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Hallett. This manor was reckoned as parcel of Lodres in Dorsetshire, which was a great cell to the foreign monastery of St. Mary, Mountbrow, in Normandy. There is a school here for six poor children, on which a small endowment was conferred by William Serle in 1726. There is also another small daily school. The river Axe passes through this parish, and falls into the English channel. The small bay at its mouth was formerly much resorted to as a haven, and a harbour for coasting vessels, which bring a good deal of culm for the neighbouring lime-works, has recently been constructed. Piers have also been erected at the mouth of the Axe, under the shelter of which vessels of 100 tons burden discharge their cargoes. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 646. Houses 91. Acres 4,280. A. P. £5,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.—An extraordinary landslip took place here on the 25th of December, 1839, by which a chasm of from 200 to 300 feet in depth, from 400 to 600 feet wide, and above $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, has been formed. It runs parallel with the coast; and between it and the beach there is an area of about a mile in length, by half as much in breadth, now cut off from the mainland by the chasm.

AXTON HUNDRED, in the eastern part of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent. The old hundreds of Dartford and Wilmington are included with it in the population returns for 1831. The area of the whole being 39,280 acres. The population amounted to 13,863 in that year.

AYCLIFFE (GREAT), a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; 5 miles north from Darlington; on the post-road to Durham. It includes the townships of Great Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston-le-Skerne, and Woodham; which see. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £20; gross income £282; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. There are three daily schools here; one of which has an endowment of about £4 yearly, in consideration of which, eight children are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts. The only other charity, which is expended on bread to the poor, amounts to £3 10s. per annum. The Darlington railway passes at the distance of

three quarters of a mile to the west of the village. The village is of considerable antiquity, and was part of the possessions of the ancient see of Lindisfarne. Synods were held here in 782 and 789. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 1,564. Houses 316. Acres 10,490. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 640; in 1831, 937. Houses 204. Acres 2,130. A. P. £3,372. Poor rates, in 1837, £203.

AYCLIFFE (SCHOOL), a township in the parish of Heighington, co.-palatine of Durham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west from Darlington; near the Clarence railway. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 82. Houses 7. Acres 700. A. P. £350.

AYDON, a township in the parish of Corbridge, Northumberland; 2 miles north-east of Corbridge. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 99. Houses 20. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

AYDON-CASTLE, a township in the parish of Corbridge, county of Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Corbridge. It takes its name from a castle which belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of Aydon, the ruins of which stand on the west side of a deep dale. This is erected in the form of the letter H, with four towers, one at the end of each wing. The walls are very thick, and one of the towers is upwards of 60 feet high, so that in the feudal times it was regarded as a place of great strength. Not far from the same place is Langley castle, formerly the seat of the Radcliffe family, which was once regarded as a strong fortress. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 29. Houses 5. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

AYLBURTON, a chapelry in the parish of Lidney, Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Blackney. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the vicar of Lidney. The charity of Christopher Willowby, founded in 1680, produces £16 per annum. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 368. Houses 67. A. P. £1,855. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

AYLESBEAR, a parish in the hund. of East Budleigh, union of St Thomas, Devon; 5 miles west-south-west from Ottery-St-Mary. It includes the township of Aylesbear and the tything of Newton-Poppleford; which see. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Newton-Poppleford annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 2s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £112; gross income £155. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. H. Marker. There is a small endowment here for the instruction of six poor children, bequeathed, in 1697, by Richard White. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 687; of which number 373 were in the township of Aylesbear; in 1831, 1,025. Houses 196. Acres 3,750. A. P. £2,526. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.

AYLESBURY HUNDRED, Bucks, situated near the centre of the county, is bounded on the north by Cottesloe and Ashendon hundreds; on the east by Hertfordshire, and Burnham hundred; on the south by that of Desborough; and on the west by Oxfordshire. Pop., in 1831, 18,413. Houses 3,516. Area in British statute acres, 60,450.

AYLESBURY, or **ALLESBURY**, a borough and parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 88 miles north-west from London by Edgeware; and 18 from Buckingham. The parish is a prebend of the same name in the cathedral of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £24 18s. 1d.; gross income, in 1833, £330; in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, which, owing

to the elevated situation of the building, is seen for many miles round. All tithes of the township, and liberties of Aylesbury, the property of the prebendary of Aylesbury and the vicar, were commuted in 1771. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The second Baptist church here was formed in 1837; Hale Leys Independent church, in 1789. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed with £8 per annum, by Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley. The endowment was subsequently augmented by £5,000, bequeathed by Henry Phillips, Esq., in 1714. The present income of the school is £539 8s. 8d. There are 120 boys on the foundation, 20 of whom receive instruction in the classics and mathematics. There is also a Lancasterian school, which was founded by John Hull of Uxbridge; besides which there are 8 other day-schools, and an infant-school, and several Sunday schools. A rental of £535 per annum is yielded by lands given in Queen Elizabeth's reign, by John Bedford, for the support of the poor and repair of the highways. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £490 a-year.—The town stands in the rich tract of land called the vale of Aylesbury. The county-hall is a handsome brick edifice, in which the quarter-sessions and Lent-assizes are held. Aylesbury was formerly governed by a corporation, who held their office under a charter of Mary, dated 1554; but from neglect and non-exercise of their privileges, the charter was forfeited in the reign of Elizabeth. The county-magistrates have now jurisdiction over the town, and hold petty-sessions here for the three hundreds of Aylesbury; the internal affairs are managed by constables appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The General Infirmary here has admitted 551 in-patients, and 761 out-patients, between the years 1834 and 1838. Its total expenditure during that period was £3,627. An horticultural and a book-society have been established here for some time. There were anciently two hospitals for lepers here, but they had gone into decay previously to 1360. "At the south end of the town," says Tanner, "was a house of Grey or Franciscan friars, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the 10th of Richard II., valued at £3 2s. 5d. per annum; and granted 32° Henry VIII. to Sir John Baldwin." The Aylesbury poor-law union forms a district comprehending 40 parishes, and 115 square miles, containing a population, returned in 1831, at 21,101. The average annual expenditure on the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £25,221. Expenditure, in 1838, £11,401.—This was the Aeglesberg of the Saxons, and one of the most strongly fortified towns of the ancient Britons; it maintained its independence till captured by Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, in 571. At the Conquest, Aylesbury became a royal manor. During the years 1644 and 1645, this town was an important garrison of the parliament. In the reign of Henry VIII., it came into the hands of Sir John Baldwin, chief justice of the common pleas, who procured the removal of the assizes from Buckingham to this place. By the interest of the Temple and Grenville families, the summer-assizes have been again transferred to Buckingham; but the county-gaol still remains at Aylesbury. Aylesbury district now returns the two members to parliament, originally returned by the corporation. When the charter was forfeited, the franchise was conferred on the inhabitants paying scot and lot, of whom there were about 1,200, being all the voters in the three hundreds of Aylesbury which were united to the borough in 1804. Aylesbury is also the place of nomination and polling in county-

elections. A market for corn and provisions is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on Friday after January 18th, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 8th, June 14th, September 25th for cattle, and October 12th. A wool-fair was established here in 1834. Above 800,000 ducks are annually sent to the London markets from this place. There is a penny-post to Waddesdon. The banks here are those of Rickford and Hunt,—Butcher and Son,—and T. and T. S. Chapman. A branch railroad from this town, 7½ miles in length, communicates with the Birmingham railway at the village of Cheddington, 35 miles from London. The line is nearly straight, and was executed at an expense of £57,250. It has been leased to the London and Birmingham railway company, and yields the proprietors about 4 per cent. There is a branch-canal to this town from the Grand Junction canal. The family of Brudenell Bruce takes the title of marquess from Aylesbury. Pop., in 1801, 3,186; in 1831, with Walton, 5,021. Houses 990. Acres 3,200. A. P. £9,298. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,716.

AYLESBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, Lincolnshire; 4 miles west from Great Grimsby. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, of the certified value of £10; gross income £73. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Drake, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 144. Houses 28. Acres 2,110. A. P. £2,918. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

AYLESFORD LATHE, Kent. It is bounded on the north by the Thames; on the west by the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the east by the lathe of Scray. It includes the hundreds of Hoo, Sharnwell, Toltingtrough, Chatham, and Gillingham, Wrotham, Larkfield, Littlefield, Twyford, Tunbridge, Washlingstone, Branchley and Horsemonden, Eythorne, and Maidstone. Pop., in 1831, 91,468. Houses 15,442. Area in British statute acres, 233,580.

AYLESFORD, a parish in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, west division of Kent; 3½ miles north-north-west from Maidstone. It stands at the foot of a hill near the Medway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £10; gross income £670; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church occupies the summit of an abrupt rising-ground close to the town. It contains monuments to various members of the Colepepper, Duke, Banks, Rycout, and Sedley families. A fair is held here on the 29th of June. In 1773, a school for the education of 25 poor children was endowed here by Charles Milner, with £20 per annum; there are other three daily schools, and an hospital for six poor persons, which was founded in 1617, partly on a bequest by John Sedley, and partly at the expense of Sir William Sedley. The annual income of the hospital is £135 per annum. The church-lands of this parish produce £14 per annum; other charities £8 16s. yearly. According to Bishop Tanner,—"Richard Lord Grey of Codnor founded here, about A.D. 1240, an house of Carmelite or White friars, which was granted 33° Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Wyatt, upon whose son's attainder it reverted to the crown, and was granted by Elizabeth to John Sedley." This priory has been rendered a convenient abode, and is now in possession of the family of Finch, earls of Aylesford, who take their title from this place. The North Aylesford poor-law union forms a district, comprehending 15 parishes, and 47 square miles containing a population, returned in 1831, at 12,171.

The average annual expenditure on the relief of the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,490. Expenditure in 1838, £6,789. In 455, a battle was fought here between Vortimer, and Hengist and Horsa, in which Horsa was slain. The Danes were also defeated by Alfred at Fernham in this parish, and the same invaders were repulsed here by Edmund Ironside. The northern part of the parish is ancient demesne, and under the government of a separate constable. Sir Charles Sedley, one of the dissolute courtiers of Charles I., was a native of this parish; as also was the celebrated eastern traveller, Sir Paul Rycaut. Pop., in 1801, 902; in 1831, 1,301. Houses 205. Acres 3,380. A. P. £6,835. Poor rates, in 1837, £976.—In the neighbourhood there are some remains of antiquity, the most important of which is a large cromlech called Kits-cotty-house, which stands about a mile to the north-east of the church. It has been regarded by some as the tomb of Catigern, the brother of Vortimer, and by others as that of Horsa the Saxon. Another monument of upright stones has been supposed to be that of Horsa. See articles ARTHUR'S STONE, and KIT'S-COTTY-HOUSE.

AYLESHAM. See HAILSHAM, SUSSEX.

AYLESTONE, a parish in the hunds. of Guthlaxton and Sparkenboe, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 2½ miles south by west from Leicester. It contains the townships of Aylestone and Glen-Purva, with the chapelry of Lubbesthorpe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £31 8s. 11d.; gross income £875. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Rutland. There are two small daily schools here. The Union canal passes through this parish, and joins the Soar a little to the south of the town. Pop. of the township in 1801, 440; in 1831, 528; of the parish in 1801, 649, and, including 61 in the hamlet of Lubbesthorpe, in 1831, 758. Houses 153. Acres 3,840. A. P. £3,420. Poor rates, in 1837, £265.

AYLMERTON, a parish in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-south-west from Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory united to that of Runtun, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 11s.; gross income £370. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Wyndham. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 284. Houses 61. Acres 1,460. A. P. £966. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

AYLSHAM, a market-town and parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 118 miles north-east from London, through Reepham; 12 miles north by west from Norwich; on the post-road to Cromer. It stands near the river Bure, which is navigable for boats of 13 tons hence to Yarmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17 9s. 9d.; gross income £459; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. The church is a fine building, of the 14th century, consisting of a nave, aisles, transepts, and a square tower. It contains some curious monuments. The Baptists have two churches here; the first formed in 1796, the second in 1833. There is a free school, originally founded and endowed by Robert Jannys. It is conducted on the National system, and is now chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. There are other nine daily schools here, and three Sunday schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £10 a-year. The Aylsham poor law union forms a district comprehending 46 parishes, and 106 square miles, containing a population, returned in 1831, at 19,351. The average annual expenditure on the relief of the poor of this district, during the

three years preceding the formation of the union, was £20,391. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,652. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here and at Buxton for the division of South Erpingham. Tuesday is the market-day; and fairs are held on March 23d, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and pedlery; and on October 6th for cattle. During the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III., the town was celebrated for the manufacture of linen, which was sold under the name of Aylsham web. Subsequently the manufacture of woollen articles gave employment to many of the inhabitants; but since the introduction of machinery this branch of trade has also fallen into decay. The Norwich manufacturers, however, employ weavers here. In the neighbourhood there is a spa, the water of which has been found useful in chronic disorders. The principal seat in the neighbourhood is Blickling house. See BLICKLING. Pop., in 1801, 1,667; in 1831, 2,334. Houses 484. Acres 4,250. A. P. £7,283. Poor rates, in 1837, £921.

AYLSTON. See ALLEXTON.

AYLTHORPE. See AGRILTHORPE.

AYLTON, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; 4 miles west from Ledbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 3s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £75; gross income £152. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 126. Houses 19. Acres 810. A. P. £1,316. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

AYMESTREY, or **AYLMISTREE**, a parish partly in the hund. of Stretford, and partly in that of Wigmore, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 8 miles north-west from Leominster. It comprises the townships of Conhope, Aymestrey, and Over Lye. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 14s. 2d.; gross income £253; in the patronage of the Crown. There are a charity school here, with an endowment of about £14 per annum, now in connection with the National school society, and two other daily schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £19 per annum. The river Lugg runs through this parish, and its banks here are singularly rich and beautiful. Near the village are traces of Roman and British camps. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1,006. Houses 195. Acres 7,070. A. P. £5,020. Poor rates, in 1837, £482.

AYNHO, a parish in the hund. of King's Sutton, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 6 miles west-south-west from Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £25 5s. 5d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1792. A free school here was founded by Mary Cartwright, and endowed with a rent-charge of £20 per annum. There are other three daily and two Sunday schools. Here also are almshouses for six poor persons founded in 1816 by John Baker of Oxford, with a yearly revenue of £161, which is distributed among the inmates. The other charities connected with this parish produce about £7 per annum. There was anciently an hospital here for the accommodation of travellers, founded in the reign of Henry II., afterwards granted to Magdalene college, Oxford. A charter for a weekly market and an annual fair at Michaelmas was granted in the 17th of Edward II.; but they have long ago fallen into disuse. At the east end of the village there still remain traces of the Roman vicinal road called Portway. During the time of the Commonwealth, the living of Aynho was held by Robert Wild, a Pres-

byterian minister, poet, and satirist, who was ejected from it in 1662, and retired to Oundle, where he died in 1679. Shakerley Marmion the dramatist, and Sir Ralph Winwood the statesman, were both natives of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 664. Houses 139. Acres 2,390. A. P. £5,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £307.

AYOTT (ST LAWRENCE), or **AYOTT-MAGNA**, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union of Welwyn, Hertford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Welwyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, L. Lyde, Esq. The church was rebuilt after a Grecian plan, by Revett, at the expense of Sir Lionel Lyde, in 1778. The old church, now in ruins, contains some curious monuments. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 134. Houses 22. Acres 980. A. P. £1,062. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

AYOTT (ST PETER), or **AYOTT-PARVA**, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union of Welwyn, county of Hertford; 2 miles south-west from Welwyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 8s. 6d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Hardwicke. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 271. Houses 49. Acres 1,270. A. P. £1,072. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

AYR (POINT OF), the northern extremity of the Isle of Man; in N. lat. $54^{\circ} 28'$; W. long. $4^{\circ} 23'$. There is a light-house on this point with a revolving light, bright and red alternately, which may be seen in clear weather at 15 miles distance. It was erected in 1818; height of lantern above high water, 106 feet; of building, 80 feet.

AYSGARTH, a parish and township in the wapentake of Hang-west, north riding, Yorkshire; 9 miles west from Middleham. It includes the townships of High and Low Abbotside, Askrigg, Aysgarth, Bainbridge, Bishop-Dale, Burton with Walden, Caperby, Newbiggin, Thoraby, and Thornton-Rust, with the chapelry of Hawes. Living, a discharged vicarage formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £19 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £122 11s. 10d.; gross income £143; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here. The village stands on the river Ure, near a remarkably fine waterfall, called Aysgarth force. At this place, the whole waters fall over a rugged limestone rock into a narrow channel, and form a succession of picturesque waterfalls. Immediately above them is a bridge of a single arch, span 71 feet, from which the view is very delightful. This parish is 25 miles in length, and nearly half as many in breadth. There are daily schools in all the townships. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 268; in 1831, 332. Houses 69. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,013. Poor rates, in 1837, £168. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 5,796. Houses 1,219. Acres 79,960.

AYSLEBEY. See **AISLABY**, Yorkshire.

AYSTON, a parish in the hund. of Martinsley, union of Uppingham, county of Rutland, 1 mile north

of Uppingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 7s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120 8s. 1d.; gross income £192. Patron, in 1835, G. Hudyer. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 101. Houses 23. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,161. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

AYTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Seamer, north riding, Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west from Scarborough. It is a chapelry to Seamer, to which vicarage the curacy is annexed. Great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, commuted in 1768. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 360. Houses 68. Acres 2,610. A. P. £2,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

AYTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Hutton-Bushe, wapentake of Pickering lythe, north riding, Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Scarborough. It lies on the Derwent, opposite to the township of East Ayton. Great and small tithes of this township, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, commuted in 1792. Near this are the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the family of Evers. By Lady Hewley, three-fourths of the manor were vested in trustees, to be applied to the support of dissenting ministers, and other charitable purposes. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 256. Houses 48. Acres 2,160. A. P. £1,817. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

AYTON (GREAT), a parish in the western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding, county of York; 3 miles north-east from Stokesley. It comprises the townships of Great and Little Ayton, and Nunthorpe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £14, and in the parliamentary returns at £70 10s. 10d.; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Marwood. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have chapels here. A charity school was founded here in 1704 by Michael Postgate; it has an endowment of £10 per annum for the education of eight boys belonging to the village. In this school the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, received part of his education. An agricultural school and model-farm has recently been founded by T. Richardson of Ayton-house. Other charities about £12 per annum. There are several quarries of freestone in this parish. Pop., in 1831, 12,961. Houses 263. Acres 5,740. Pop. of the township of Great Ayton, in 1801, 865; in 1831, 1,006. Houses 246. Acres 3,160. A. P. £5,020. Poor rates, in 1837, £323.

AYTON (LITTLE), a township in the above parish, north riding, county of York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east from Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 68. Houses 13. Acres 1,170. A. P. £983. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

AZERLEY, or **COZENLEY**, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Ripon; on a head-branch of the river Ure. Pop., in 1801, 521; in 1831, 701. Houses 152. Acres 3,140. A. P. £3,696. Poor rates, in 1837, £468.

B

BABCARY, a parish in the hund. of Catsaeh, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 4 miles east of Somerton; including the hamlets of Farringdon and Stert. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 18s. 6d.; gross income £343. Patron, in 1835, Uriah Messiter. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 453. Houses 91. Acres 2,450. A. P. £3,151. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

BABERGH, a hundred in Suffolk; on the south-west part of the county; divided from Essex by the river Stour; and bounded on the south by the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwestry; on the east by those of Cosford and Sampford; on the south by Essex; and on the west by the hundred of Resbridge.—Superficial area 68,380 acres. Inhabited houses, in 1831, 4,489. Pop., in 1831, 23,678.

BABINGLEY, or **BABURGHLEY**, a parish in the hund. and union of Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk; 1½ mile north of Castle-Rising; on a small stream of the same name, which flows westwards into the Wash. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Sandringham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, H. H. Henley, Esq. The first Christian church in East Anglia is stated to have been erected here. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 38. Houses 8. Acres 870. A. P. £374. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BABINGTON, a parish in the hund. and division of Kilmersdon, union of Shepton-Mallet, Somerset; 4 miles north-west of Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Jolliffe, Esq. Elizabeth Long, in 1758, bequeathed £25 per annum to this parish, for various charitable purposes. There are a boy and a female school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 206. Houses 36. Acres 600. A. P. £1,235. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BABRAHAM, anciently **BADBURHAM**, a parish in the hund. of Chilford, union of Linton, county of Cambridge, near the Gogmagog hills; 4 miles north-west of Linton; on the road to Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Ely, now in that of Sudbury, dio. of Ely; rated at £6 5s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £105; gross income £106. Patron, in 1835, H. J. Adeane. In 1723, Judith Bennet founded a school and almshouses here, the revenue of which amounts to £134 per annum. The school is attended by about 30 children, and the almshouses are inhabited by 7 poor women: £30 a-year is paid to the schoolmaster; £25 is applied in apprenticing, and £62 is laid out on the alms-people. Sir Horatio Palavicini, who collected the pope's taxes in England during the reign of Mary, and on the death of that queen, and the accession of Elizabeth, is said to have retained the money, and lived at Babraham house in this parish. Babraham had formerly a market on Mondays. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 273. Houses 53. Acres 2,350. A. P. £1,770. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

BABURGHLEY. See **BABINGLEY**.

BABWORTH, a parish in the Hatfield division of the hund. of Bassettlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 1 mile west from East Retford. It contains the hamlets of Great and Little

Mortou, Norton-Grange, and part of Ranby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £14 19s. 2d.; gross income £881. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. J. B. Simpson. The Chesterfield canal passes a little to the north of the village; a share in which, now producing about £8 per annum, was bequeathed in 1781, by Lindley Simpson, Esq., for the support of a school for poor children. There are two daily schools, at which about 70 children are educated. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 449. Houses 76. Acres 5,490. A. P. £3,584. Poor rates, in 1837, £203.

BACH, a township in the parish of St Oswald, Cheshire. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 34. Houses 2. Acres 500. A. P. £435. Poor rates, in 1837, £5.

BACHE (THE), a small river in Montgomeryshire, falling into the Dungeven.

BACHELDRE, a township in the parish of Church-Stoke, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 4½ miles north-west from Bishop's-castle, in Shropshire. It is in the manor of Cawrs, of which the earl of Powis is lord. Pop. returned with that of Weston-Madoc.

BACHYMBYD, a township in the parish of Llanynys, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 3 miles north-north-west from Ruthin; on the road to St Asaph. Near this is an ancient seat of the Salisburys, now the property of Lord Bagot. Here is a grove of unusually large chestnut-trees. Pop. returned with the parish.

BACH-YNYS, or **MACHUNIS**, a small island at the mouth of the river Llwghor, in the parish of Llanelly, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 1½ mile east from Llanelly. Near this was a monastery, founded in 513 by St Piro, who became the first abbot of it.

BACKFORD, a parish partly in the higher division of the hund. of Wirral, and partly in the lower division of the hund. of Broxton, Cheshire; 4 miles north by west from Chester. It contains the townships of Backford, Chorlton, Lea, Great Mollington, (in the hundred of Wirral,) and Conghall, or Conghall, (in the hundred of Broxton.) Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £5 0s. 5d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Chester. There are two daily schools, one of which is in connection with the National society, and has a small endowment arising out of lands in Great Mollington. The railroad from Chester to Birkenhead passes through this parish. Pop., in 1821, 450; in 1831, 487. Houses 83. Acres 4,320.—Of the township of Backford, in 1801, 138; in 1831, 165. Houses 29. Acres 800. A. P. of the township, in 1815, £1,327. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BACK WELL, or **BACHWELL**, a parish in the hund. of Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster, county of Somerset; 6 miles south-west from Bristol; and a little to the south of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It contains the hamlets of Downside, Farley, Moorside, and West-Town. The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; the former rated at £11 16s. 3d.; gross income £255. Patron, in 1835, the marquess of Bath; the latter rated at £6 19s. 9½d.; gross income £144. Patron, the rector. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed here in 1830. A fair for cattle, sheep, and colts, is held on the 1st of September. There are extensive collieries

in this parish, which employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Here is a National school which is chiefly supported by subscription, and is attended by 100 scholars; there are other three daily schools, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 1,038. Houses 178. Acres 2,750. A. P. £4,829. Poor rates, in 1837, £292.

BACKWORTH, or **BLACKWORTH**, a township in the parish of Earsdon, county of Northumberland; 5 miles north-west from North Shields. It was anciently a possession of the priory of Tynemouth, and now belongs to the Grey family, who have erected a modern mansion here. There is a daily school attended by about 60 pupils. There is a colliery here, the produce of which is known by the name of 'Northumberland Wallsend, & Earsdon Main.' It communicates with the Tyne by a railroad. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 412. Houses 70. A. P. £2,502. Poor rates, in 1837, £119.

BACONSTHORPE, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-east of Holt. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9. Patrons, in 1829, George Chad and R. Fellowes, Esquires. The charity of Thomas Newman, connected with this parish, produces £5 per annum. There is a National school here, which, in 1833, was attended by about 150 children. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 333. A. P. £1,557. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

BACOP, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north by west from Rochdale; on the road to Burnley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £113. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. The Methodists have one and the Baptists two places of worship here; the two latter churches were formed in 1720 and 1821. The inhabitants are much employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. Pop. returned with the parish.

BACTON, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 2 miles north-west of Abbey-Dore. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £104. Patron, in 1835, F. Hamp. Here is a school with a small endowment, on which four children receive instruction. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £16 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 178. Houses 32. Acres 950. A. P. £595. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BACTON, a parish on the sea-coast, in the hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-east from North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 3s. 1½d.; gross income £267; and, in 1836, in the patronage of Lord and Lady Wodehouse. A Baptist church was formed here in 1822. There are here an infant school, and two daily schools. The children of this parish are admitted to Norris' school in Witton. Bradfield's charity to the poor produces £5 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 498. Houses 102. Acres 1,730. A. P. £1,972. Poor rates, in 1837, £184.

BACTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartesmere, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles north from Stowmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury, and formerly in the dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £19 12s. 3½d.; gross income £491. Patron, in 1835, H. D. Hemsworth. There are three daily schools in the parish. The town-lands of this parish produce £85 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 758. Houses 102. Acres 2,380. A. P. £2,750. Poor rates, in 1837, £617.

BACUP. See **WHALLEY**.

BADBURHAM. See **BABRAHAM**.

BADBURY HUNDRED, formerly in the Shaston East division of the county of Dorset, now in Wimborne division. Area, 30,550 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,967.

BADBY, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 2 miles south-west from Daventry; on the road to Banbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with Newnham, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14; gross income £315. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1779. The village stands on the ascent of a hill, forming part of a sandy heath called Badby-down. There are quarries of hard blue rag-stone, and numerous springs of water in the neighbourhood. On Arbury hill there is an intrenchment enclosing an area of ten acres, supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp. Here are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with a small bequest left by Sir John Knightley in 1802; and also an endowed Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 462; in 1831, 583. Houses 124. Acres 2,370. A. P. £2,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £199.

BADDESLEY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Mansbridge, Romsey division, union of Hursley, county of Southampton; 3¼ miles east by south from Romsey. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £112. Patron, in 1835, T. Chamberlayne. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 297. Houses 52. Acres 2,570. A. P. £1,194. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

BADDESLEY (SOUTH), a hamlet in the parish of Boldre, county of Southampton; 2 miles north-east from Lymington. Here was "a preceptory of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of St John of Jerusalem, valued at £118 16s. 7d. per annum, granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, 31^o Henry VIII., and to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, 5^o Edward VI., but restored to the Hospitaliers, 4^o and 5^o Philip and Mary."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BADDESLEY-CLINTON, a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Solihull, county of Warwick; 12 miles south-east from Birmingham; on the post-road to Warwick. Living, a donative, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; gross income £27. Patroness, in 1835, Lady H. Ferrers. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the western part of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 110. Houses 22. Acres 1,140. A. P. £1,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BADDESLEY-ENSOR, a parochial chapelry in the Tamworth division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone, county of Warwick; 3 miles west-north-west from Atherstone; on the post-road to Lichfield. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £16; gross income £106. Patrons, the inhabitants of the parish of Polcsworth. There is an Independent church here, which was founded in 1800; also a Roman Catholic chapel. Here is a school with a small endowment, left by George Abbot in 1647; also four other daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 568. Houses 108. Acres 1,340. A. P. £1,494. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BADDILEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles west-south-west of Nantwich; on the Ellesmere canal.

Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £24 3s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £139 8s. 6d.; gross income £219. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart. Charities connected with this parish produce £46 yearly. In 1837, there was neither public-house nor beer-shop in this place. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 267. Houses 49. Acres 2,080. A. P. £2,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £281.

BADDINGTON, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-south-west from Nantwich; on the Liverpool junction canal. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 153. Houses 14. Acres 1,500. A. P. £1,283. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

BADDOW (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 2 miles south-east from Chelmsford; on the road to Maldon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £18 6s. 8d.; gross income £445. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Bullen. The church-land of this parish yields a yearly rent of £35 10s. Here is a free school in which 25 children are educated. The annual income amounts to £168 per annum, and the salary of the schoolmaster is £50. There are six other daily schools, and two large National schools. The other charities connected with the parish produce about £47 per annum. There are also five almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 1,445; in 1831, 1,719. Houses 337. Acres 4,030. A. P. £7,345. Poor rates, in 1837, £803.

BADDOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 2 miles north from Danbury; on a branch of the Chedmer. The living consists of a sinecure rectory, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £7 13s. 4d., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £8 2s. 2d.; the united value is stated in the parliamentary returns at £148; gross income £125. Patron, in 1835, Col. Strutt. The church contains a costly monument to the memory of Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart., who died in 1639. There is an independent church here, formed in 1670. Here is a free school for 25 children, the master of which receives a salary of £25. The children are also partly clothed out of the proceeds of the endowment. There is also a Lancasterian school in this parish, founded in 1827. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 368. Houses 75. Acres 1,420. A. P. £2,562. Poor rates, in 1837, £380.

BADGER, a parish in the franchise of Wenlock, union of Shifnal, county of Salop; 6 miles north-east from Bridgenorth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £280. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs H. Browne, who supports a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 142. Houses 27. Acres 980. A. P. £1,667. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

BADGEWORTH, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Cheltenham, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-west from Cheltenham, and 2 south of the railroad from Cheltenham to Gloucester. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the chapel of Sherdington, in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £20 11s. 3d.; gross income £299. Patron, in 1835, W. L. Lawrence. There is also a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. Charities connected with this parish produce £28 per annum. The inhabitants are entitled to send children to the free school at Churchdown. This parish lies on a small stream which flows north-westwards into the Severn. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 859. Houses 173. Acres 1,730. A. P. £4,994. Poor rates, in 1837, £331.

BADDINGTON, or BADGENDON, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 3½ miles north-west from Cirencester. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8 14s. 4½d.; gross income £215; and in the patronage of Jesus' college, Oxford. In some fields in this parish are the remains of two intrenchments, which are supposed to have been thrown up in 556, when a battle was fought here between the Britons and Cedric king of the West Saxons. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 167. Houses 36. Acres 990. A. P. £1,291. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BADGWORTH, a parish in the division of Wrington, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-west from Axbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £25 15s.; gross income £523. Patron, in 1835, Sir John Mordaunt, Bart. There are three infant schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 352. Houses 58. Acres 1,470. A. P. £2,841. Poor rates, in 1837, £257.

BADINGHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-east from Framlingham; on a branch of the Alde. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £22 16s. 8d.; gross income £602. Patron, in 1835, Robert Gorten. Charities to the poor of this parish produce £24 per annum. There are four daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 866. Houses 155. Acres 3,390. A. P. £5,252. Poor rates, in 1837, £683.

BADLESMERE, a parish in the hund. and union of Feversham, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 4 miles south-east from Feversham. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Levealand, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 2s.; gross income £418. Patron, in 1835, Lord Sondes. Fairs for linen and toys are held here on the 9th of September and the 24th of October. According to Bishop Tanner: "Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, obtained license, 13th Edward II., to found on the lands of this manor a house of regular canons. The lords of Badlesmere were potent barons in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., when the manor was forfeited by the attainder and execution of John, earl of Oxford and Baron Badlesmere; it has since been in the possession of the family of Sondes." Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 135. Houses 17. Acres 820. A. P. £810. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

BADLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 1½ mile north-west from Needham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £40. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Ashburnham. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 82. Houses 13. Acres 1,050. A. P. £1,186. Poor rates, in 1837, £183.

BADMINTON (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester, situated on the borders of Wilts; 5½ miles east by north from Chipping-Sodbury, and 12 from Bath. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the chapelry of Little Badminton annexed, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 5s. 7½d.; gross income £7. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Beaufort. The church, erected by the late duke of Beaufort in 1783, is a remarkably elegant structure, richly decorated with ornamental statuary and memorials of the Beaufort family. An almshouse for three men and three women, and a school for the children of Great and

Little Badminton and Littleton-Drew, are supported on a rent-charge of £94, given for the purpose in 1705, by Mary, duchess-dowager of Beaufort. Badminton-house, the residence of the duke of Beaufort, stands in a fine and very extensive park in this parish. It was erected in 1682 by the first duke of Beaufort. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 529. Houses 100. Acres 1,450. A. P. £2,563. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.

BADMINTON (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of Hawkesbury, county of Gloucester. This is a chapelry annexed to the above vicarage of Great Badminton. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 116. Houses 24.

BADSEY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 2 miles east by south from Evesham. It includes the hamlet of Aldington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £156. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, lay-impropriators and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1812. Here is a school with a small endowment for the teaching of poor children. The annual income of all the charities connected with this parish, is £14. In 1838, there was a silk-mill in this parish, employing 35 hands. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 463. Houses 88. Acres 1,770. A. P. £3,489. Poor rates, in 1837, £132. See **ALDINGTON**.

BADSHOT and RUNFOLD, a tything in the parish of Farnham, county of Surrey; 2 miles north-east from Farnham. The inhabitants are employed in a great measure in the culture of hops. Pop., in 1801, 1,136; in 1831, 1,173. Houses 227.

BADSHOT. See **BAGSHOT**, Surrey.

BADSWORTH, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding, county of York; 4 miles south by east from Pontefract. It comprises the townships of Upton, Badsworth, and Thorpe-Audling. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £32 5s. 10d.; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Derby. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. of the township of Thorpe-Audling in this parish, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1810. The church-estate of this parish produces a rent of £43 per annum. There are two day and Sunday schools in the township of Badsworth. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 544; in 1831, 782; of the township, in 1801, 182; in 1831, 198. Houses 144, and 35. Acres 4,320, and 1,740. A. P. £5,736, and £2,616. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

BADWELL-ASH, or LITTLE ASHFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Blackbourn, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north from Great Ashfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated in the parliamentary returns at £49 16s. 8d.; gross income £81. Patroness, in 1835, Miss R. Clough. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with this parish, produce £13 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 490. Houses 79. Acres 2,000. A. P. £2,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £336.

BAGBERE, a hamlet and tything in the parish of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, county of Dorset; 9½ miles south-west by west from Shaftsbury. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, long since desecrated. Pop. returned with the parish.

BAGBOROUGH (WSSR), a parish in the hund. and union of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, county of Somerset; 9 miles north-west from Taunton. It includes the tything of East Bagborough, and the hamlets of Stockham, Triscombe, and Westwood. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £18 10s. 10d.; gross

income £550. Patron, in 1835, J. P. L. Fenwick. There are four daily schools in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 453. Houses 71. Acres 1,900. A. P. £2,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

BAGBY, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Knowle, north riding, county of York; 3 miles south-east from Thirsk. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, of the certified value of 10s. annexed to the rectory of Kirkby-Knowle. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 289. Houses 59. Acres 1,350. A. P. £2,643. Poor rates, in 1837, £70. There is a daily school here.

BAGENDON. See **BADGINGTON**.

BAGINTON, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hund. of Knightlow, union and county of Warwick; 8¼ miles south by east from Coventry. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 1s. 8d.; gross income £375. Patron, in 1835, the incumbent, the Rev. W. D. Bromley. Here is a free school for the poor children of the parish, which is endowed with upwards of £200 per annum. The salary of the mistress is £60, and the children are clothed and supplied with books, &c. at the expense of the charity. The other charities connected with this parish produce above £12 a-year. Here stood the castle of Sir William Bagot, an adherent of Richard II., the site of which is barely to be traced. In this mansion the duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., passed the night previous to his intended combat with the duke of Norfolk. In the reign of James I. this manor came into the possession of William Bromley, Esq., one of whose descendants was Secretary Bromley, the able servant of Queen Anne. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 257. Houses 56. Acres 1,480. A. P. £2,532. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

BAGLAN, a parish in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles south by east from Neath. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Aberavon, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; of the certified value of £36, and returned in the diocesan report at £52. In the lower hamlet of Baglan there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. There is a mineral well here, with the use of which the inhabitants associate many superstitious notions. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 410. Houses 78. A. P. £1,823. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

BAGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Hormer, county of Berks; 3 miles south from Oxford; on the road to Abingdon. It was formerly a place of some importance. Pop., in 1801, 5; in 1831, 21. Houses 3. Acres 390.

BAGNALL, a chapelry in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 6 miles south-west from Leek. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Bucknall, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3. Pop., in 1811, 268; in 1831, 306. Houses 55.

BAGNIGGE-WELLS, in the parish of St Pancras, county of Middlesex; 1¼ mile north-west from St Paul's cathedral, London. Here are two springs of mineral water.

BAGNOR, a township in the parish of Speen, county of Berks; 2 miles north-west from Speenhamland; on the Kennet. Pop. returned with Speen.

BAGSHOT, a chapelry in the parish of Windlesham, county of Surrey; 10 miles south-west from Staines, and 6 from Woking common on the Southampton railway; on the great post-road to Farnham. It was formerly called Holy-Hall, and gives name to an extensive tract of heath in the neighbourhood. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of

Windleham. The church was destroyed by lightning, and rebuilt in 1676. The Baptists have a place of worship here: church formed in 1835. The village contains some good inns, and is principally indebted for its importance to its situation as a public thoroughfare. Many sheep are pastured on the heath, which also supplies the inhabitants with fuel. The mutton fed here is celebrated for its fine flavour. This was formerly an enclosed park belonging to the king of England, and was much resorted to by James I. and Charles I. to enjoy the pleasures of the chase. It was disparked during the civil war. In the neighbourhood are some handsome villas; and to the west is Bagsbot park, the residence of George IV. when prince of Wales, and afterwards of the duke of Gloucester. Pop. returned with the parish. There are penny-posts from this to Sandhurst, Blackwater, Yateley, Hawley, Farnborough, Cove, Chobham, Knaphill, Bisley, and Purbright.

BAGTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-west from Burnham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £125. Patron, in 1835, G. W. Chad. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 73. Houses 15. Acres 710. A. P. £757. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BAGULEY, a township in the parish of Bowden, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles east from Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 468. Houses 86. Acres 2,070. A. P. £3,130. Poor rates, in 1837, £198.

BAGWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Thornton, county of Leicester; 4 miles north-east from Market-Bosworth. Living, a curacy not in charge, attached to the vicarage of Thornton. Pop., (including that of Bagworth park,) in 1801, 323; in 1831, 328. Houses 64. A. P. £2,399. Poor rates, in 1837, £273. There is a daily school here endowed with £83.

BAILDON, a chapelry in the parish of Otley, west riding, county of York; 4 miles north from Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the archd. of Craven and dio. of Ripon; rated at £20 5s. 11d.; in the parliamentary returns at £113 11s.; gross income £148. Patron, the vicar of Otley. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed here in 1807; a Primitive Methodist in 1824; and a Moravian church in 1815. The town stands near the river Aire. Fairs for cattle, horses, &c. are held on the first Saturday in March and November. Pop., in 1801, 1,719; in 1831, 3,044. Houses 591. Acres 2,940. A. P. £4,724. Poor rates, in 1837, £328.

BAILEY. See **AUGHTON**.

BAILIE, a township in the parish of Bewcastle, Cumberland; 5 miles north-east from Longtown; on a small tributary of the Esk. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 454. Houses 87.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, north riding of the county of York; 1 mile south-west from Askrigg. It stands on the river Ure, over which there is a bridge of three arches. There are a Methodist chapel and a Friends' meeting-house here. Bainbridge has a free grammar-school endowed with £68 per annum. In the vicinity, on the river Bain, there are two beautiful water-falls, and a lake called Seamer-water, covering 105 acres, the favourite resort of water-fowl, and abounding in fish. On Brough-hill—a neighbouring eminence—are traces of a Roman fortification, near which a statue of the emperor Commodus was found. Pop., in 1801, 785; in 1831, 881. Houses 172. Acres 14,210. A. P. £3,915. Poor rates, in 1837, £461.

BAINTON, or **BADINGTON**, a chapelry to the

parish of Ufford, county of Northampton; 5 miles east by north from Wandsford. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Ufford. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 171. Houses 35. Acres 960. A. P. £1,493. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

BAINTON, or **BEANTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke-Lyne, county of Oxford; 2 miles north from Bicester. Pop., in 1831, 27. Houses 5.

BAINTON, a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Driffield, east riding of the county of York; 6 miles south-west from Great Driffield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £35 14s. 9d.; gross income £780; and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. All tithes of the townships of Bainton and Naswick, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1774. The petty-sessions for the division of Bainton-Beacon are held here, and at Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 358. Houses 62. Acres 2,320. A. P. £3,283. Poor rates, in 1837, £216.

BAINTON-BEACON, a division in the north-east part of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of the county of York, containing 14 parishes. Pop., in 1831, 8,528. Houses 1,614. Area in British statute acres, 56,690.

BAITHLEY. See **BALE**.

BAKEWELL, a parish in the hund. of High Peak, union of Bakewell, county of Derby. It includes the chapelries of Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmerton, Great Longstone with Holmes, Mony-Ash, Sheldon, and Taddington with Priestcliffe, the townships of Bakewell, Blackwell, Brushfield, Bunnell, Flagg, Froggatt, Harthill, Over-Haddon, Rowland, Great Rowsley with part of Aport, and part of Wardlow, and the hamlets of Calver, Curbar, Hassop, and Little Longstone. It is upwards of 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of Lichfield; rated at £40; gross income £404. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. The church is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, situated on an eminence. Its architecture is partly Saxon and partly Gothic. The interior contains several interesting ancient tombs of the Vernons and Foljambes, with recumbent figures. In the churchyard stands a very ancient cross, decorated with rude sculpture, but much mutilated. An engraving and description of it is given in the 3d vol. of 'The Antiquarian Repertory.' The tithes of Mony-Ash manor, the property of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1771. The great and small tithes of the townships of Bakewell and Over-Haddon, the property of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1806. The Bakewell poor-law union comprehends 50 parishes; the population of which was returned in 1831, at 25,879. The average expenditure on the relief of the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,392. There are mines of coal, lead, and zinc, and quarries of stone and marble, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. In 1838 there were two cotton-mills in this parish, employing 393 hands. Pop., in 1801, 9,162; in 1831, 9,503. Houses 1,844. Acres 43,020. A. P. £44,886.—In this parish stands Chatsworth-house, the celebrated seat of the duke of Devonshire, distant about 3 miles from the market-town of Bakewell. See **CHATSWORTH**.—To the south of Bakewell, at the distance of 2 miles, on the eastern side of the Wye, stands Haddon-hall, a magnificent baronial mansion of the duke of Rutland, but not now inhabited. See **HADDON-HALL**.

The market-town of Bakewell, in the above parish, is situated on the river Wye, near its confluence with

the Derwent; 153 miles north-west from London, 12 south-west from Chesterfield, and 22 north-west from Derby. It stands in a beautiful and picturesque vale between Matlock and Buxton; on a rising ground on the right bank of the Wye, about 2½ miles above its confluence with the Derwent. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the place. The Methodist church was formed in 1807. There is a free school here, founded in 1636 by Lady Grace Manners, the master of which has a salary of £50 per annum. There are other four daily schools. St John's hospital, for six aged men, was founded and endowed in 1602 by Roger and John Manners of Nether-Haddon. The income of the charity is £40 per annum. The other charities connected with the town produce a yearly revenue of £29. Bakewell is the place of nomination, and a polling-place, for a member for North Derby. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and its internal affairs are managed by a constable and other officers, who are appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The petty-sessions for the Bakewell division of the hundred of High Peak are held here on the first and third Monday in every month. A market is held here on Friday, and a cattle-market on the Mondays of every alternate week. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, the Monday after October 10th, and the Monday after November 11th. The market has lost much of its former importance. Here are branches of the Sheffield and Rotherham banking company, and of the Northern and Central bank of England. The inhabitants are partly employed in the neighbouring quarries of black and grey marble, and of petrosilex or chert, and partly in a cotton-mill erected by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The smelting of lead is also carried on to a considerable extent. The town is much resorted to by anglers on the Wye, which is well-stocked with trout and grayling. The original name of this town is derived from the Saxon Badecanwillan, of which it is a contraction and corruption. This name was given to it from the circumstance of there being a mineral well here, the waters of which were used to supply baths, which are supposed to have been in repute prior to the year 924. At this time the town or castle was founded here, on an elevated station, on the road to Chatsworth, still called the Castle-hill, by Edward the Elder; though, from remains discovered in the vicinity, it is believed that this was anciently a Roman station. At the Conquest, the manor was granted to the family of Peverell, from whom it passed to the Gernons, who sold it in the reign of Henry VII. to the Vernons, from whom it descended to its present possessors, the dukes of Rutland. The water is chalybeate; and a fine set of baths have been recently re-established by the duke of Rutland, the temperature of the water of which is 60° of Fahrenheit. There are also shower and private warm baths, with suitable accommodation. In the same establishment are a museum and news-room. Pop., in 1801, 1,412; in 1831, 1,898. Houses 385. Acres 3,380. A. P. £9,503. Poor rates, in 1837, £647.

BALA, a town in the parish of Llan-y-kil, county of Merioneth, North Wales; near the northern end of the lake of the same name; about 12 miles from the London and Holyhead road, and 184 north-west by west from London. It consists for the most part of one wide street, with a few handsome houses, two good inns, a chapel, and a market-house; and is about a mile distant from the parish church. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. Their church was formed in 1757. Bala is one of

the polling-places for the election of the member for Merionethshire; it is a borough by prescription, and has been long incorporated; it is governed by two bailiffs and a common council, and the assizes are held here and at Dolgelly alternately. Petty-sessions for the hundred of Penllyn are also held here. The market is held on Saturday, and is well-supplied; and fairs are held on May 14th, July 10th, September 11th and 22d, October 24th, and November 8th, at which there is a considerable trade in woollens, gloves, stockings, and worsted wigs. There are two provincial banks in Bala, viz. a branch of the North and South Wales bank, and a branch of the National Provincial bank of England. This is a place of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are the traces of three Roman camps which are supposed to have been used as exploratory stations. Pop., in 1821, 1,163; in 1831, included in the parish.

BALA-LAKE, also called LLYN TEGID, or PIMBLE-MERE, a lake in the county of Merioneth, 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth; forming the source of the noble river Dee, which issues from its north-east extremity. It is the largest lake in North Wales, and is well supplied with pike, eels, tench, trout, and the fish called the gwyniad, which resembles salmon. The fishery of the lake, which now belongs to the Wynnes of Wynnystay, was formerly the property of the abbey of Basingmont. On the banks of the lake are the fishing-lodges of Sir W. W. Wynn, and Sir R. C. Hoare, the learned antiquary. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is uninteresting; but the view in the distance is remarkably sublime. A Roman road passed near this lake; and on Tom-men-y-Bala and another mount in the vicinity, there are traces of ancient British forts.

BALA-SALLA, a village of about 500 inhabitants, in the parish of Castle-town, Isle of Man; about 2 miles north-north-east of Castletown, with which its population is returned; on the road to Douglas. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient abbey of St Mary of Rushen, founded in 1098 by Mac Manis, and enlarged and richly endowed by his successors in the sovereignty of Man. Olave, king of Man, in 1134, bestowed it on Furness abbey in Lancashire. Some remains of the abbey are still visible.

BALBY, a township with Hexthorp in the parish of Doncaster, west riding of the county of York; 2 miles south-west from Doncaster; on the right bank of the Don. In this, and the neighbouring village of Warmsworth, the first meetings of the Society of Friends were held by George Fox and his followers. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 420. Houses 91. Acres 1,420. A. P. £3,606. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

BALCOMBE, a parish partly in the hund. of Buttinghill, and partly in that of Strut, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; 4 miles north from Cuckfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £15 18s. 6½d.; gross income £368. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr Bethune. The London and Brighton railway passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 641. Houses 87. Acres 6,050. A. P. £2,171. Poor rates, in 1837, £416.

BALDEBSBY, a township in the parish of Top-cliff, north riding of the county of York; 6 miles north-north-east from Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 269. Houses 55. Acres 1,600. A. P. £1,853. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BALDERSTON, a chapelry in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles east-north-east from Preston. Living, a perpetual curacy; rated at £9 10s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £90. Patron, the vicar

of Blackburn. There is also an Independent place of worship in the place. Charities connected with this chapelry produce £10 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 658. Houses 105. Acres 1,710. A. P. £2,705. Poor rates, in 1837, £313.

BALDERTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 2 miles south-east from Newark. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Farndon, in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebendaries of Farndon and Stoke, and the vicar, were commuted in 1766. There is a school here for twelve boys and ten girls, with an endowment of £18 per annum, arising from a bequest made, by William Alvey in 1726. Other charities connected with the parish produce a yearly revenue of £32. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 830. Houses 190. Acres 4,050. A. P. £0,228. Poor rates, in 1837, £503.

BALDOCK, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 37 miles north by west from London, and 19 from Hertford. It stands in a valley between two hills, near the source of the river Rhea, on the great north road, at its intersection with the Roman Icknield-street. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 8s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £76 14s. 8d.; gross income £142. Patron, the Crown. The church was erected on the site of one formerly built by the Knights Templars, of which some portions still exist, and form part of the present structure. It is a spacious building, with three chancels, and "a goodly tower," containing some monuments of the Templars, a finely carved oak-screen, a very curious font, and part of the ancient rood-loft. The Society of Friends, and the Independents, have chapels here. In 1617, Mr John Wynne founded and endowed almshouses for twelve aged widows. This charity has since been augmented by various other benefactions; and the yearly revenue now amounts to £95. The charity estates for the repair of, and other expenses connected with the church, produce £153 per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce £16 a-year. Courts leet and baron are held here. The principal street of the town is wide, and contains many respectable houses. The inns are numerous and good, and, on account of the great thoroughfare, are much frequented. The neighbouring country being very favourable to the growth of barley, the inhabitants are extensively employed in malting; there is a large brewery in the town. A great quantity of straw-plait is made here and in the neighbourhood for the London market. Fairs for cheese, cattle, and household goods, are held on the 7th of March, the last Thursday in May, 5th August, 2d October, and 11th December. Thursday is the market-day, when considerable quantities of corn are sold. The name of this place is spelt Baudoc in some old writings, but has by some been supposed to have been derived from that of Balbec in Syria, and to have been given to it by the Templars. The site was granted to them in the reign of Stephen, by Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, and afterwards confirmed to them by his descendant, William. By their influence, John, and his son, Henry III., conferred on it the grant of a market and an annual fair of five days. "Here," says Lambard, "Queene Isabel, wife to Edward II. the earl of Kent his brother, and Edward (after the third of that name) his son sojourned after their arrayall, and wrote from thence their letters of request to the citizens of London for their aide against

the Spensers, which they performed accordingly, for they made open proclamation, that such as were not the queene's freindes, should depart the citey immediatly: then made they the barons, byshops, abbots, and others, to be sworne the queene's freindes, and favourers of the quarrell: and forasmuche as the byshop of Exceter either refused to doe it, or was suspected to mislike it, they strake of his head." Pop., in 1801, 1,283; in 1831, 1,704. Houses 310. Acres 200. A. P. £2,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £638.

BALDON-MARSH, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; 5½ miles south-east from Oxford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, within the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of Dorchester; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Willoughby, Bart. Six boys and six girls are educated on a foundation by Elizabeth Law, who, in 1771, bequeathed lands in Baldon-Toot for that purpose. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 318. Houses 63. Acres 570. A. P. £1,152. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

BALDON-TOOT, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-east from Oxford. Living, a vicarage not in charge; in the patronage of the rector of Baldon-Marsh. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 272. Houses 56. Acres 2,010. A. P. £1,656. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

BALDOX-FEE. See ELING.

BALDSLOW, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex, comprising 12,807 acres, and six parishes.

BALE, or **BAITHLEY**, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west by south from Holt. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Gunthorpe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 13s. 4d. See GUNTHORPE. Charities connected with this parish produce £15 per annum. There are an infant and a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 275. Houses 54. Acres 710. A. P. £980. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.

BALK, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Knowle, north riding of the county of York; 4½ miles north-east from Thirsk. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 72. Houses 13. Acres 780. A. P. £1,034. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BALKHOLME, a township in the parish of Howden, east riding of the county of York; 3 miles east from Howden, and 1 south of the Selby and Hull railroad. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 117. Houses 24. Acres 550.

BALLAUGH, a parish and village in the Isle of Man; 7 miles south-west from Ramsay, on the road to Peel. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Man; gross income £276. Patron, the Crown. Pop., in 1821, 1,467; in 1831, 1,411. Houses 279. A small stream, descending from Snawfell, flows north-west past this village, which is scattered over an extent of nearly 2 miles.

BALLESDON. See KINTSBURY.

BALLIDON, a chapelry in the parish of Bradborne, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north-east from Ashborne, on the road to Winster. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bradborne, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £12. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 108. Houses 16. A. P. £2,382. Poor rates, in 1837, £117. The children of this chapelry attend the schools at Bradborne or Paswick.

BALLINGDON, a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Hinckford, county of Essex; ¼ mile south-west from Sudbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, but there is no church, and the church of the ancient

parish of Brundon or Berington, is in ruins. "Balingdon, otherwise Balidon, hath had the credit of being set down in the maps as a distinct parish, whereas Brundon, that is really one, hath been generally forgotten. According to the accounts we have, there are two manors here, viz. 1st, Balingdon-above-Bridge, that hath only a court-baron, for the king is lord of the leet, that extends into part of Bulmer, Brundon, and Middleton. 2d, Balingdon-below-Bridge, having both a court-leet and a court-baron. There is reason to believe, that this district was part of the manor of Brundon, which in the earliest times belonged to the family of Limesi. The inhabitants of this village resort for divine service to the church of All Saints in Sudbury. That church, with the chapel of Berindune or Beledon, was appropriated to the abbey of St Albans, for the use of their kitchen."—*Morant's Essex*. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 283. Houses 179. Acres 730. A. P. £1,547. Poor rates, in 1837, £461.

BALLINGHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Hereford; bounded on three sides by the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £12, in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £165. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Stanhope. There is a day-school here. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 147. Houses 33. Acres 950. A. P. £958. Poor rates, in 1837, £100.

BALNE, a township in the parish of Snaith, west riding of the county of York; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Snaith. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 343. Houses 58. Acres 2,870. A. P. £2,638. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BALSALL, BALSHALL, or TEMPLE-BALSALL, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, county of Warwick; 10 miles north-north-west from Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £50, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. Patrons, in 1835, the governors of the Balsall hospital. The chapel originally belonged to the Knights Templars, and was built about the middle of the twelfth century. The east and west ends have lofty windows with fine pointed arches, extending from the roof nearly to the ground, and there are also three noble windows on the sides. The heads of the windows are adorned with beautiful tracery, and all dissimilar. Near the church are the remains of the ancient hall of the Templars. "This manor," says Tanner, "was given to the Knights Templars, in the reign of Stephen, and became a commandery or preceptory of that order. It belonged afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers, though it doth not appear that any of them resided here; and, as part of their possessions, was granted, 7° Edward VI., to John, earl of Warwick, and 8° Elizabeth, to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester." In 1670, the manor of Temple-Balsall was bequeathed by lady Katherine Leveson, of Trentham, in the county of Stafford, to twelve trustees, for the erection and endowment of an hospital in the parish of Balsall, directing that £8 per annum should be given to each of twenty poor women, and £20 per annum to a minister, for reading prayers to them, and teaching twenty poor boys of the same parish. In the reign of Queen Anne an act was passed for the better management of this hospital, when it was incorporated under the name of "The Hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson," and the government was vested in eleven trustees, who were empowered to

enlarge the buildings and increase the number of alms-women. The revenue of this charity now amounts to about £1,745 per annum; the number of alms-women has been increased to thirty, and the establishment consists of a master, assistant-master, an apothecary, a matron, and a nurse. The master, in addition to his salary of £70, receives from the funds of the hospital £50 per annum, as perpetual curate of Balsall. An annuity of £50 is also paid to the vicar of Long Itchington. The hospital buildings are extensive and substantial, forming a square, and healthfully situated on the edge of an extensive green. The other charities connected with this parish produce £14 per annum. There are six other daily schools in this chapelry. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 1,038. Houses 218. A. P. £6,283. Poor rates, in 1837, £278.

BALSCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Wroxton, county of Oxford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north from Banbury. Here is a chapel to the vicarage of Wroxton. Pop., in 1831, 213. Houses 42. Acres 550.

BALSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Radfield, union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 9 miles south-south-east from Cambridge, near the Roman way. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Ely, now in that of Sudbury, dio. of Ely; rated at £39 16s. 8d.; gross income £1,170. Patrons, the governors of the Charter-house. Great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1801. There are an infant and five daily schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce £49 per annum. On the summit of the Gogmagog hills, which are partly in this parish, there are traces of a circular camp called Vandlebury, with a lofty vallum and ditch. It appears to have been occupied by the Romans, but was probably of British origin. This village is said to have been the birth-place of Hugh de Bottesham, founder of Peterhouse college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 542; in 1831, 1,074. Houses 218. Acres 4,402. A. P. £5,128. Poor rates, in 1837, £736.

BALTONSBOROUGH, or BALTONSBURY, a parish in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-east from Glastonbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Butleigh, in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells, of the certified value of £27 9s. 8d. Patronage with the vicarage of Butleigh. There are five daily schools here. The proposed line of the Glastonbury and Bruton railway passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 675. Houses 124. Acres 2,700. A. P. £6,226. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BAMBER-BRIDGE, a village in the township of Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire; 3 miles south-south-east of Preston.

BAMBROUGH, or BAMBOROUGH, a ward and parish in the county of Northumberland. The ward is bounded on the north by Islandshire, on the west by Glendale and Coquetdale wards, on the south by the Ayn, and on the east by the German ocean. It is about 17 miles in length, and 8 miles in breadth, and consists principally of arable ground. It contains seven parishes. Pop., in 1831, 10,842. Houses 2,107. Area in British statute acres 69,650. The parish of Bambrough comprises the chapelries of Beadnell and Lucker, and the townships of Adderstone, Bambrough, Bambrough-Castle, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Elford, Fleatham, Glororum, Hoppen, Mouson, Newham, Newstead, Outchester, Ratchwood, Shoston, Spindlestone, North Sunderland, Swinhoe, Tuggal, Warrenton, and Warnford. It is in the poor law union of Belford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated in the parliamentary re-

turns at £109 18s. 9d.; gross income £121. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Lord Crewe. The church-estate of this parish is £100 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 2,935; in 1831, 3,949. Houses 773. Acres 25,100. A. P. £30,356.—The village of Bambrough is situated on the sea-coast, 5 miles east by north from Belford. This was anciently a royal borough and a market-town, and in the 23d of Edward I. returned two members to parliament. It was originally called Bebbanburg, and gave name to an extensive district called Bambroughshire, possessed of certain privileges now obsolete. "King Henry I. having given the churches of St Oswald and St Aidan here, with their chapels, to the priory of Nosthell in Yorkshire, some regular canons of the order of St Augustine were settled here as a cell to that religious house, who were endowed, 26^o Henry VIII., with £124 15s. 7d. per annum. Here were also a college, an hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and a house of Black friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 417. Houses 97. A. P. £295. Poor rates, in 1837, £168.

BAMBROUGH-CASTLE, a township in the above parish and ward of Bambrough; 5 miles east of Belford. The name is derived from its vicinity to the celebrated castle of Bambrough, which stands on a high and rugged triangular rock of basalt, projecting into the sea, and accessible only from the south-east side. It rises 150 feet above the water-mark. It taketh, says Lambard, "the name of Queene Bebban who builded it, as sayethe Beda. Which reporteth further, that the handes of Kinge Oswald weare kept in a church theare, which in reward of his pitie toward the poore, to whom he opened the same most liberally, wear for ever preserved unwithered, accordinge as Aidan the bishop had before told hym. But Henry Huntington saythe, that Ida the first kinge of Northumberland built it, enclosed it first with a hedge, and then with a wall, about the yeare 554. Eadfride, nephew and successor to Ceolwlf, which lyved in Beda his tyme, imprisoned within this castle Cynewife the bishop of Lindisf. bycause he suffered Offa a nobleman to be plucked from his church, and to be slayne. It was much defaced by Anlaf and Sueny the Danes, under King Aedelred 991. In tyme of William Rufus, Earle Robert of Northumberland fled to this castle, William followed, and besieged it so straidly, that he constreyned him to flight, wherin he toke him, and bycause he found the castle impregnable, he built a castle of wood over against it, which he called then a *malvesine*, 'malus vicinus,' and in thend caused the defendantes to render it, 1094. Howsoever the Scot came to it, I find, in Mat. Paris, that by composition betwene King Henry II. and hym, he delyvered Henry this towne amongst other, and Henry delivered to him the earldome of Huntingdon 1157. Edw. II. to satisfie his nobles, comitted Peter Gaveston to this castle, but they ceased not tyll they had slayne him." During the wars between Stephen and the princess Matilda, and between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, it was often taken and retaken; and in the reign of Henry VII., it had become considerably dilapidated. The castle and manor were granted in the reign of James I. to John Foster, Esq. The following subsequent account of it is quoted from Pennant, who visited it in 1777: "This castle and the manor belonging to it, was once the property of the Fosters; but, on the forfeiture of Thomas Foster, Esq., in 1715, for having joined the Pretender, it was purchased by his uncle Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and, with other considerable estates, left vested in trustees, to be applied to unconfin'd charitable uses. Three of these trustees are a ma-

jority; one of them makes the place his residence, and blesses the coast by his judicious and humane application of the prelate's generous bequest. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great Norman square tower; the part reserved for himself and his family is a large hall and a few smaller apartments; but the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for purposes which make the heart to glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample granary; from whence corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even in the dearest time, at the rate of 4s. a bushel; and the distressed for many miles around, often experience the convenience of this benefaction. Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast, for above eight miles, the length of the manor, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. Many poor wretches are often found on the shore in a state of insensibility, but by timely relief, are soon brought to themselves. It often happens that ships strike on the rocks in such a manner as to be capable of relief, in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled: for that purpose a cannon is fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and three times if in such a place. By these signals the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to, and by this means, frequently preserve not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation. In a word, all the schemes of this trustee have a humane and useful tendency." From the top of the tower, signals are made to the fishermen of Holy Island, when any vessel is discovered in distress, for they are enabled to put off boats from the island when those from the land could not pass through the surf. In the castle there are also an infirmary and dispensary, with a resident surgeon. The library contains an extensive collection of theological books, and a curious assemblage of tracts and pamphlets. It was founded by Lord Crewe's trustees, in 1778, and is open to every respectable householder within 20 miles of Bambrough, and every clergyman of whatever denomination. Here are also two schools on the system of Dr Bell, supported on funds arising out of the Crewe estates, wherein between 160 and 180 children of both sexes are educated, of whom 30 girls are clothed and lodged in the castle, till they are fit for service. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 61. Houses 8. Poor rates, in 1837, £21.

BAMBURGH. See BAUMBER.

BAMFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Hathersage, county of Derby; 4 miles north by west of Castleton; on a head-branch of the Derwent. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 238. Houses 46. A. P. £848. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

BAMFORD, or **BAMFFORD**, a township in the parish of Middleton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles west from Rochdale. The Independents have a chapel here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton-factories. Pop. with Birtle.

BAMPTON HUNDRED, in Oxfordshire, is bounded by Chadlington hundred on the north; Wootton hundred on the east; Berkshire on the south; and Gloucestershire on the west. Area, 42,070 acres. Pop., in 1831, 14,710. Houses 2,905.

BAMPTON HUNDRED, in Collumpton division, Devonshire, has an area of 29,430 acres. Population, in 1831, 7,000.

BAMPTON, or **BATHAMPTON**, a market-town

and parish in the hund. of the same name, county of Devon; 161 miles west by south from London, and 6 miles north from Tiverton. It contains the hamlets of Petton and Shillingford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21 11s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £95; gross income £136. Patron, in 1835, C. Chichester. The church is a spacious structure, in which several of the Bouchiers, earls of Bath, are interred. Divine service is performed once a month in a chapel at Petton, 4 miles distant from the village. The Baptists have a chapel here. Their church formed in 1690. Charities connected with the parish produce £11 10s. yearly. There are five daily and two boarding schools. Bampton is supposed to have been the Beamdone of the ancient chroniclers, where, in 614, the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cyneghious, king of the West Saxons. The name is said to be a corruption of Batherniton, or Bathrumpton, from its proximity to the river Bathern, which rises on the skirts of Somersetshire, and flows south-westwards into the Exe, about a mile below the town. The town stands in a vale; the houses are built of stone and irregularly scattered over a space of about half a mile. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serge. There is also a pottery in the town. Markets were formerly held on Wednesday and Saturday, but that on Wednesday has fallen into disuse. Fairs for cattle are held on Whit-Tuesday, the last Thursday in October, for cattle, and the last Wednesday in November. The sheep fed in the neighbourhood are of a large size and of an uncommonly fine quality; they are sold in great numbers at the annual fairs. The town was formerly a borough and sent two members to parliament. It now votes in the election of a county-member for North Devon. It is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here, and at Cullumpton, Tiverton, Hemyock, and Culmstock, and is governed by two port-reeves, two constables, and inferior officers, who are chosen by the inhabitants. Near the town there is a chalybeate spring of some celebrity. The site of an ancient castle can still be traced; it was erected in 1336 by a member of the family of Cogan. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read lectures on the works of Aristotle in Cambridge, and died in 1391, was a native of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,364; in 1831, 1,961. Houses 368. Acres 8,130. A. P. £7,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,265.

BAMPTON WITH WEALD, formerly called **BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH**, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 6 miles north-east of Farringdon in Berkshire. It comprises the market-town of Bampton, the chapelry of Shifford, and the hamlets of Aston with Cote, Chimney, and part of Bright-Hampton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, divided into three mediocres, each of which is valued at £10 0s. 10d.; gross income of the 1st portion, to which the curacy of Shifford is annexed, £490; of the 2d, £464; of the 3d, £444. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church is a large and handsome cruciform structure, having a fine peal of six bells. Not far from the church are the traces of a castle supposed to have been built by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1321. Great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, clerical rector, lay-impropriator, and vicar, commuted in 1812. The church-lands of this parish produce a yearly rent of £26 2s. The parish possesses five daily, three Sunday, and two boarding-schools, besides a day and Sunday National school, and a free grammar-school, founded and endowed with £300 by Mr Robert Veysey of Chim-

ney, in 1635. The endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions, now yields above £50 per annum. The National school, in which about 170 children are educated, has an income of £45 per annum, derived partly from endowment and partly from subscriptions. Other charities connected with this parish produce an annual revenue of £115. Pop., in 1801, 1,787; in 1831, 2,514. Houses 623. Acres 8,750. A. P. £14,219.—The market-town of Bampton is situated on a stream which, flowing south-east, discharges itself into the Isis; 71 miles north-west from London, and 6 south-west from Witney. This was called by the Saxons Beamtune, and was a place of some importance in Saxon times: in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was annexed to the diocese of Exeter by Leofric, chaplain to that monarch, and first bishop of the see. At the Conquest it was considered of importance, and assessed highly for its market, which was "famous for the abundance of fellmongers' wares, as jackets, gloves, breeches, stockings, &c. which were brought hither from Witney, and sold here into Berkshire, Wilts, and Dorsetshire; no town in England having the like trade for these sort of wares." The market-day is Wednesday, but it has almost fallen into disuse. Fairs for horses and toys are held on the 26th of May and 26th of August. The inhabitants are now chiefly engaged in agriculture. Phillips, the author of the 'Splendid Shilling,' &c. was born here in 1676. Pop. with Weald, in 1801, 1,003; in 1831, 1,605. Houses 331. Acres 4,970. A. P. £7,661. Poor rates, in 1837, £577.

BAMPTON, a parish and township in West ward, county of Westmoreland; 4 miles north-west from Shap. It lies along the river Lowther, and stretches south-eastwards to the lake called Haweswater. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £7 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £107; gross income £101. Patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1726. There is a free grammar-school here, which was founded in 1627, and endowed with the sum of £500, collected by Thomas Sutton, D. D., a native of this parish, in London, and other places. This school, the master of which conducts a Sunday school also, is free for all children of the parish, and the yearly revenue is about £70. Here were educated Dr John Mill, celebrated for his edition of the New Testament, and Dr Edmund Gibson, bishop of London, who rebuilt the school-house. There is a parochial library with a fund for its support. There is also a small library for the use of the vicar of this parish, founded and endowed by Jonathan Tinslar about the middle of last century. At Roughill, in this parish, there is a school which was founded by Edmund Noble in 1662, and endowed with £9 5s. per annum. At Measand there is also a school, founded in 1723 by Richard Wright, and endowed with lands which now yield £50 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 636. Houses 107. Acres 10,390. A. P. £4,237. Poor rates, in 1837, £377.

BAMPTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in the above parish.

BAMPTON (KIRK), a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Carlisle. It comprises the townships of Kirk-Bampton, Little Bampton, and Oughterby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £14 17s. 10d.; gross income £100. Patrons, in 1835, the earl of Lonsdale, and Sir W. Brisco. This parish possesses two daily schools, in which 92 scholars are taught, and a Sunday school. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 456; of the township, 149; in 1831, 523, and 192. Houses 99, and 37. Acres 3,580. A. P. £3,026. Poor rates, in 1837, £227.

BAMPTON (LITTLE), a township in the above parish of Kirk-Bampton; 5 miles north by east from Wigton. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 213. Houses 39.

BANBURY, a hundred in the northern part of the county of Oxford, bounded on the north and east by Northamptonshire; on the south and west by the hundred of Bloxham and by Warwickshire. Two portions of this hundred, in one of which is situated the town of Charlbury, and in another that of Shutford, are separated from the rest. Pop., in 1831, 11,449. Houses 2,314. Area in British statute acres, 21,230.

BANBURY, a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the hundred and union of Banbury, Oxfordshire; 69 miles north-west from London; 12 north-east from Chipping-Norton; and 18 north-west from Bicester; on the great post-road from Aylesbury to Southam. The parish comprises the borough-town of Banbury, and the hamlet of Naithrop. The living of Banbury is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £22 0s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. The church was erected at an immense expense, under an act of parliament obtained in 1790, and is a spacious structure, in imitation of St Paul's. The Society of Friends, Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1810; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1804. The Catholic church is a fine building, in the Gothic style. There was formerly a free grammar-school here, which has, however, been abandoned: it was held in high estimation, and the statutes of St Paul's school, London, are said to have been drawn up on the model of those of the school of Banbury. In 1705, a blue-coat school was established by subscription, and endowed by various benefactors with property to the amount of £75 per annum. It has been incorporated with a National school, established here in 1817, and contains 217 pupils. There are also three daily, three day and boarding, and two Sunday schools, one of which is supported by the proceeds of a legacy of £295, 3 per cent. consols, left by Sir John Knightley in 1802. There is an unwendowed almshouse for twelve poor persons, eight of whom participate in a fund called the widow's groats. The house was rebuilt by Francis, Lord North, and Guildford. The rents which are appropriated to the repair of bridges and highways in this parish, amount yearly to £69 13s. Other charities connected with the parish produce £119 per annum. "According to Speed," says Tanner, "here was in this town a college dedicated to St Mary, and endowed with £48 6s. per annum. Dugdale mentions a guild of that valuation, and perhaps there were no other than the chantry priests belonging to that guild. In, or near this town, was an hospital in the reign of King John, dedicated to St John, consisting of a prior or master, and several leprous brethren and sisters. It had revenues, 26^o Henry VIII., valued at £15 1s. 10d. The mastership was in the gift of the bishop of Lincoln."

The town of Banbury stands on the small river Charwell; though of a cheerful aspect, it possesses no claims to distinction in point of elegant buildings. It has been considerably improved under an act of parliament, passed in the 6^o George IV. Within the last few years the causeways have been well-paved by the commissioners, and the carriage-road repaired and put into excellent order: the drainage also has been greatly improved, and the town lighted with gas. Banbury received a charter of incorporation from Mary I.; a second charter was granted by James I.,

which was afterwards confirmed in all material points by George I. in 1718. The corporate body consisted of a mayor, twelve aldermen, six capital burgesses, and thirty assistants. The style of the corporate body under the municipal reform act, is the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Banbury in the county of Oxford. Petty-sessions for the hundreds of Bloxham and Banbury are held here, and a general session once every six months. A court of record for the recovery of debts under 40s., which was formerly held by the corporation, had been discontinued, but was recently revived; the practice and machinery of the court were carefully and judiciously arranged by Mr Sergeant Talfourd, at that time deputy-recorder of Banbury. The income of the burgh, in 1837, was £908; of which £145 arose from rents, quit-rents, &c.; and £767 from burgh-rates. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Mary. One member is returned to parliament by the parish of Banbury. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 371. The influence of the marquess of Bute formerly predominated here. The town is in a flourishing and improving state. The manufactories of this place, principally the making of horse-girths and plush, have declined; but its numerous fairs and large weekly markets attract a considerable amount of trade. The retail shops are numerous and respectable; the population is increasing, and the proximity of the Birmingham and Oxford canal brings an extensive carrying trade. The nett income of the corporation, in 1835, was about £125 per annum. For cheese of a superior quality, and for an article of pastry called 'Banbury cakes,' Banbury has long been famous. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday after January 18th, for cattle, horses, and sheep; first Thursday in Lent, for cattle, horses, sheep, and fish; second Thursday before Easter for cattle and sheep; Holy Thursday; Thursday and Friday in Trinity week; August 13th, for horses, cows, and sheep; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, for hogs, cheese, and hiring servants; October 30th, and second Thursday before Christmas, for cheese, hops, and cattle. "In these northern parts of Oxfordshire about Banbury," say the editors of the old 'Magna Britannia,' "it has long been a custom, at set times of the year, for young people to meet in the market-place here, to be hired as servants, which meeting at this place they call the Mop. The men-servants sort themselves, and carry their badges, according as they are qualified; the carters standing in one place with their whips, the shepherds in another with their crooks, &c. but the maids stand all promiscuously." There is a branch of the Leamington and Warwick banking company here.

The name Banbury is a contraction of the ancient Saxon name, Banesberig; and from the circumstance of a number of Roman coins, an altar, and other antiquities, having been discovered here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station. Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, erected a castle here about the year 1125, which continued to be an episcopal residence till the reign of Edward VI. It is described by Leland to have contained "a terrible prison for convict men:" at present only a fragment of one of the walls remains. During the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, a conflict took place in 1469, near Edgecote, about 3 miles distant, between the forces of the earl of Warwick, and those under the earl of Pembroke and Lord Stafford, who had possession of the town. In this battle Pembroke and his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, were taken and beheaded; and the capture of Edward IV. himself followed a few days after. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, the

inhabitants of Banbury—who were almost universally puritans—took part with the latter, in whose cause the castle was garrisoned. It was taken by the royalists after the battle of Edgehill, when Sir William Compton held it during thirteen weeks against Colonel Fiennes, the parliamentary officer, till relieved by the duke of Newcastle. For ten weeks it was afterwards besieged by Colonel Whalley, and surrendered on honourable terms, when the king joined the Scottish army.—Banbury formerly gave the title of Earl to the Knollys family, a claim to the succession of which has recently been advanced, but without success.—Pop. of the town, in 1801, 2,755; in 1831, 3,787; of the parish, in 1801, 3,810; in 1831, 5,906. Houses 702, and 1,148. Acres 3,150. A. P. £15,547. The Banbury poor-law union comprehends 51 parishes, embracing an area of 127 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 26,859. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £26,556. Expenditure, in 1838, £12,918. Poor rates of the borough, in 1837, £2,435.—Near the town are several mineral wells, and the pyrites aureus, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found here in digging wells.—In the vicinity are Wroxton abbey, one of the seats of the marquess of Bute; Broughton castle, the property of Lord Say and Sele; and Wykham-park.

BANGOR, a city and parish in the hund. of Uwch-gorfael, union of Bangor and Beaumaris, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 28½ miles north-west by west from London, 9 north-east from Carnarvon, and 4 east from Beaumaris. It stands at the foot of a steep rock, in a narrow and fertile vale, near the northern entrance of the Menai strait, and the mouth of the river Ogwen.—The diocese comprehends the island of Anglesea, the county of Carnarvon, with the exception of four parishes, fourteen parishes in the county of Denbigh, and seven in that of Montgomery. By an order in council, gazetted in October, 1838, the sees of St Asaph and Bangor will be united on the next vacancy in either. There are three archdeacons; Anglesea, Bangor, and Merioneth, of which the two former are generally held in *commendam* by the bishop. In the 26th Henry VIII., the revenues of this see were rated at £151 8s., or £131 16s. 4d. clear, per annum; the average gross yearly income of the see of Bangor, in 1831, was £6,560; the nett income, £4,464. The members of the chapter, and other functionaries attached to the cathedral, are the bishop, dean, archdeacon, treasurer, and two prebendaries, with endowments; a preceptor, chancellor, and three canons, unendowed; two vicars choral, an organist, lay-clerks, and choristers, with inferior officers. There are no revenues belonging to the chapter as a corporate body; but the average gross yearly revenues of the deaneries, prebends, and other ecclesiastical preferments, amounted separately, in 1831, to £3,353. The cathedral was founded by St Daniel in 525, and afterwards dedicated to him. This building was frequently destroyed and rebuilt during the early and troublous periods of English history. During the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh, in 1247, it suffered considerable dilapidation, and in 1402 it was burned down in the war succeeding the revolt of Owen Glendower. The choir of the present cathedral was erected in 1496, at the expence of Bishop Deane or Deny, and the tower and nave were added in 1532, by Bishop Skiffington. Bishop Bulkeley, the occupant of the see in 1647, alienated a large part of the lands belonging to the see, and actually sold the bells of the cathedral. At present the building is in a state of the

most complete repair. The choir is used only for the cathedral service; the service is read in the Welsh tongue in one of the transepts, and the nave is fitted up as a parish-church. Its dimensions are as follows: length 214 feet; length of the nave 141 feet; of the cross aisles 96 feet; of the side aisles 60 feet; height of the tower 60 feet. In an arched recess in the wall, stands the tomb of Prince Owen Gryffyd, who was interred here in 1169. The bishop is lord of the manors of Bangor and Vaynol, and has the immediate jurisdiction of the city.—Living, a vicarage, not in charge, with the curacy of Pentir; gross income £1,006. Patron, the bishop. The tithes are appropriated to the church of Bangor. The Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The Calvinistic Methodist church was formed in 1800. There is a Central National school here. There is also a free school, which was founded in 1557 by Dr Jeffrey Glynn, brother of Bishop Glynn; the total annual income of the school amounted, in 1832, to £560. There are five other daily schools in the parish, one of which is supported by an endowment of the late Dr Williams, and four Sunday schools. Here also are alms-houses founded by Bishop Rowlands in 1616; they are occupied by six poor old single men, each of whom is allowed seven shillings a-week for his maintenance. The total annual income of this charity amounts to £215. The other charities connected with the parish produce about £25 per annum. There is a dispensary in the city.

Bangor consists chiefly of one narrow street, almost a mile in length. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the deanery-house, the free school, market-house, assembly-rooms, and three good inns. From its proximity to the sea, Bangor has become a favourite bathing-place; and the number of visitors has been greatly increased since the construction of the Menai bridge, which, it is said, is visited by upwards of 50,000 persons annually. For the reception of lodgers during the summer-season, many houses and several good inns have been fitted up in a commodious manner; numerous neat villas have also been erected in the vicinity. About 36 years ago there were only 93 houses in Bangor; since that period upwards of 800 have been built. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Bangor presents many attractions, and the views of Beaumaris bay and the Carnarvon mountains, from Garth point, the promenade of the inhabitants, are of the most picturesque, bold, and sublime character. Steam-boats ply between Liverpool and Bangor during nine months of the year. Petty-sessions are held here for the Bangor division of the county. It has been proposed to establish assizes for the surrounding counties here: should this be carried into effect, Bangor will become the capital of North Wales. The market-day is Friday, and fairs are held on April 5, June 25, September 16, and October 28. The Northern and Central bank of England, and the North and South Wales bank have branches here. The principal trade consists in the export of slate, which are raised in the quarries of Llandegai, 6 miles distant from the town, and conveyed on a rail way to Port Penrhyn. There is a good fishery near Garth ferry, in the straits of Menai. Pop., in 1801, 1,770; in 1831, 4,751. Houses 1,171. A. P. £3,270. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,601. The Bangor and Beaumaris poor-law union comprehends 21 parishes, containing a population returned, in 1831, at 19,972.

The name of Bangor signifies either 'High Choir,' or 'White Choir;' and to distinguish it from Bangor-is-y-coed, or 'Bangor-below-the-wood,' in Flintshire, the city has been called Bangor-Fawr, or

'Bangor the Great.' It was formerly defended by a strong castle, erected in the reign of William Rufus, by Hugh, earl of Chester, the traces of which still remain. The settlement, which is probably coeval with the see, is supposed to owe its origin to St Deiniol, or Daniel, who founded a college here, of which, in 525, he became abbot.

In the neighbourhood of Bangor is the residence of G. H. D. Pennant, Esq., who succeeded to the estates of the late Lady Penrhyn, a superb castle in the Saxon style of architecture, built on the site of the palace of Roderic, who, in 720, was one of the princes of Wales. The design is by Mr Wotton, and the expense is said to have exceeded £100,000.—At a place called Ty-côch, about 2 miles from Bangor, there was found in 1806, a grit stone, 16 inches in length, bearing an inscription in honour of Antoninus Pius.

BANGOR, a parish in the hund. of Troedryaur, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Cardigan. Living, a rectory with that of Henllan annexed, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St Davids; gross income £177. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of St Davids. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 210. Houses 42. A. P. £1,024. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

BANGOR-MONACHORUM, or **BANGOR-IB-Y-COEN**, a parish, partly in the hundred of Maylor, county of Flint, and partly in the hundred of Bromfield, union of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles north from Ellesmere. It contains the townships of Bangor, in Flint and Eytton; Pickhill, Royton, and Lesswick in Denbigh. The village lies on the river Dee, in an open and fertile country. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Overton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £30 6s. 2d.; gross income £1,200. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Westminster. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum. Richard of Cirencester calls this place Banchorium Statio, and it is remarkable for a monastery which formerly stood here, of which, however, no traces now remain. This is said to have been one of the largest and most ancient monasteries in Britain, and to have been founded by Lucius, son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain, previous to the year 180. A famous college certainly did exist here at the coming of St Augustine. "Theare weare in it," says Lambard, "2100 monkes, which Galfride calleth 'gregem domini,' and sayth, 'quod rectum ordinem tenebant,' and yet Beda confesseth that they al lyved of the labour of their handes. Upon refusal to accept Augustine for their archebysshop (as appeareth before under the title of Augustine's Oke) Ethelbert excyted King Ethelfride against theym, which gatheringe together a great army at Chester, came towards theim, who (why the comon soulidours prepared to encontre Ethelfride) kneled downe not farr of, and prayed. When Ethelfride saw theym, he demaunded what they did, it was answered, that they prayed for success in battayl. Nay, then, said Ethelfride, set on theym first, for they fight against us no less then the rest, though they want weapons, in so muche as they pray against us. And so he slew 1200 of theym, and scattered the rest." The Welsh pretty generally attribute this massacre to the influence of Augustine. In a memorial presented by the Welsh clergy to Sir Robert Peel, in 1835, praying for the appointment of natives of the country to the Welsh sees, it is stated that the ancient Britons, now represented by the Welsh, received the gospel and embraced Christianity in the days of the apostles, and had a regularly established episcopal church long before the arrival and settlement of the Saxons in England. "For it is an historical fact, that three British or Welsh bishops were pre-

sent at the council of Arles, in France, in the year 314, whose names are subscribed to the acts of that council. Several Welsh bishops subsequently attended the famous council of Nice, in the year 325 of Sardica, in 349; and of Ariminum, in 359. The Saxons arrived in England in 449, of which they dispossessed the natives, and succeeded in driving them, before the close of the 6th century, beyond the Severn and the Dee, which formed at that time the eastern and northern boundaries of Cambria. Augustine, the monk, arrived from Rome to preach the corrupt faith of that apostate church to the Saxons in England in the year 597, and was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury in 599. In the year 602 he attempted to persuade the Welsh bishops to accept him for their archbishop, with a view to reduce the Welsh church under his own jurisdiction, and unite it to the church of Rome. The Welsh bishops and clergy in convocation refused submission on two grounds: that he taught doctrines and customs which to them were new, and which they believed to be unscriptural; and that they were already subject to a metropolitan of their own, the archbishop of Caerleon. This refusal on the part of the Welsh bishops and clergy called forth a threat from Augustine, which was carried into effect not many years after in the massacre of the Welsh clergy at Bangor—an event which filled the minds of the Welsh with such abhorrence of the Roman Catholic religion, that an union between the Welsh church, which retained its primitive purity, and the Saxon, which was so full of the spirit and corruptions of popery, became from that moment hopeless and impracticable. Upon this followed a succession of unprovoked wars against Wales, which were carried on for the space of 400 years by the Saxon kings, at the instigation of the priests, for the purpose of subjugating by force that church, which, shielded by its lofty mountains, still maintained its independence, and formed a stubborn exception to the universal dominion of the pope." William of Malmesbury, describing this place shortly after the Conquest, says that the ruins of many churches and of extensive buildings then remained, but these and the city have long ago disappeared. Pop., in 1801, 1,201,—of the township, 560; in 1831, 1,389, and 648. Houses 269, and 130. A. P. £13,351, and £4,517. Poor rates, in 1837, £335.

BANHAM, a parish in the hund., and union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-east of Kenninghale. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 3s. 6d.; gross income £800. Patron, the Crown. A fair is held here on the 22d of June, for horses and toys. There is a school here with a small endowment; and three other daily schools. The rent of the townlands in this parish amounts to £68 per annum. The fuel allotment is £62 a-year; and the other charities connected with the parish produce £11 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,015; in 1831, 1,297. Houses 237. Acres 3,710. A. P. £8,435. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,003.

BANKS. See LANERCOST.

BANNINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylesham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-east from Aylesham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 15s. 10d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, S. Bignold. The charities connected with this parish produce £14 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 360. Houses 72. Acres 770. A. P. £1,134. Poor rates, in 1837, £311.

BANSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Wallington, union of Epsom, county of Surrey, situated between Dorking and Croydon; 3 miles south-east

from Ewell. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey, and dio. of Winchester; rated at £13 8s. 7d.; gross income £310. Patron, in 1835, the incumbent, the Rev. W. L. Buckle. By a recent arrangement the contiguous parts of the parishes of Ewell and Banstead have been consolidated into a distinct district, and assigned to the chapel of St Andrew for all ecclesiastical purposes. There are three National schools in this parish. Charities connected with this parish produce £39 per annum. In the neighbourhood are those beautiful downs on which the Epsom races are held; and numerous elegant country-seats, the most celebrated of which is the Oaks, now the property of the earl of Derby. This mansion, during a large part of the reign of George III., was celebrated for the rank and fashion of its numerous visitors; and a musical entertainment, called 'The Maid of the Oaks,' by General Burgoyne, was suggested by an expensive *fête champêtre*, given here in 1773. Pop., in 1801, 717; in 1831, 991. Houses 185. Acres 5,840. A. P. £5,445. Poor rates, in 1837, £759.

BANWELL, a village and parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-north-west from Axbridge; 6 miles from the Bristol channel; and 3 south of the Bristol and Exeter railway. This parish contains the hamlets of Knightcot, East and West Rolston, Towerhead, Westwick, Winterstoke, Woolfords-hill or Overhill, and Yarborough. The living is a vicarage; rated at £26 6s. 0½d.; gross income £625; and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. The church is a fine building, with windows of stained glass. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here: their church was formed in 1792. In 1767, an English free-school was established here, and endowed by subscription with £10 10s. per annum. There is another day school, with several Sunday schools. In 1673, a rent charge of £4 per annum was given by William Burgis, to accumulate for the apprenticing of a boy every seven years.—The village stands in an agreeable situation, near the Mendip-hills. The petty sessions for the division of Wrington, are held here and at Wrington. Fairs for cattle, sheep and cheese, are held here on the 18th of January and 18th of July. Here is a branch of Stuckey's banking company. There is a mineral spring here, which, after driving two mills, falls into the channel near Woodspring priory. In King Edward the Confessor's charter, the village of Banwell is called *Banawelli*, and Collinson says it derives its name from the British *bann*, signifying deep, and *weilgi*, the sea: the waters of the Bristol channel having once overspread the valley above which the village stands. Since the time of Edward the Confessor, the manor has been in the possession of the bishops of Bath and Wells. Two singular caverns were discovered here in 1824. One of these contained a large quantity of bones of animals, mingled with diluvial matter; the other, which is called the Stalactite cavern, presents many beautiful specimens of the transparent stalactitic formations. Banwell park lies eastward from the village, and is still partly covered with fine wood, though most sadly reduced in extent from what it is said to have been at the time of making the Domesday survey. This park was anciently well-stocked with deer, and it still abounds with various kinds of game. The palace here, for the occasional residence of the bishops, was built by Bishop Beckington, and was probably constructed in some measure out of the ruins of the ancient abbey. This palace has long since been neglected, and fallen into decay, and, from some of its materials, a large, hand-

some, and commodious farm-house and offices have been erected, called Banwell-court, it being the manor-house, and the place where the bishop's courts are held. Pop., in 1801, 1,082; in 1831, 1,623. Houses 295. Acres 4,970. A. P. £11,441. Poor rates, in 1837, £888.

BAPCHILD, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 1 mile south-east from Sittingbourne; on the post-road between Canterbury and Chatham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £91 5s. 6d.; gross income £193. Patron, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Chichester. The church is of high antiquity. It consists of a nave and north aisle, with two chancels and a square tower, and possesses some remains of ancient painted glass. There is a daily school here with a small endowment for the education of poor children. Two ecclesiastical councils are said to have been held here in 694 and 798. A fair is held here on the 21st of August. On the north side of the road are the remains of a building, erected as a resting-place for pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 319. Houses 58. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,825. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

BAPTON. See *FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE*.

BARBON, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, county of Westmoreland; 3 miles north-north-east from Kirkby-Lonsdale. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £3 1s. 6d., in the parliamentary returns at £62; gross income £66. Patron, the vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. There are two daily schools here in which 37 pupils are taught, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 318. Houses 62. Acres 4,690. A. P. £2,626. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

BARBURY-HILL, a hill to the west of Ogbourn-St-George, Wiltshire, not far from Marlborough downs. There was formerly a castle here, which was an extensive fortification, with a double trench. On the neighbouring plain there are several barrows, and it is supposed that a great battle was fought here at an early period.

BARBY, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Rugby, county of Northampton; 6 miles north-west from Daventry. Living, a rectory with Onely, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £30 2s. 11d.; gross income £965. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of C. Williams. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. The village stands on the borders of Warwickshire, near the Oxford canal, and within a mile of the northern extremity of the Kilsby tunnel on the London and Birmingham railway. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £37 per annum from the Barby town-lands, and a Sunday school which also has a small endowment from the same source. The rent of the town-lands is £98 per annum. The poor's land produces a yearly rent of £28. Pop., including that of Onely, in 1801, 597; in 1831, 637. Houses 147. Acres 3,700. A. P. £5,032. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.

BARCHESTON-WITH-WILLINGTON, a parish in the Brailes division of the hundred of Kington, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Warwick; 1 mile east-south-east from Shipston-on-Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £198. Patron, in 1835, the incumbent, the Rev. T. L. Snow. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 198. Houses 37. Acres 1,620. A. P. £3,198. Poor rates in 1837, £147.

BARCLAY, a hundred in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Pop., in 1831, 1,658. Houses 223. Acres 7,110.

BARCOMB, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex. Pop., in 1831, 2,263. Houses 375. Acres 9,740.

BARCOMB, a parish in the hund. of Barcomb, rape of Lewes, union of Chailey, county of Sussex; 3 miles north by east from Lewes; on the river Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £18 10s. 10d.; gross income £768; and in the patronage of the Crown. A school was established here by the late Thomas Rickman, Esq., who bequeathed it an annuity of £20 for ten years. There are other two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 931. Houses 145. Acres 5,280. A. P. £3,353. Poor rates, in 1837, £808.

BARDEN IN WHARFDALE, or BARDEN-FOREST, a township and chapelry in the parish of Skipton, west riding, county of York; 8 miles north-east from Skipton. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. There are here a daily school and a Sunday National school. Here are the remains of an ancient tower, formerly one of the lodges of the forest of Barden. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 214. Houses 38. Acres (including those of the chapelry of Bolton Abbey), 10,110. A. P. £863. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 4 miles east from Thaxted; on the Blackwater. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £180. Patrons, in 1835, the devisees in trust of the late W. C. Key. There was formerly a market on Tuesday, but it has fallen into disuse; a fair is held on the 22d of June for cattle and toys. There is a free school here, which receives part of an endowment of £40 per annum, bequeathed in 1584 by William Bendlowe, for the education of children and other charitable purposes. There are other three daily schools, and several bequests for educational and other charitable purposes connected with this parish, which produce in all about £51 per annum. Petty sessions for the division of Freshwell are held here. Pop., in 1801, 833; in 1831, 1,029. Houses 207. Acres 3,400. A. P. £3,534. Poor rates, in 1837, £639.

BARDFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 3½ miles east from Thaxted. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £472. Patron, in 1835, Rev. M. Bernard. There is here an alms-house for poor widows, and a school for eighteen poor children, endowed in 1774 by Sarah Bernard. The annual income of this charity is £86. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 295. A. P. £1,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £252.

BARDFIELD-SALING, or LITTLE SALING, a parish in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 5 miles north-east from Great Dunmow. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, not in charge; rated in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. B. Goodrich, the incumbent. The only charity connected with this parish, produces £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 359. Houses 71. Acres 1,510. A. P. £1,094. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BARDNEY, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Wraggœ, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-west from Wragby. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio.

of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £84; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There is a free school here, founded in 1711 by Thomas Kitchen, and endowed with lands which now produce £160 per annum. There are three other daily schools attended by about 60 children. There is also an alms-house for seven poor men and seven poor women, founded and endowed by Peter Handcock of Bardney, in 1708. "Here was a noble monastery," says Tanner, "before the year 697, to which Ethelred, king of Mercia, was a great benefactor, if not the original founder; who, upon his resignation of the crown, retired hither, and became first monk, and afterwards abbot of this house, till his death. It is said to have had three hundred monks, but was destroyed by the Danes in the year 870, and continued in ruins above two hundred years, till Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, or rather Gislebert de Gaunt, in the time of William the Conqueror, re-edified the church and buildings, and replenished the same with Benedictine monks to the honour of St Peter, St Paul, and St Oswald the king and martyr, whose relics were first enshrined here, but, in 909, translated to Gloucester. The revenues of this abbey were valued, according to Leland, at £432, in the 26th of Henry VIII. After the dissolution the site came into the hands of Sir Robert Tyrwhit." The site of this abbey, which was one of the most ancient in the kingdom, is about half a mile to the north-west of the village, but no remains of it are now visible. There is also a large barrow in its neighbourhood in which King Ethelred is said to have been buried, and a fine cross has been erected to his memory on its summit. This place was anciently called Beardanam. Pop., in 1801, 703; in 1831, 1,098. Houses 193. Acres 5,490. A. P. £5,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £889.

BARDON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Sparkenboe, county of Leicester; 9 miles north-west from Leicester. The Independents have a place of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 65. Houses 11. Acres 1,710. A. P. £671. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

BARDSEA, a township in the parish of Urswick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2½ miles south by east from Ulverston. There is a school here, to which Wilson Braddyll gave, in 1781, a rent charge of £8 per annum for the education of poor children. There was anciently an hospital here of St. John of Jerusalem. Pop. returned with the parish. A steamer is now (August, 1840) plying daily between this place and Fleetwood-on-Wyre, making the passage in about an hour-and-a-half. From Fleetwood there is a railway conveyance by Poulton and Kirkham to Preston, in an hour-and-a-quarter.

BARDSEY (ISLE OF), an island, extra-parochial, in the hund. of Commitmaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 20 miles north-east from Pwllheli. It lies on the Irish sea, at the northern point of Cardigan bay, and is called, in Welsh, Inys Enlli, i. e. 'The Island of the current.' Its extent is about 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. It consists partly of a rugged hill, but chiefly of a fertile plain at a small elevation above the sea. The inhabitants are mostly employed in fishing and agriculture. The parish-church is at Aberdaron, on the mainland. This island was the retreat of Dubritius, archbishop of Caerleon, who died here in 612; and there was an abbey here, one of the earliest religious establishments in Wales. At the general dissolution its revenues amounted to £46 ls. 4d. Lambard says: "Daniel, byshop of Bangor, and divers other relligious, lye buried here; amongst which, Bale reckoneth the Merlin of Calidon to be one, which died in the year 570. It is manifest that the ile was named of

Bardes, which name hath in process of tyme degenerated from the first meaning no less than Tyrannus or Sophista with the Grecians, beinge of themselves good wordes, and yet drawn to evel acceptance by desert of evel mens doinges; whoe enjoyninge the names, have not practised the offices, and imbracinge the place, have rejected the office; for in the begynninge theise bardes weare suche as receyvinge religion from the Samothites, did, by litle and litle, lose the puritie of the same; and in the tyme of the Romaynes fell in maner to mere gentilitye, but now lately to plaine minstrelsye, as to singe at the table genealogies, and the gestes of noblemen. Wherwith the Welchemen of latter age have bene so muche delighted, as it grew in manor to a custome amongst them, to give frankly their horse, or other apparell about them, to any of theise that would in Welche meter comend them." There are a daily and a Sunday school here. The only safe landing-place is at a little harbour on the south-east side, which is capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons burden. Pop., in 1831, 84. Houses 15.

BARDSEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of the county of York; 5 miles south-west from Wetherby. It comprises the townships of Bardsey with Rigton, Wothersome, and part of Wike. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4 ls. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, G. L. Fox, Esq. The parish-school here is endowed with £19 19s. per annum, by the bequest of Robert Lord Bingley in 1728. The other charities connected with the parish amount to £4 per annum. This was probably the birth-place of Congreve, the poet and dramatist; he was baptized here in February, 1670. Near the village to the north are traces of an ancient fort and encampment. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 352. Houses 72. Acres 3,380. A. P. £1,629. Poor rates of Bardsey with Rigton, in 1837, £95.

BARDWELL, a parish in the hund. of Blackburn, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 9 miles north-east from Bury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 17s. 1d.; gross income £597; and in the patronage of St John's college, Oxford. The Baptists have a place of worship here: church formed in 1824. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £17 10s. per annum, and a Sunday school. The town-estate yields a yearly rent of £87, out of which £13 is allotted to the support of a charity school. Other charities connected with the parish produce £9 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 799. Houses 85. Acres 3,320. A. P. £2,972. Poor rates, in 1837, £570.

BARE, a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-west from Lancaster. Pop., in 1831, 110. Houses 17. Acres 180. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

BAREHAM, or **BERGHAM**, in the parish of Linton, county of Cambridge. "A priory here of Crouchid or Crossed friars, cell immediately subordinate to Welnetham in Suffolk, which house also was subordinate to the great house of that order in London, is met with as early as 21st Edward I., and was granted as parcel of the above-mentioned London friary, 32nd Hen. VIII., to Philip Paris, and afterwards to John Millicent, Esq."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BARESBY, or **BARNESBY**, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-Folville, county of Leicester; 9 miles north-east from Leicester. The tithes of the lordship or liberties of Baresby and South Croxton, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1794. There are two daily

schools here. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 230. A. P. £1,620. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BARFORD, or **BRERFORD**, a hundred in the north-eastern part of the county of Bedford, bordering on Huntingdon, containing 8 parishes. It lies between the hundreds of Willey and Wixamtree, and extends from Bedford to St Neots in Huntingdonshire. Pop., in 1821, 5,137; in 1831, 5,880. Area 26,170 acres. Houses 1,152.

BARFORD, a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Wymondham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 8s. 4d.; gross income £294. Patron, in 1835, the incumbent, the Rev. H. Franklin. Charities connected with this parish produce £22 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 420. Houses 79. Acres 940. A. P. £1,442. Poor rates, in 1837, £215.

BARFORD, a parish in the Warwick division of the hund. of Kington, union and county of Warwick, situated on the bank of the Avon; 3 miles south by west from Warwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £11 11s.; gross income £869. Patron, in 1835, John Mills. The rectorial tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1760. The church-lands of this parish yield an annual rent of £11 5s. John Beale, in 1672, and the Rev. Thomas Dugard, in 1677, bequeathed property, from which £48 per annum is drawn for the endowment of a free school in which about thirty boys and thirty girls are educated. There are also a boarding and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, 748. Houses 165. Acres 1,490. A. P. £3,451. Poor rates, in 1837, £300.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Barford, union and county of Bedford; 6 miles east-north-east from Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Roxden, in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9; and in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The great and small tithes, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the vicar, were commuted in 1820. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. The river Ouse, over which there is here a bridge, built about the beginning of the 15th century, is navigable along the south-eastern parts of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 731. Houses 150. Acres 2,830. A. P. £2,545. Poor rates, in 1837, £428.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 2 miles west-north-west from Deddington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 5s.; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, J. Hall, Esq. The church presents many curious vestiges of the Saxon or early Norman architecture. For commutation of tithes, see **DEDDINGTON**. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £30 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 350. Houses 86. Acres 1,180. A. P. £1,841. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

BARFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Biggleswade, union of St Neots, county of Bedford; 2 miles south-west from St Neots, Hants. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 16s. 3d.; gross income £256. Patron, in 1835, J. Alington. Tithes of this parish, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £6 15s. per annum; the greater part is allotted to the education of poor children. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 176. Houses 25. Acres 1,190. A. P. £1,260. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BARFORD (St John's), a chapelry in the parish of East Adderbury, hund. of Bloxham, county of Oxford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Deddington. Living, a curacy not in charge, in connexion with the vicarage of East Adderbury. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1793. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 131. Houses 25. Acres 480. A. P. £1,517. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BARFORD (St Martin), a parish in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from Wilton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £24 2s. 8d.; gross income £815; and in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. The tithe of hay, of Barford (St Martin), and South Newton, the property of the clerical rector, was commuted in 1809. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 570. Houses 105. Acres 2,290. A. P. £3,983. Poor rates, in 1837, £443.

BARFORTH, a township, formerly called Old Richmond, in the parish of Forcett, north riding of the county of York; 10 miles north from Richmond. Here was a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 128. Houses 21. Acres 1,750. A. P. £3,498. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BARFRETON, or **BARSTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Estry, lathe of St Augustine, county of Kent; 6 miles south by east from Wingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £7 14s.; gross income £190, exclusive of £200 per annum allowed by St John's college, Oxford, in whose members the patronage is vested. The church is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch, but is regarded as one of the most curious specimens of Saxon and Norman architecture now remaining; it is highly decorated with grotesque sculpture; the southern entrance, in particular, is richly ornamented with various mouldings. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 114. Houses 16. Acres 360. A. P. £523. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

BARHAM, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east from Kimbolton. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Spaldwick, in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated in the parliamentary returns at £68; gross income £58; and in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes, the property of the prebends of Long-Stow and Spaldwick, and vicar, were commuted in 1760. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 73. Houses 18. Acres 700. A. P. £798. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BARHAM, a parish in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 6 miles south-east from Canterbury. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Bishopbourne, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury. The Canterbury races are held annually on Barham downs in the month of August. There are three daily schools here. These downs also exhibit many traces of ancient encampments, and vast numbers of tumuli are scattered over them. Pop., in 1801, 751; in 1831, 1,053. Houses 141. Acres 4,480. A. P. £3,684. Poor rates, in 1837, £383.

BARHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Boamere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-north-west from Ipswich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 10s. 5d.; gross income £344. Patron, in 1835, John Longe. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 625. Houses

64. Acres 2,520. A. P. £2,251. Poor rates, in 1837, £167. The house of industry for the hundred of Boamere and Claydon, is included in the returns of the parish of Barham; the house contained 198 inmates in 1811; in 1821, it contained 489; and in 1831, 429.

BARHOLME, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Stamford, county of Lincoln; 4 miles west-north-west from Market-Deeping. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Stow annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 11s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £126 11s. 8d.; gross income £154; in the patronage of the governors of Oakham and Uppingham schools. All tithes, moduses, &c. of the lordship of Barholme, the property of the trustees of certain charities, and the vicar, were commuted in 1799-1801. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 155. Houses 32. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,352. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BARKBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Barrow-upon-Soar, county of Leicester; 5 miles north-east from Leicester. It contains the chapelry of Barkby-Thorpe, and the township of North Thurmaston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10; gross income £256. Patron, in 1835, W. A. Pochin, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here, in which 83 children are taught. Charities connected with this parish produce about £30 per annum. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 369; of the parish, 572; in 1831, 550, and 806. Houses 106, and 159. Acres 1,020, and 2,290. A. P. £4,681, and £10,921. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.

BARKBY-THORPE, a chapelry in the above parish; 4 miles north-east from Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 72. Houses 13. Acres 790. A. P. £1,641. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

BARKHAM, a parish in the hund. of Charlton, union of Wokingham, county of Berks; 5 miles south-west from Wokingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £5 15s. 7d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. E. St John. There is a daily and a Sunday school here. This parish is one of those entitled in turn to present an inmate to Lucas' hospital, at Wokingham. There are two small benefactions to the poor of this parish, which produce about £2 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 247. Houses 36. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,423. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BARKING, or **BERKING**, a parish in the hund. of Becontree, union of Bomford, county of Essex; 7 miles east-north-east from London. It comprises the market-town and ward of Barking, and the wards of Chadwell, Ilford, and Ripple; and is within the jurisdiction of the Central criminal court. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £19 18s. 11d.; gross income £1,428; and in the patronage of All Souls college, Oxford. Two chapelries at Ilford and Epping forest are annexed to the living. The Independents have a place of worship here; their church was formed in 1706. In 1641, a free school was founded here, and endowed with the sum of £666 18s. 4d., bequeathed for the purpose by Sir James Campbell; the revenue now amounts to £20 per annum. The school is taught on the National system, and about 70 boys receive education in it. A new school-house, capable of containing upwards of 200 children, was erected in 1827. Two boys of this parish are entitled to be educated in Christ's hospital, London. Here is also a school supported by subscription, in which 400 children are educated on Dr Bell's system, and of these, 80 are clothed. There are also alma-houses

for four inmates, without endowment. Other charities to the poor of this parish produce £285 per annum.—The town first rose into importance in 670, when Erkenwald, bishop of London, founded here an extensive abbey for nuns of the Benedictine order, over which a long succession of abbesses presided, many of whom were of noble, and some even of royal descent. During the eruption of the Danes in 870, the abbey was burnt to the ground, many of the nuns massacred, and the rest dispersed. About a century after this event, King Edgar rebuilt the abbey, over which his Queen Elfrida presided after his decease. At the general dissolution, in the reign of Henry VIII., the revenues of this house were valued at £1,084 6s. 2d., and the site was granted, 5th Edward VI., to Edward, Lord Clinton. The abbess was lady paramount in all the manors of this half-hundred, and she held of the king by an entire barony, there being but three more of the kind in England, viz. the prioress of Wilton, Shaftsbury, and Winchester. Of the buildings of this stately convent, an ancient square embattled gateway alone remains; over it is the chapel of the Holy Rood; the arch is pointed, and above it is a canopied niche with pinnacles. This structure has octagonal turrets rising from the ground on each side. During the building of the tower in London, William the Conqueror retired to this town; and here Edwin, earl of Mercia, and Morcar, earl of Northumberland, swore fealty to him. This town has been supposed to derive its name from *burg-ing*, 'the fortification in the meadow,' denoting its vicinity to an ancient intrenchment of which distinct traces still remain. It stands on the small river Roding, about 2 miles above its junction with the Thames; and is lighted with gas. The market-house was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Sept. 14th for toys, and October 22d for horses. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, or persons engaged in the conveyance of coal and timber from the Thames. They send vessels to the coasts of Scotland and Holland, and supply the London market. At Barking-creek, which is navigable to Ilford, there is a convenient wharf which facilitates the operations of trade in a great degree. Great quantities of vegetables are raised in the neighbourhood for the London market. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 3,906; in 1831, 8,036; of the town, in 1801, 1,585; in 1831, 3,404. Houses 1,486, and 622. Acres 10,170. A. P. £20,366. Poor rates of the town, in 1837, £4,792.—At a short distance from the town, towards Dagenham, an old house is shown as one in which, according to tradition, the Gunpowder plot was concerted.—There is an immense embankment here, by which the Thames, at full tide, is prevented overflowing a large extent of level land. It gave way in 1707, but was repaired and strengthened at an expense of above £40,000.

BARKING, a parish in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 1 mile south-west from Needham. This parish contains the town of Market-Needham, and the hamlet of Barking. Living, a rectory, with the chapelry of Darnsden annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £27 10s. 7½d.; gross income £529. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Ashburnham. There is a free school here, to which, in 1650, Francis Theobald bequeathed £30 per annum. Pop., including that of Market-Needham, in 1801, 1,818; in 1831, 1,884. Houses 386. Acres 3,010. A. P. £2,709. Poor rates, in 1837, £321.

BARKISLAND, a township in the parish of Halifax, west riding of the county of York; 4½ miles south-west of Halifax. The vicarial tithes of the manor of Barkisland were commuted in 1814. In

1657, a school for 12 children was founded here by Sarah Gledhill, and endowed with property now producing about £40 per annum. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in some woollen and cotton factories in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 1,799; in 1831, 2,290. Houses 422. Acres 2,420. A. P. £2,819. Poor rates, in 1837, £397.

BARKSTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, county of Leicester; 1½ miles north by west from Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 5s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £82 9s. 10d.; gross income £114. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Rutland. There are two daily and three Sunday schools here. All tithes, moduses, &c. of Barkston and Plungar, were commuted in 1791. The Grantham and Nottingham canal passes through this parish. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 297. Houses 60. Acres 2,870. A. P. £2,155. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

BARKSTONE, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-north-east from Grantham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 7s. 6d.; gross income £568. Patron, the prebendary of the cathedral of Salisbury. This parish possesses 3 daily and 4 Sunday schools. There is a small endowment for the instruction of poor children; also an alms-house for six poor persons, with an endowment of £43 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 430. Houses 83. Acres 2,060. A. P. £2,355. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BARKSTONE-ASH, a wapentake in the west riding of the county of York. It is bounded on the west by the wapentake of Skyrack; on the south by the river Aire; on the east by the river Ouse; and on the north by the river Wharfe. It contains 4 market-towns, 18 parishes, and 48 townships. In 1821, there were 4,422 houses, and 20,722 inhabitants in this wapentake. The Barkstone-Ash and Skyrack court of requests, established by act passed in 1839, has jurisdiction for the recovery of debts not exceeding £15, whether contracted before or subsequent to the passing of the act, against all persons residing, trading, or dealing, within the towns of Aberford, Selby, Sherbourne, and Tadcaster; also within the parishes of Bardsey, Brayton, Bramham, Brotherton, Cawood, Collingham, Kirkfenton, Kirkby Wharf, Ledham, Methley, Monkfryston, Newton, Kyme, Saxton, Selby, Sherburn, Tadcaster, Harewood, and Westow; also within the townships of Temple Newsam and Thorpe Stapleton, in the parish of Whitkirk; and also within the township of Scarcroft, in the parish of Thorne,—wherever the cause of action shall have arisen, or the plaintiff reside.

BARKSTONE-ASH, a township in the parish of Sherbourne, in the above wapentake; 5 miles south-east from Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 265. A. P. £1,226.

BARKWAY, a town and parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, county of Hertford; 34 miles north by east from London, and 13½ miles north-north-east from Hertford. It includes the hamlet of Nuthampstead. The town stands in an agreeable situation on a rising ground, and consists principally of one street, the houses of which are in general modern. There is a great thorough-fare here, from which circumstance the town derives considerable advantage. Living, a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Reed, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £14. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Selsey. The church is an ancient structure, having some curious remains of painted glass in the windows. The great and small tithes of Barkway and Reed, were com-

muted in 1801. The Independent church here was formed in 1783. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. This was formerly a market-town, by grant of Henry III., but the market has been discontinued owing to the contiguity of Royston. A fair for pedlery is still held on the 20th of July. The town is regulated by constables and other officers appointed at the annual court-leet of the lord of the manor. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 699; in 1831, 859. Houses 172. A. P. £3,871. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 851; in 1831, 1,108. Houses 214. Acres 5,060. A. P. £5,886.

BARKWITH (EAST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-east from Wragby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 10s. 10d.; gross income £202. Patron, in 1835, G. R. Heneage, Esq. The great and small tithes, Easter offerings, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1767. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 187. Houses 36. Acres 990. A. P. £1,155. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

BARKWITH (WEST), a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraggöe, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 3 miles east-north-east from Wragby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5s. 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £144. Patron, in 1835, C. D. Holland, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 113. Houses 18. Acres 500. A. P. £876. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BARLASTON, a parish in the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 3½ miles north by west from Stone. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of £9, valued in the parliamentary returns at £147 10s.; and in 1835, in the patronage of the marquess of Stafford. Petty sessions for the southern division of the hundred of Pirehill are held here and at Walton. The Grand Trunk canal, and the Manchester and Staffordshire railway, pass through this parish. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £12 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 514. A. P. £2,963. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

BARLAVINGTON, or **BARLTON**, a parish in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, Sussex; 4½ miles south of Petworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £5 13s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £54 13s.; nett income, in 1831, £68. Patron, in 1835, J. Beddulphe, Esq.; impropiator the earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 111. Houses 19. Acres 1,710. A. P. £767. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BARLBOROUGH, a parish and village in the hund. of Scarsdale, Derbyshire; 8 miles north-east of Chesterfield; on the road from Sheffield to Oller-ton; and about 2 miles east of the North Midland railroad and the Chesterfield canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £10 1s. 5½d.; gross income £580; in 1835, in the patronage of C. H. Rhodes, Esq. There are six daily schools here, containing 134 scholars, and one Sunday school. There is here an hospital for six poor persons, founded and endowed in 1752 by Margaret and Mary Pole, with lands producing £67 15s. per annum. It consists of six dwellings of two rooms, with a small garden each. There are several other minor charities. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 713. Houses 136. Acres 2,229. A. P. £3,981. Poor rates, in 1837, £398.

BARLEBY, or **BARLEY**, a chapelry in the parish of Hemingbrough, east riding, Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-east of Selby, and 1 mile north of the Leeds

and Hull railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, united to the rectory of Hemingbrough; gross income, in 1831, £65. Patron, the vicar of Hemingbrough. There are two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 348. Houses 83. Acres 1,310. A. P. £1,718. Poor rates, in 1837, £140.

BARLESTON, or **BARLSTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire; 2½ miles north-east of Market-Bosworth, and within 3 of the Leicester and Swamington railway. Living, a curacy not in charge, attached to the rectory of Market-Bosworth. There are, besides a daily school, three infant and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 582. Houses 128. Acres 810. A. P. £1,746. Poor rates, in 1837, £302.

BARLEY, a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, county of Hertford; 2 miles north-east of Barkway; on the road to Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income £551. Patron, the bishop of Ely. There are four daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 704. Houses 137. Acres 2,700. A. P. £2,312. Poor rates, in 1837, £449.

BARLEY, a joint township with Whitley-Booths, in Pendle forest, parish of Whalley, Blackburn, co-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles west of Colne. There are two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 528; in 1831, 707. Houses 125. Acres 2,370. A. P. £1,252. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BARLEY. See **BARLOW**, Yorkshire.

BARLEYTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Oakham-Deansfield, county of Rutland; 2 miles north-west of Oakham, on the post-road to Melton-Mowbray. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. This manor belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster from the time of Edward the Confessor till the dissolution. It was granted, in 1559, to the dean and chapter of St Peter's, Westminster, to whom it still belongs. Tithes commuted in 1772. Pop. returned with the parish.

BARLICHWAY, a large hundred in the county of Warwick, bounded on the north by Hemlingford hundred and Leicestershire; on the east by the counties of Leicester and Northampton; on the south by Knightlow hundred; and on the west by Knightlow hundred, and the county of the city of Coventry. Area 100,310 acres. Pop., in 1831, 26,685. Houses 5,346. It is divided into Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford divisions.

BARLINCH, or **BARLINK**, in the parish of Brompton-Regis, hund. of Williton and Freemanners, Somerset. According to Tanner, William de Say, in the time of Henry II., founded here a priory of Black canons. It had, about the time of the dissolution, eight religious, who were endowed with £98 18s. 4d. per annum. The house was granted, 30° Henry VIII., to Sir John Wallop.

BARLING, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, county of Essex; 3 miles east-north-east of Prittlewell. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of St Paul's; rated at £18; gross income £308. There are two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 317. Houses 63. Acres 1,240. A. P. £2,302. Poor rates, in 1837, £251.

BARLINGS, a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 6 miles east-north-east of Lincoln, on the road to Wragby, and near a small stream to which it gives name. It includes part of the hamlet of Langworth which lies about a mile to the north. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lin-

coln; rated at £12, and in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £55. Patrons, in 1835, T. T. Drake and C. Turnor, Esqrs. There are two daily schools here. "Here was," says Tanner, "an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St Mary, founded A. D. 1154. It was first situate at the place called Barling-grange, but Ralph de Haya having given these religious a place called Oxeney, in another part of this town, the abbey was removed thither. Hence it was sometimes called the abbey of Oxeney, or De Oxeniaco, but generally Barlings. The revenue of this house was rated, 26th Henry VIII, at £307 16s. 6d. The site was granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk." The last prior of this house was Dr Mackerel, who, with the vicar of Louth and others, having headed an insurrection against the royal authority, was taken and executed at Tyburn, in 1537. Nothing of the building now remains save a few mutilated pillars. The chartulary of this abbey is preserved in the Cottonian library. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 280. Houses 58. Acres 2,630. A. P. £1,926. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BARLOW, or **BARLEY**, a township in the parish of Brayton, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east from Selby. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 225. Houses 41. Acres 2,150. A. P. £2,807. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BARLOW (GREAT), a township in the parish of Staveley, hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 4 miles north-west of Chesterfield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £6, and in the parliamentary returns at £55; and, in 1835, in the patronage of the rector of Staveley. The great and small tithes of Great and Little Barlow were commuted in 1817. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, with a small library for the use of both; and several small endowments for the poor. This chapelry also partakes in the charity of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, under management at Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 581. Houses 120. Acres 3,760. A. P. £2,112. Poor rates, in 1837, £139.

BARLOW (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Dronfield, Derbyshire; 5 miles north-west from Chesterfield. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 58. Houses 13. Acreage included in Great Barlow. A. P. £328. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, a chapelry in the parish of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire, near the junction of the rivers Ouse and Derwent; 4½ miles south-west of Howden. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the East riding and dio. of York, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Howden-shire; rated at £20, and in the parliamentary returns at £36 10s.; gross income £30; in the patronage of the vicar of Howden. The inhabitants are employed to some extent in the manufacture of sacking. There are two mineral springs here, one of a chalybeate, the other of a sulphurous nature. There are four daily schools and one Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 473. Houses 107. Acres 1,440. A. P. £2,206. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BARMBY-UPON-DON, or **BARNBY-DUN**, a parish and township in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-north-east of Doncaster, on the road to Snaith. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £9 12s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £86; gross income £119. Tithes commuted in 1803. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Gresham. This parish

contains the townships of Thorpe-in-Bainie, on the western bank of the Don, and Barmby-upon-Don, on the eastern bank, also part of the township of Bramwith. There are three daily schools here, one of which, containing 49 pupils, is partly supported by an endowment, and one Sunday school. The produce of certain allotments on the enclosure of the common lands of this parish, is distributed annually amongst the poor. In 1731, Frances, countess of Sutherland, bequeathed property producing £26 10s. per annum, chiefly for the relief of four poor women of the township of Bramwith, or this parish. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 369; in 1831, 440. That of the parish, in 1831, 561. Houses 119. Acres 3,670. A. P. £5,196. Poor rates, in 1837, £337.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a parish within the liberty of St Peter, York, union of Pocklington, in the Wilton-beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile west of Pocklington, on the post-road to York. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean of York; rated at £5 6s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £55 4s. 6d.; gross income £70. The tithes of the manor and township, the property of the dean of York and the curate, were commuted in 1777. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel, was repewed in 1823. It has an elegant octagonal spire. Patron, the dean of York. There are two daily schools here. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. A fair is held here on the Thursday preceding St Peter's day. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 452. Houses 93. Acres 2,290. A. P. £2,517. Poor rates, in 1837, £204.

BARMELE, a township in the parish of Hawarden, county of Flint, North Wales; ½ mile from Hawarden. Pop., in 1831, 115. Houses 20.

BARMERE, or **BARMER**, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Gallow, Norfolk; 6 miles south-west of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £5. Patron, in 1835, T. Keralake, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 43. Houses 8. Acres 890. A. P. £1,278. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BARMING (EAST), a parish in the hund. and union of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, Kent; 2 miles west by south of Maidstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £12 17s. 1d.; gross income £635; in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a neat edifice, with a cemetery embosomed in fine elms. There are two daily schools and one Sunday school here. This parish is celebrated for its plantations of hops, apples, cherries, and filberts. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 565. Houses 102. Acres 1,210. A. P. £2,117. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

BARMING (WEST). See **NETTLESTED**, Kent.

BARMOOR, a township in the parish of Lowick, Northumberland; 6 miles north-east of Wooler, and 1 west of Lowick. Barmoor castle, the seat of the Sitwells, is a very stately and elegant structure. It was built in 1801-2 on the site of an ancient fabric once belonging to the Muschampes. An annual meeting of the leading agriculturists of the country and neighbourhood is held here, and the ancient village has been gradually removed to the vicinity of the castle. The English general lodged at Barmoor wood the night after the battle of Flodden. Between Lowick and Barmoor is a place called the Crosshill, where a fair was anciently held. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

BARMOUTH, or **ABERMAW**, a town in the parish of Llanaber, county of Merioneth, North Wales, belonging to the parish of Corwen, hundred of Ederion, Merionethshire; 222 miles north-west of Lou-

don, and 8 south-west of Dolgelly. The natives generally call it Bernaw. The name of Abermaw is derived from its situation at the mouth of the river Maw or Mawddach, more commonly known by the name of Afon, or Avon-Vawr, which is navigable by small boats nearly as high up as Dolgelly. It lies at the foot of a lofty mountain, and is built on a very steep bank, the houses forming terraces rising above one another, and approached by steps cut in the rock; so that, as Bingley avers, an inhabitant of one of the upper tiers standing at his door, may look down the chimney of his neighbour below. The distant view of the town is picturesque, and has been compared, but very inaptly, to that of Edinburgh, or Gibraltar. This is the only sea-port in the county; but the entrance to the harbour is rendered dangerous by an accumulation of sand. The town—though in itself presenting little attraction—is much frequented during summer for the benefit of sea-bathing; and there are comfortable accommodations for invalids and visitors. On the banks of the river Maw, and on the sands at low water, there are agreeable promenades; and the view of the distant mountains is extremely picturesque. There is a considerable trade in fannel and hosiery; and there are upwards of 100 small sloops belonging to the place. The market is held on Friday, when fish and poultry are sold at very cheap rates. Fairs are held on the 7th of Oct. and 21st of November. There are here a Calvinistic Methodist church formed in 1807, and an Independent church formed in 1828. Pop. returned with the parish. There is a cross mail to Carnarvon.

BARMPTON, a township in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, co.-palatine of Durham; 4 miles north-east of Darlington. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 90. Houses 20. Acres 1,000. A. P. £1,901. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

BARMSTON, a township in the parish of Wasington, co.-palatine of Durham; 5 miles west of Sutherland. The Stanhope and Tyne railway passes in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 73. Houses 13. Acres 980. A. P. £828. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BARMSTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south by west of Bridlington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £13 11s. 10d.; gross income £1,065. Patron, in 1835, Sir F. Boynton, Bart. Tithes of Barmston and Winton-cum-Barmston, commuted in 1819. The church is an edifice of the 14th century, and contains a curious monument to Sir Martin de la Mare. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Here is an almshouse for four poor men, founded in 1726 by Sir Griffith Boynton. The village is agreeably situated near the German ocean. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 223. Houses 36. Acres 2,180. A. P. £4,662. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

BARNACLE, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, county of Warwick; 4 miles south-east of Nuneaton. Pop. returned with the parish. The Birmingham and Derby junction railway intersects this township.

BARNACK, a parish in the liberty of Peterborough, Northamptonshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Wansford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £28 10s.; gross income £1,129; in the patronage of the bishop of Peterborough. The great and small tithes of Barnack with Pilgate, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1799–1800. There are four daily schools here, with 144 scholars. There are extensive stone-quarries in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 613; in 1831, 812. Houses 103.

Acres 4,440. A. P. £4,692. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Garstang. There are two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 519. Houses 100. Acres 3,880. A. P. £4,484. Poor rates, in 1837, £244.

BARNARD-CASTLE, called as frequently **CASTLE-BARNARD**, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of the ward of Darlington, union of Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham; 246 miles north-north-west of London, and 26 south-west of Durham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £30 8s., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £229; in the patronage of the vicar of Gainford. The chapel is an ancient cruciform structure, with a detached tower, and presents a mixture of styles of architecture. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The Wesleyan church was formed in 1765. Besides a day and Sunday school, endowed with £133, there are here seven daily schools and an infant school. "Richard, duke of Gloucester," says Tanner, "obtained license, in the 17th Edward IV., to found a college in the castle here, for a dean and twelve secular priests, two clerks, and six choristers, to the honour of Christ Jesus, the Virgin Mary, St Margaret, and St Ninian, and to purchase lands, &c., not exceeding the yearly value of 400 marks; but I met with no further account of it. Here certainly was an hospital of St John, valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £5 15s. 4d.; it seems to be yet in being, and the mastership to be in the gift of the lord-chancellor of Great Britain." Hutchinson, in his 'History of Durham,' states that St John's hospital was founded in 1229 by John Baliol of Scotland, who was born here. The lands belonging to this hospital are managed by a custos, who receives his appointment from the lord-chancellor, and whose emoluments arise from fines on granting leases for lives. The hospital itself is a low thatched building, of one room only, in Newgate-street, in which two old women reside, rent free, and receive 10s. monthly between them. The principal charity consists of a sum of £75 8s. 6d., arising from the sale of waste lands, which is annually divided amongst 17 poor men, in various proportions. There are several minor charities; amongst others, seven twopenny loaves are given every Sunday to seven poor widows attending divine service. The town consists of a spacious street nearly a mile in length, intersected by smaller streets. It is situated on the south side of an eminence rising abruptly from the northern bank of the river Tees, over which there is a narrow bridge of two pointed-arches, which was built in 1596. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas. The environs are remarkably pleasant, and present romantic scenery, especially along the banks of the Tees. Many of the inhabitants were formerly employed in the manufacture of camlets, and the weaving of stocking-hose. Hats, carpets, and white leather-breeches, are also made here; and on the banks of the Tees are several mills for spinning thread. The market-day is Wednesday, and here is held one of the largest corn-markets in the North of England. The market-cross is an octagonal freestone building, open at the sides for the accommodation of the public. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on St James's day; and on July 25th for horses, cattle, and sheep. The Darlington District banking company, the National Provincial bank, and the Yorkshire District bank, have branches here. Barnard-Castle is one of the poll-

ing places for a member for South Durham. The town is governed by a steward and jury of the manor of Darlington. Petty-sessions are held by the county-magistrates on the first Wednesday of every month. Barnard-Castle moss, extending to 6,000 acres, was enclosed by an act of 35° George III. Barnard-Castle derives its name from Barnard, grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland, who erected here a strong castle, in which Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards king of England, resided for some time. "Toward the end of Kinge Jhon's reigne," says Lambard, "what tyme Lewes of Fraunce molested this realme, Alexander, king of Scotland, came to Dover, and did to Lewes the homage that of right he ought to Jhon. And as he passed by Castle-Barnard with his companie, (which castle then stode in the precinct of Halywerkfolk in the custodie of Hugh Baliol,) he survaid it about, to espie whether it weare assailable of any side; and while he was thus occupied, one within discharged a cross-bowe, and strake Eustace Vesey (which had marrayed his syster) on the forehead with suche might, that he fell dead to the ground. Wherof the kinge and al his nobles conceived great sorrowe, but wear not able to amend it." On the defection of Baliol, his estates were claimed by Beke, bishop of Durham, but Edward bestowed it on the earl of Warwick. In the reign of Elizabeth, it belonged to the earl of Westmoreland; and during his rebellion, it was seized and garrisoned for the queen by Sir George Bowes of Streatham. It now came into the possession of the Crown, and was subsequently purchased, along with the houses, parish-lands and privileges, by an ancestor of the duke of Cleveland, to whom they at present belong. The remains of the castle are extremely interesting, and cover six acres of land.—Pop., in 1801, 2,966; in 1831, 4,430. Houses 513. Acres 3,810. A. P. £7,310. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,360. There are posts to Romald-Kirk and Middleton; and a railway has been proposed to join the Stockton and Darlington railway.

BARNARDISTON, corruptedly **BERNISTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Risbridge, Suffolk; 4 miles west-north-west of Clare. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 10s. 5d.; gross income £204. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. V. Ellis. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. The manor gave name to a family possessing various estates in the county. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 206. Houses 39. Acres 1,520. A. P. £1,094. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BARNBOW, a township in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east-north-east of Leeds. Pop. returned with the parish.

BARNBROUGH, **BARNBURGH**, or **BARNBOURGH**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west of Doncaster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £23; gross income £656; in the patronage of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Southwell. The church, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, is a building of the 14th century, and contains some ancient monuments. There are two daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment, and a Sunday school. Barnbrough-hall, in this parish, contains some pictures of the family of Sir Thomas More. "The village," says Mr Allen, "is remarkable for a tradition relative to a singular and fatal contest between a man and a wild cat. The inhabitants say that the fight began in an adjacent wood, and that it was continued from thence into the porch of the church, where it ended fatally

to both the combatants, as each there expired of the wounds received in the conflict. 'A rude representation in the church commemorates the event; and, as in similar traditions, the accidentally natural red tinge of some of the stones, has been construed into bloody stains, which all the properties of soap and water have not been able to efface.'" Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 520. Houses 108. Acres 1,770. A. P. £2,423. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

BARNBY, a parish in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 5 miles east by south of Beccles. Living, a discharged rectory not in charge, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £130, and united to the vicarage of Wheatacre, All Saints. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 303. Houses 41. Acres 1,390. A. P. £1,177. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BARNBY, a township in the parish of Lythe, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west by north of Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 224. Houses 53. Acres 1,400. A. P. £1,772. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

BARNBY-UPON-DON. See **BARNBY**.

BARNBY-MOOR, anciently **BARNBY-ON-THE-MOOR**, a township in the parish of Blyth, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles north-west of East Retford; on the post-road to Doncaster. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 205. Houses 41. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £4,189. Poor rates, in 1837, £106. Tithes commuted in 1807.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Newark, county of Nottingham; 4 miles east by south of Newark: so called, "because it stands upon the river Fedick, where marshy ground abounds with willows," say old topographers. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £5 9s. 9½d.; gross income £184; in the patronage of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Southwell. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 237. Houses 45. Acres 1,680. A. P. £1,960. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BARNES, a parish and village in the western division of Brixton, union of Richmond, Surrey, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames; 5 miles south-west of London; and within a short distance of Mortlake, a small elbow on the road forming their point of separation. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury; valued at £9 3s. 4d.; gross income £377; and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's. The church is an ancient building. On the south exterior wall is a tablet within a small enclosure, to the memory of Edward Rose, a London citizen, who, in 1653, bequeathed £20 to the poor of this parish, on condition that his monumental tablet should be kept in repair, and have rose-bushes trained around it. There is an endowment here for the instruction of poor children. Besides a day and Sunday National school, there are an infant and day school, and four boarding schools here. In 1812, the count D'Antraigues, a French emigrant, and his countess, were assassinated here by their Italian footman. Barnes common consists of about 500 acres of ground, which are in great part flooded by the Thames in spring-tides. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Central criminal court. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,417. Houses 217. Acres 820. A. P. £8,433. Poor rates, in 1837, £649.

BARN-ELMS, or **BARNES ELMS**, a hamlet in the above parish, consisting of two houses, and so called from its being surrounded by majestic elms. One of these houses, known by the name of Queen Elizabeth's dairy, belonged originally to Sir Francis

Walsingham, who, in 1589, entertained the queen and her court here. It was afterwards the property of the celebrated bookseller, Jacob Tonson, who erected a room, or gallery here, for meetings of the kit-kat club, and adorned it with portraits of the members, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. These are now in the possession of William Baker, Esq. of Bayfordbury near Hertford. The kit-kat club-room has been allowed to fall into ruins. It was about 18 feet high, 40 feet long, and 20 feet wide, and hung with red cloth. This was for some time the residence of Cowley before he settled at Chertsey.

BARNESLEY, or BARNLEY, (ST. MARY,) a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Silkstone, west riding of Yorkshire; 172 miles north-north-west of London; 40 south-west of York; and 10 south of Wakefield; on the post-road to Sheffield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £18 18s.; gross income £225; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Tithes commuted in 1777. The church—which is a chapel-of-ease to that of Silkstone—with the exception of the heltry, was rebuilt some years ago, under an act of the 59th of George III. A handsome chapel in the Gothic style, with a small bell-tower, and capable of seating 1,250, was erected under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners in 1822, at an expense of £5,918. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here; and the Society of Friends, Primitive, New Connexion, and Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, have places of worship. The two Independent churches were formed one in 1776, and the other in 1818; the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1797, the Primitive Methodist in 1820. There are twelve daily schools here, one of which, with 340 pupils, is partly supported by an endowment of £45 per annum, and another, containing 70 scholars, is endowed with £18 per annum; there are also five Sunday schools.—The town of Barnesley, found in Domesday-book under the name of Bernesleye, and anciently called Bleak-Barnesley, or Black-Barnesley, is situated on the side of a hill, and consists of several narrow streets, in which are some handsome houses and a spacious market-place. The houses are in general built of stone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, under an act passed in the 3d of George IV. There is a special act for the recovery of small debts; and petty-sessions for the wapentake of Staincross are held here. A subscription library was established here in 1808. Constables and other officers are appointed at the court-leet of the lord-of-the-manor, the duke of Leeds. A market is held on Wednesday, at which a considerable quantity of corn is sold; a smaller market, chiefly for provisions, is held on Saturday. Fairs for cattle, horses, cheese, and swine, are held on Feb. 28th, May 12th, and Oct. 10th. The inhabitants were formerly much employed in wire-drawing; but this branch of business has rather declined. The spinning of yarn now employs many, as does the weaving of linen-fabrics, especially damasks and drills. The Barnesley banking company was established in 1832; number of shareholders 134. There is also a branch of the Yorkshire District bank. Coal is found in abundance in the neighbourhood, the mining of which gives employment to 550 men. There are a glass-work, several dye-works, and three iron foundries. The Deane and Dove canal passes near the town; and the Barnesley canal communicates with Wakefield by the Calder. This canal was opened in 1799; it crosses the Deane by an aqueduct of 5 arches, and is connected with a railroad to Silkstone. At the distance of about a mile from the town are the remains of the Cluniac priory of Monk-Breton, founded

in the 3d of Henry II., by Adam Fitz-Swain, the revenues of which amounted, at the dissolution, to £323 8s. 2d. This house was a chapter-abbey. Pop., in 1801, 3,606; in 1831, 10,330. Houses 2,031. Acres 4,000. A. P. £15,029. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,430.

BARNET-CHIPPING, or BERGNET-CHIPPING, or HIGH-BARNET, but most commonly **CHIPPING-BARNET**, a market-town and parish, East Barnet, union of Barnet, liberty of St Albans, Hertfordshire; 11 miles north-north-west of London, and 9 south-east of St Albans, on the great post-road betwixt these cities. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of East Barnet, and valued at £22 2s. 8½d. in the king's books. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, and contains various monuments to members of the Ravenscroft family and others. It was erected in 1400 by John Moot, abbot of St Albans. The Independents have a place of worship here, licensed under the new Marriage act. There are three daily schools here, one of which is a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and endowed by individuals at various times, and also two boarding and two Sunday schools. Here are alms-houses, generally called Jesus' hospital, for six poor elderly women, founded in the reign of Charles II.; and further endowed with a portion of the interest of £500, bequeathed, in 1731, by Mrs Barcock, after distributing £10 to the poor. In 1729, James Garret, Esq., bequeathed £800 for the purpose of founding and endowing alms-houses here for six poor widows; and part of an estate at Kentish town was bestowed upon six others, by Mr Palmer, for aged men and their wives. The town of Barnet-Chipping receives the Saxon appellation of Chipping, or 'market,' from the privilege of holding a market here, which Henry II. granted to the monks of St Albans. It is also called High-Barnet, from being situated on a hill. It consists principally of one street upwards of a mile in length. The market-day is Monday, on which much business is done, especially in the sale of pigs and cattle. A very large and important fair is held here on the 4th and 5th of September, for the sale of cattle and horses, collected in the north of England, and in Scotland, in the early part of the spring. In the fairs for 1839, upwards of 45,000 head of cattle, and 1,000 horses, changed owners. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Barnet, capable of receiving 200 inmates, at an expense of £3,757. On the neighbouring common a mineral spring was discovered in 1652. There was formerly a race-course on this heath. Pop., in 1801, 1,258; in 1831, 2,369. Houses 364. Acres 1,440. A. P. £6,727. Poor rates, in 1837, £837. There are penny-posts to Hadleigh, Shenley, Highgate, Whetstone, and Finchley.

BARNET-EAST, a parish in the hund. of Cashio, liberty of St. Albans, union of Barnet, county of Hertford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of St. Albans and dio. of London; rated at £22 2s. 8½d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income, with Barnet-Chipping, £1,078; in the patronage of the Crown. The church, an ancient structure, formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Albans. Pop., of the parish, exclusive of Chipping-Barnet, in 1801, 353; in 1831, 547. Houses 95. Acres 1,630. A. P. £5,321. Poor rates, in 1837, £367.

BARNET-FRIARN, or FRYERN-BARNET, a parish in the Finsbury division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; 9 miles north-west of London. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The church is a small building in the Norman style of architecture. There is a day and Sunday school here. The parish contains the hamlet of Colney-Hatch, half of Whetstone, and a part of Finchley common. Alms-houses for twelve aged persons were founded and endowed here, in 1612, by Lawrence Camp, Esq. of London. This was the birth-place, in 1732, of John Walker, the author of the well-known English pronouncing dictionary. Pop., in 1801, 432; in 1831, 615. Houses 121. Acres 1,330. A. P. £7,453. Poor rates, in 1837, £320.

BARNET-BY-THE-WOLD, or **BARNETBY-LE-WOLD**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, union of Glandford-Brigg, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east-north-east of Glandford-Brigg. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 4s. 2d.; gross income £305; in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. Tithes commuted in 1766. There are three daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 532. Houses 107. Acres 1,630. A. P. £2,558. Poor rates, in 1837, £235.

BARNEY, a parish in the hund. of North Greenboe, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles east-north-east of Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 13s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £86 2s. 1d.; gross income £132. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 263. Houses 47. Acres 1,210. A. P. £1,289. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BARNFIELD (East), a hundred in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 8,590 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,428. Houses 411. This hundred is chiefly composed of the parish of Hawkhurst.

BARNHAM, a village in the hund. of Blackbourn, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south of Thetford, on the post-road to Bury St Edmunds. It comprises two parishes, in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich. Living of St Gregory a rectory, rated at £7 11s. 10½d.; the other, a rectory, rated at £8 5s. 5d., the church of which is in ruins. These are now consolidated into one rectory and united with that of Euston, and were, in 1835, in the patronage of the duke of Grafton. Gross income of the united rectories £676. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Some tumuli, which lie between this village and Thetford, are supposed to mark the scene of a conflict, in 870, between King Edward the Elder and the Danes. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 384. Houses 70. Acres 5,420. A. P. £1,254. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BARNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, union of West Hampnett, rape of Arundel, Sussex; 4 miles west-south-west of Arundel, and in the vicinity of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 15s., in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £67; in the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 148. A. P. £1,579. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BARNHAM-BROOM, a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, Norfolk; 4½ miles north-west of Wymondham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 8s. 1½d.; gross income £540; united with the vicarage of Kemberley, and, in 1835, in the patronage of Lord Woodhouse. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 463. Houses 89. Acres 1870. A. P. £2,533. Poor rates, in 1837, £242.

BARNHILL, a hamlet in the parish of Malpas, co. palatine of Chester; 10 miles south-east of Chester. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Blackbourn, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 8½ miles south-west of East Harling. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Coney-Weston, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 9s. 2d.; gross income £800; in 1835, in the patronage of the incumbent, the Rev. George Hunt. There are two Sunday schools here, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 514. Houses 53. Acres 1,520. A. P. £2,360. Poor rates, in 1837, £140.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Richmond, on the post-road to Brough. It includes the townships of Barningham, Hope, and Scargill. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £19 17s. 1d., in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £643; in the patronage of the Crown. There are two daily and two day and Sunday National schools here, one of which is endowed with land, and has a small library attached. The parish lies on the border of Arkingarth forest. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 550; of the township, in 1801, 323; in 1831, 396. Houses 105. Acres 1,093. A. P. £3,623. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.

BARNINGHAM (Little), a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, Norfolk; 5 miles north-west of Ayleham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 15s. 2½d.; gross income £160. Patrons, in 1835, G. T. and T. L. Grover, and G. B. Knight. A market and fair were formerly held here, under a charter granted by Edward I. to Walter de Barmingham, lord of the manor. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 227. Houses 51. Acres 1,900. A. P. £994. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BARNINGHAM-NORWOOD, a parish in the hund. and union of North Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles east by south of Holt. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £161. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Wynyham. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 42. Houses 7. Acres 810. A. P. £754. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

BARNINGHAM-WINTER, a parish in the hund. and union of North Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles south-east of Holt. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £135; in 1835, in the patronage of J. T. Mott, Esq. There is a Sunday school here. In the reign of Edward II., Roger le Curzain obtained a grant of a market and fair for this parish, but both have fallen into disuse. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 114. Houses 17. Acres 860. A. P. £803. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 6 miles south-west of Grimsby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £150; and in the patronage of the collegiate church of Southwell. Tithes commuted in 1769. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, and two alms-houses, with an endowment of £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 232. Houses 37. Acres 1,460. A. P. £1,348. Poor rates, in 1837, £201.

BARNOLDWICK, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, west riding, county of York; 5 miles north of Colne, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It comprises the townships of Barnoldwick, Brogden, Coates, and Satterforth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, in the peculiar jurisdiction

of the lord of the manor; rated at £5 8s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £62 9s. 6d.; and in 1835, in the patronage of Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. The church formerly went by the name of Gill-Kirk, from its standing on the verge of a deep glen. In 1147, an abbey was founded here, but, in consequence of disagreements between the abbot and monks, and the rector and parishioners, it was removed to Kirkstall. The Baptists had a chapel here since 1668. Besides a daily school there are two Sunday schools here. Pop. of township, in 1801, 769; in 1831, 1,682; and of parish, in 1831, 2,724. Houses 496. Acres 6,040. A. P. £7,306. Poor rates, in 1837, £418.

BARNSHAW, a hamlet in the chapelry of Goostrey, parish of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Nether Knutsford, on the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Pop. returned with Goostrey.

BARNSELEY, a parish in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles east-north-east of Cirencester. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, within the peculiar jurisdiction of the vicar of Bibury; valued at £13 15s. 5d.; and in 1829, in the patronage of the Misses Perrot. There are a Sunday and two daily schools here, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are several small charities in this parish producing about £18 annually. Pop., in 1821, 271; in 1831, 318. Houses 70. Acres 2,050. A. P. £2,578. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

BARNSELEY. See **BARNESLEY**.

BARNSTAPLE, a port, borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Brainton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 192 miles west by south of London, and 37 north-west of Exeter. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £15 8s. 9d.; gross income £373. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wharnccliffe. The church is a spacious ancient structure, with a spire. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. The first Baptist church was formed in 1817; the second in 1835; the Independent church in 1705; and the Wesleyan Methodist in 1811: the last two are licensed under the new marriage act. There is a free grammar-school here, which was founded and endowed, in 1649, by Richard Ferris, to which a small annuity was given in 1760 by the Rev. John Wright. The management is vested in the corporation, by whom the master is appointed. The school is an ancient building in the churchyard, part of the old Cluniac monastery to be afterwards noticed. In this school were educated John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, and his great polemical opponent, Thomas Harding, the Jesuit professor at Louvain; the poet Gay—who was born in the vicinity—and the learned Dr Musgrove. A charity school, in which 50 boys are clothed and educated, was founded here in 1710, and derives its revenue from lands purchased with several benefactions, amounting, in 1821, to an annual income of £130. The trustees of this school have also the management of a charity school, endowed for 20 girls in 1659. Two annual sums of £4 were bequeathed in 1810 to two dissenting schoolmistresses for teaching poor children to read. There are 17 daily and 6 Sunday schools here. A mechanics' institute was formed here in 1826; and a dispensary instituted in 1832. In 1824, an alma-house, entitled Litchdon alma-house, was founded and endowed by John Penrose, Esq., with property yielding an annual rental, in 1822, of £228. The house is a large building, with a garden and chapel, and 20 separate dwelling-houses, each containing two almoners. Other alma-houses, are Horwood's, for 16 persons,

founded in 1665; Paige's, founded in 1646 for 8 poor; and Harris's, in 1646. Besides these there are numerous bequests to the poor, one of which, Cornish's gift, yielded above £70 per annum. "Johel filius Aluredi, (earl of Brittany,) or Johel of Totness, founded here," according to Taurer, "a priory of five or six Cluniac monks, in the time of William the Conqueror, or in the succeeding reign, to the honour of St Mary Magdalene. This was at first a cell to the abbey of St Martin de Campia at Paris, but was afterwards made denizen, and continued till the general suppression, when it was valued at £159 13s. 3d. It was granted, 29th Hen. VIII., to William, Lord Howard, and Margaret his wife. Here were also an hospital to the Holy Trinity, and an house of Friars Austine."

Barnstaple is said to have been erected into a borough by Athelstan, who built a castle here at the junction of the Taw with the Yeo, of which no vestiges now remain except the artificial mount on which it stood. In the Conqueror's reign it had 40 burgesses within borough, and 9 without. It was incorporated by Henry I.; and its privileges were confirmed in 20th James I., and 17th Charles I. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. In 1588, it fitted out three ships for the fleet raised to repel the Spanish armada; and, during the parliamentary wars, it was distinguished for its opposition to the royal cause. The town is situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Taw, on the eastern bank of the river, over which there is a stone-bridge of sixteen arches, in a pleasant valley bounded by a semicircular range of hills, to which the river forms a chord. The streets are regular, and lighted with gas; and, generally speaking, it is one of the most agreeable towns in the county.—There is a considerable trade carried on, though much less than formerly, in consequence of the obstruction which has been long arising to the navigation by the accumulation of sand in the river, which would here form a magnificent harbour but for this obstacle. The trade consists chiefly in the importation of wood from North America and the Baltic, and lime from Wales, and in coasting traffic with the various ports in the Bristol channel. Some years ago the town received the privilege of bonding wine, spirits, and articles of colonial produce. The chief local trade is that of malting. The most important manufactures are those of serge and shalloons, and patent lace; there are several tanyards, an ironfoundry, and extensive works for the manufacture of coarse pottery, bricks, and tiles. Fishing nets, woven in the loom, are also made here. Lead-ore has been found in the neighbourhood, and limestone is abundant. The weekly market is held on Friday, and is celebrated for extensive dealings in corn and provisions. There is a fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, on the 19th of September, and great markets are on the 21st of April, and the second Friday in December: a cattle-market is held monthly. There is a branch of the National Provincial bank of England here; also of the west of England and South-Wales District bank; and a private bank of Draka, Gubble, & Co. Previous to the late Municipal act, the government was vested in a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, a senior and a junior alderman, and 23 common councilmen. It is now governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and is divided into two wards. Its expenditure, in 1837, amounted to £1,374, being an excess of £669 above its income, which arises chiefly from rents and redeemed land-tax, and tolls and dues. The town's common extends to 108 acres. It was enclosed by act of 26th Geo. III. Barnstaple has had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and recorder appointed. Petty-sessions for the division

of Braunton are held here every Tuesday. There is a court-leet for the hundred of Basingstoke, having jurisdiction over 19 tythings. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the town and parish. The courts are held in the guild-hall, a handsome building, erected by the corporation in 1812. In 1821, an act was obtained for enlarging the market-place, and a new and commodious town-hall has been erected; the expense of these improvements was £8,125. A new prison has been erected here on the improved plan; it contains 20 cells. The town has returned two members to parliament since the 23^d Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. It is also a polling-place for the members for South Devon. Pop., in 1801, 3,748; in 1831, 6,840. The increase of population is attributable to the establishment of three lace manufactures in the neighbourhood. Houses 1,081. Acres 3,970. A. P. £11,362. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,281. There are penny-posts to Newport, Pilton, and Swinebridge.

BARNSTON, a township in the parish of Woodchurch, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north of Great Neston. There is a tunnel here 550 yards in length, through which the Grand Trunk canal passes. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 112. Houses 25. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,098. Parochial rates expended, in 1837, £12.

BARNSTON, or **BIRNSTON**, a parish in the hund. of Dunmow, Essex; 2 miles south-east of Dunmow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; valued at £13; gross income £336. Patron, in 1835, N. R. Toke, Esq. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 215. Houses 42. Acres 2,770. A. P. £1,697. Poor rates, in 1837, £284.

BARNTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-west of Northwich. There are a Sunday and two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 730. Houses 130. Acres 630. A. P. £1,505. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

BARNWELL, a parish in the hund. of Flendish, county of Cambridge, adjoining the town of Cambridge. Here was formerly an abbey, built by Sir Payne Peverell, standard-bearer to Robert, duke of Normandy, of which the chapel alone remains entire, and is used for religious service. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship here. A church was erected here by the parliamentary commissioners in 1837-9: it is in the Gothic style, and accommodates 1,408. Cost £6,879. A great annual fair, called Sturbridge fair, is held here for fourteen days. It was originally granted by King John for the benefit of an hospital of lepers. It is proclaimed on the 18th of September by the vice-chancellor of the university, and afterwards by the corporation. "The original is thought to be casual," say the editors of the '*Magna Britannia*,' published in 1788. "A clothier of Kendal having wetted his cloth in this brook, (the Sture,) exposed it to sale, as not fit for his London market, whither he was going, and found he got so well by it, that he, and some other of his townsmen, came the next year with more cloths, for which they had so good a market, that they kept coming annually, and brought other trades to accompany them, till it became such a fair as now it is. It lasts fourteen days, and vast quantities of goods are there sold. Bury fair is thought to excel it in fineness of company; and Bristol and Way-hill fairs to equal, if not surpass, it in merchandises and goods; but take it altogether, as it affords both pleasure and profit, no fair is to be equalled to it in England, nor perhaps in Europe; though it were to be wished, that the many incentives to vice, which are there found, were more

carefully banished, though the fair were lessened.' The village was burned down in 1731; but a more deplorable accident happened here four years before, viz. on the 8th of September, 1727:—"A multitude of people being assembled in a barn to see a puppet-show, it was set on fire by a villain who was denied admittance; and the spectators crowding to the door, which was made fast, it was so long ere it was opened, and especially as it turned inwards, that the people tumbled over one another in getting out. During this the roof fell in, by which numbers were smothered, while the fire was burning many more: so that not above five or six escaped out of sixscore men, women and children; among whom were several young gentlewomen of fortune. Many of the dead were so disfigured and mangled that they could not be distinguished by their friends, who came next day to remove them for interment, and therefore they were promiscuously put into a large hole dug for the purpose in the churchyard." [*'England's Gazetteer*, 1751.] Pop., in 1821, 411.

BARNWELL-ALL-SAINTS, or **KING'S BARNWELL**, a parish belonging to the hund. of Huxloe, but situated in that of Polebrook, union of Oundle, Northamptonshire; 3 miles south-east of Oundle, in the neighbourhood of Lilford-hall. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £15 6s. 8d.; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Lord Montague. In 1821, this rectory was united by act of parliament to that of Barnwell-St-Andrews. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 126. Houses 26. Acres 1,680. A. P. £1,598. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BARNWELL-ST-ANDREWS, a parish in the hund. of Polebrooke, union of Oundle, Northamptonshire; 2 miles south-east of Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 2s.; gross income, with Barnwell-All-Saints, £480. Patron, in 1835, Lord Montague. Tithes commuted in 11^o George IV. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower and spire. Here are almshouses for fourteen aged and infirm persons. For this and the above parish, there are two endowed day and Sunday schools, in which 123 children are taught. 'Parson Latham's hospital' in this parish, for a warden and 11 poor, was founded in 2^o James I. In Camden's time there was a castle here. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 284. Houses 51. Acres 1,740. A. P. £1,979. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BARNWOOD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, union and county of Gloucester; 1½ mile east-south-east of Gloucester. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £195; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. There is a day and Sunday school here, with a small endowment. This parish is intersected by the Roman fosse road, and by the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway. Pop. in 1801, 309; in 1831, 419. Houses 81. Acre 1,150. A. P. £2,699. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

BARONS PARK. See **DESFORD**.

BARONY, a township in the parish of Auckland-St-Andrew, co.-palatine of Durham. Pop., in 1821, 479. Houses 221. Acres 3,480.

BARR (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Aldridge, county of Stafford; 5 miles south-east of Walsall. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £20; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. See **ALDRIDGE**. There are here two daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment from — Addyes,—a day and boarding school, and a day and Sunday National school,—the

latter of which is supported by the lady of Sir E. D. Scott. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Offlow are held here and at Handsworth. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 859. Houses 146. Acres 4,960. A. P. £6,845. Poor rates, in 1837, £273.

BARR-PERRY. See **HANDSWORTH.**

BARBASFORD, a township in the parish of Chollerton, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Hexham. Robert de Umfraville obtained of Edward I. license for a weekly market here, but it has been long since disused. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 232. Houses 51. Acreage and poor rates with the parish.

BARRAWAY, a hamlet in the parish of Soham, Cambridgeshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Ely, near the river Cam. It is a chapelry to the vicarage of Soham: which see. Pop. returned with the parish.

BARRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Royston, county of Cambridge; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £7 14s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120 19s. 8d.; gross income, with Hauton and Newton, £107; tithes commuted in 1796. The town and church-estates in this parish produce a yearly revenue of £32 15s.; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. There is an independent chapel here. Here are two daily schools, towards the support of one of which the master and fellows of Trinity college contribute £6 per annum, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 485. Houses 70. Acres 2,129. A. P. £2,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £480.

BARRINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Petherton, union of Langport, Somersetshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Ilminster. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £15, and in the parliamentary returns at £69; gross income £84; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Hemp and flax are cultivated extensively in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 468. Houses 75. Acres 1,520. A. P. £2,854. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

BARRINGTON (GREAT), a parish, partly in the hund. of Farringdon, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, Berks, and partly in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, Gloucestershire; 4 miles north-west of Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £222; in 1835, in the patronage of Lord Dynevor. Tithes commuted in 1759. The church stands in the county of Gloucester, and is a handsome building, with a tower terminating in battlements and pinnacles. It is supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII. There are here three daily and two Sunday schools. In 1783, Mary, countess of Talbot, bequeathed £400 to the poor of this parish. There are a few other small charities. Here are quarries of excellent freestone, which was used in the reparation of Westminster abbey and erection of Blenheim house. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 532. Houses 112. Acres 2,580. A. P. £1,297. Poor rates, in 1837, £252.

BARRINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Slaughter, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-west of Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £4 19s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £100; in the patronage of the Crown. Besides an infant school, there are a daily and a Sunday school. There are some small bequests to the poor, and for repairing the church. Pop., in 1801,

140; in 1831, 162. Houses 34. Acres 1,780. A. P. £1,274. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

BARROW (THE), a river in Westmoreland, falling into the Burbeck, near Howsehouse.

BARROW-ON-TRENT, a parish, partly in the hund. of Appletree, and partly in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 6 miles south of Derby, and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal, which intersects the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which is annexed the chapelry of Twyford, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £5 6s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, J. Beaumont, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1787. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the former of which has a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 294, exclusive of the portion which lies in the hundred of Appletree, consisting of the chapelry of Twyford, and the liberty of Synfin. Houses 56. Acres 1,190. A. P. £4,949. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

BARROW, a hamlet in the parish of Boddington, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-west of Cheltenham. Pop. returned with the parish.

BARROW, a township in the parish of Hallystone, Northumberland; 22 miles west by south of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 19; in 1831, 14. Houses 2. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

BARROW, or BARK, a hamlet in the parish of Cottesmere, county of Rutland; 6 miles north by east of Oakham, in the neighbourhood of the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 144. Houses 24. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,380. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

BARROW, a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Wenlock, county of Salop; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Much-Wenlock. Living, a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Willey, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 13s. Patron, in 1835, Lord Forrester. There is a daily school here, endowed by Mr John Slaney, about 1618, for the instruction of 20 boys, and an almshouse for six poor persons. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 351. Houses 76. Acres 2,290. A. P. £2,106. Poor rates, in 1837, £475.

BARROW, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 6 miles west of Bury St Edmunds. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the diocese of Ely; rated at £23 9s. 9d.; gross income £720; in the patronage of St John's college, Cambridge. Besides a boarding school, there are four daily and two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with the parish produce about £12 per annum. A fair is held here on May 1. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 856. Houses 94. Acres 2,810. A. P. £3,726. Poor rates, in 1837, £499.

BARROW (GREAT), a parish and township in the second division of the hund. of Eddisbury, union of Great Broughton, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles east-north-east of Chester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £19 6s. 5d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, Lord H. Cholmondeley. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Tanner says: "Robert de Bachiping having given, in the reign of Henry II., the church of this place to the Knights-Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, here was settled a preceptory of that order, which, with Iveley in Derbyshire, was valued 26th Henry VIII., at £107 3s. 8d." The parish, which includes the additional township of Little Barrow, contained in 1801, 501 inhabitants; and in 1831, 678. Houses 77. Acres 1,210. A. P. £4,504. Poor rates, in 1837, £449.

BARROW-GURNEY, a parish in the hund. of

Hartcliffe, with Bedminster, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Bristol, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a donative curacy; rated at £36. Patron, in 1835, Montague Gore, Esq. There are here a Sunday and two daily schools. Pop., in 1831, 279. Houses 44. Acres 2,130. A. P. £3,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £73. See BARROW-MINCHIN.

BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north of Glandford-Brigg. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 16s.; gross income £357; and in the patronage of the Crown. There are a Sunday school and eleven daily schools here. The tithes of this parish, the property of the Crown, the trustees of the lectureship of Barrow, and the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1797. About a mile to the north-west of the village, is an extensive intrenchment commonly called the Castle, supposed to be the site of an ancient British camp. According to Tanner: "Wulpher, king of the Mercians, gave to that pious man Cead or Chad, about the middle of the seventh century, the land of fifty families, as Bede tells us, to build a monastery at a place called Al Barwe, i. e. 'at the wood,' in the province of Lindsey; some appearance of which, Bede saith, remained in his time." Pop., in 1801, 926; in 1831, 1,334. Houses 221. Acres 4,620. A. P. £6,742. Poor rates, in 1837, £726.

BARROW-MINCHIN, a hamlet in the parish of Barrow-Gurney, Somersetshire. "A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St Mary and St Edwin, founded by Gurney, lord of Stoke Hamden, before A.D. 1200. The revenues of this small priory were valued at £29 6s. 8d. The site was granted, 36th Henry VIII. to William Clerk, and made a fair dwelling-place by Drewe of Brightstow." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BARROW (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 3 miles south-west of Castle-Carey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 17s. 8d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Portman, Esq. There are an infant and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 150. Houses 30. Acres 970. A. P. £1,342. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BARROW (SOUTH), a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-west of Castle-Carey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10, in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £80. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Toogood. There is a Sunday school here, supported by E. B. Portman, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 139. Houses 24. Acres 560. A. P. £1,179. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BARROW-UPON-SOAR, a parish in the east hund. of Goscote, union of Barrow-upon-Soar, county of Leicester; 2 miles north of Mount Sorrel. The Leicester canal and Midland Counties railway pass through this parish. It contains the township of Barrow-on-Soar, and the chapelries of Quorndon, Mount-Sorrel, and Woodhouse. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 2s. 8d.; gross income £326; in the patronage of the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. There are here a grammar-school, endowed with about £100 per annum, and three Sunday schools. The great and small tithes of the Liberty were commuted in 1760. The village is intersected by the railway. It contained, in 1801, 1,090 inhabitants; and in 1831, 1,638. A work-

house has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Barrow-on-Soar, at an expense of £6,400 0s. 6d., capable of accommodating 300 persons. In 1686, an almshouse for six poor widows, or aged bachelors, was founded here by the Rev. Humphrey Babington, and endowed with an estate which, in 1786, produced £200 per annum. A rent charge of £2 was bequeathed for the benefit of eight poor house-keepers in this parish, by the bishop of St Asaph, Dr Wm. Beveridge, who was born here in 1638. Pop. of the parish, in 1821, 5,560; in 1831, 6,254. Houses 1,271. Acres 7,950. A. P. £6,145. Poor rates, in 1837, £931.

BARROWBY, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Grantham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £31 1s. 5d.; gross income £1,160. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1762. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Devonshire. There are a Sunday school and four daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 687. Houses 125. Acres 4,010. A. P. £6,936. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

BARROWBY, a township in the parish of Leak, north riding, county of York; 5 miles north of Thirsk. There are two daily schools and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 350. Houses 86. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,405. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BARROWDEN, a parish in the hund. of Wrangdike, union of Uppingham, county of Rutland; 6 miles east of Uppingham, on the banks of the Welland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 13s. 1d.; gross income £510. Patron, in 1835, the marquiss of Exeter. There are two daily and three Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 465. Houses 113. Acres 1,530. A. P. £2,100. Poor rates, in 1837, £235.

BARROWFORD, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles west of Colne. There are four daily schools, besides an infant and a Sunday school here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in various cotton-factories in the vicinity. A congregation of Wesleyan Methodists was formed here in 1802. Pop., in 1801, 1,224; in 1831, 2,633. Houses 479. Acres 1,540. A. P. £3,687. Poor rates, including those of Colne, in 1837, £595.

BARRY, a parish, with a village of the same name, in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 9 miles south-west of Cardiff. It lies on the British channel, and comprehends about 430 acres of land. Living, a rectory not in charge, in the dio. of Llandaff; rated at £26, in the parliamentary returns at £68; gross income £87. Patron, in 1835, W. Romilly, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 72. Houses 12. A. P. £645. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

BARRY ISLE, a small island in the parish of Barry, and considered part of the hund. of Dinas-Powis, county of Glamorgan, South Wales. It is situated in the Bristol channel, opposite to the village of Barry, and separated from the shore by a narrow channel which is passable for carriages at low water. It comprises about 300 acres, and abounds with rabbits. In the centre of the island there was formerly a chapel; and the ruins of another are discoverable at low water. It is supposed that the noble family of Barry, in Ireland, took their name from this islet.

BARSBY, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-Folville, county of Leicester. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 230.

Houses 56. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,629. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BARSHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; 2 miles west of Beccles, near the river Waversey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £533. Patron, in 1835, Rev. A. F. Suckling. There is a Sunday school here. In the village was born Dr Laurence Eachard, divine and historian. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 182. Houses 35. Acres 1,470. A. P. £1,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

BARSHAM (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north of Fakenham. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with the rectory of Little Snoring; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £666. Patron, in 1835, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 219. Houses 43. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,482. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

BARSHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south-west of New Walsingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6; gross income £236. Patron, in 1835, Earl of Orford. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 84. Houses 12. Acres 710. A. P. £1,299. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BARSHAM (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-west of Fakenham, on the post-road to Wells. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 12s. 1d.; gross income £165. Patron, in 1835, C. M. Balders, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 101. Houses 15. Acres 1,380. A. P. £2,245. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BARSTABLE HUNDRED, Essex.

BARSTON. See **BARFRESTON**.

BARSTON, a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Solihull, county of Warwick; 11 miles north-north-west of Warwick. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester, annexed to the rectory of Berkswell, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the lord of the manor. There are a daily and two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with the parish produce £7 14s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 342. Houses 64. Acres 1,990. A. P. £3,287. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

BARSTREE, a chapelry in the parish of Dormington, hund. of Greytree, county of Hereford; 4 miles east of Hereford, on the post-road to Ledbury. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, united with the vicarage of Dormington in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 9s. Patron, the vicar of Dormington. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 50. Houses 10. Acres 250. A. P. £215. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BARTHERTON, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-east of Nantwich, on the post-road to Stafford. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 34. Houses 3. Acres 270. A. P. £711. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

BARTHOLOMEW-HOSPITAL (ST), an extra-parochial liberty in the lower division of the hund. of Eastry, lathes of St Augustine, county of Kent, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Sandwich. It takes its name from an hospital, thus described by Tanner:—"Here is an hospital dedicated to St Bartholomew, which was founded by Thomas Crompthon, Esq., and Maud his wife, who was of the family of Sandwich, about A. D. 1190, for a master,

brethren and sisters, and three priests, whereof one was to be prior. Sir Henry Sandwich, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, increased the revenues, that here might be maintained twelve brethren and four sisters. It was returned, A. D. 1562, to be endowed with £40 per annum. It is yet in being for six poor men and as many women, who have each a house and garden, and a handsome allowance, and is under the care and government of the mayor and jurates of Sandwich." Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 52. Houses 18.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST) HYDE, a parish, partly in the city of Winchester, and partly in the liberty of Soke, union of New Winchester, county of Southampton, adjacent to the north side of the city of Winchester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10; gross income £88; in the patronage of the Crown. Here was anciently one of the mitred parliamentary abbeyes, a small portion of the building of which still remains. In Tanner's Not. Mon. it is thus spoken of:—"King Alfred founded here first only a house and chapel for the learned monk Grimbald, whom he had brought out of Flanders, but afterwards projected, and by his will, ordered a noble church, or religious house, to be built in the cemetery, on the north side of the old minster, or cathedral, and designed that Grimbald should preside over it. This was begun in 901, and finished to the honour of the Holy Trinity, Virgin Mary, and St Peter, by his son, King Edward, who placed therein secular canons; but, in 963, they were expelled, and an abbot and monks put into possession by the often mentioned Bishop Ethelwold. Now the churches and habitations of these two societies being so very near together, the differences which were occasioned by their singing, bells, and other matters, arose to so great a height, that the religious of the new monastery thought fit, about the year 1110, to remove to a better and more quiet situation without the walls, on the north part of the city, called Hyde, where Henry I., at the instance of William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founded a stately abbey for them. St Peter was generally accounted patron, though it is sometimes called the monastery of St Grimbald, and sometimes of St Barnabas. It was valued, before the dissolution, at £865 1s. 3d., and the site was granted, 37° Henry VIII., to Richard Bethell." Charities connected with this parish produce about £23 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 700; in 1831, 744. Houses 108. A. P. £542. Poor rates, in 1837, £359.

BARTHOMLEY, a parish in the hund. of Nantwich, union of Congleton, co.-palatine of Chester, extending into the northern division of the hundred of Firehill, county of Stafford; 6 miles south by east of Sandbach. In the county of Chester, it comprises the chapelries of Alsager and Haslington, and the townships of Barthomley and Crewe; and in the county of Stafford, the township of Batterley. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated at £95 7s. 1d.; gross income £929. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The church is an old building, the nave of which has a richly carved wooden roof, put up in 1589. Here is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum, in which six boys are educated gratuitously. The other charities connected with the parish, and in which all the townships share, produce £20 10s. per annum. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1,662; of the township, 184; in 1831, 2,523 and 449. Houses 462 and 82. Acres 11,600 and 2,240. A. P. £13,132 and £2,745. Poor rates of the township, in 1837, £203.

BARTHORPE, a township with Acklam, partly in the liberty of St Peter of York, and partly in the parish of Acklam, wapentake of Buckrose, east rid-

ing of the county of York; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of New Malton. Pop. returned with Acklam.

BARTINGTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, western division of the hund. of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north-west of Northwich. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 76. Houses 15. Acres 210. A. P. £603. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BARTLEY-REGIS, a hamlet in the parish of Minstead, county of Southampton.

BARTLOW, a parish in the hund. of Chilford, union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 2 miles east by south of Linton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Ely; rated at £19 16s. 8d.; gross income £273. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Ballen. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 106. Houses 19. Acres 320. A. P. £675. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BARTLOW-END, or **STEYINGTON-END**, a hamlet in the parish of Ashdon, Essex; 5 miles north-east of Saffron Walden. This is supposed to have been formerly a distinct parish. There are two daily schools here. See **ASHDON**. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 205. Houses 39. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

BARTON, a hamlet contiguous to Abingdon, in the parish of St Helens, county of Berks. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 14. House 1.

BARTON, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cambridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £8 11s. 3d., in the parliamentary returns at £125; gross income £156. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here was formerly a rectory; but, according to Blomefield,—"the rectory was appropriated to Merton priory, the collation of the vicars being reserved to the see for the license or appropriation. The rectory was valued at £26 13s. 4d." The parish possesses an infant and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 284. Houses 63. Acres 1,500. A. P. £1,107. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BARTON, a township in the parish of Farndon, co.-palatine of Chester; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chester. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here, and a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 168. Houses 31. Acres 490. A. P. £756. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BARTON, a township in the parish of Kington, county of Hereford; 1 mile north of Kington. Ger-vase of Canterbury, a monkish historian, who flourished in the time of Richard I, mentions a priory of Benedictine monks as existing in this neighbourhood. See **KINGTON**. Pop. and assessed property of this township, returned with the parish.

BARTON, a township in the parish of Preston, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Preston; on the line of the Lancaster and Preston railway. There is a Sunday school here, attended by 80 children, who have the privilege of attending an endowed daily school at Broughton. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 422. Houses 66. Acres 1,510. A. P. £3,795. Poor rates, in 1837, £204.

BARTON-IN-FABIS, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south-west of Nottingham; on the river Trent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York; rated at £19 3s. 9d.; gross income £360; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. All the tithes of Barton and Clifton, the property of the clerical rectors, were commuted in 1759. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 379. Houses 80. Acres 1,620. A. P. £2,047. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BARTON, or **HIGH BARTON**, a parish in West

ward, union of Basford, county of Westmoreland; 13 miles west by north of Appleby. It includes the chapelries of Hartoap with Patterdale and Martin-dale, and the townships of High Barton, Low Winder, Sockbridge, and Yanwath, with Eamont Bridge. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £11 1s., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Lonsdale. This parish possesses four daily schools, and a boarding school. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed, in 1649, by Dr Lancelot Dawes and Dr Gerard Langbaine. The endowment has been subsequently augmented to about £90 per annum. Dr Langbaine, who wrote some works on history and antiquities, was born in this parish. Part of the lake of Ullswater, where the river Eamont flows from it, is in this parish. Various minerals are found in the hills; Barton-fell, in particular, contains a variety of spars and petrifactions. Pop., in 1801, 1,060; in 1831, 1,537. Houses 268. Acres £33,690. A. P. £10,565. Poor rates, in 1837, £469.

BARTON, a township in the parish of Hawks-well, north riding, county of York; 5 miles south by west of Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 104. Houses 17. Acres 1,330. A. P. £995.

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS, a hamlet chiefly in the parish of Market-Bosworth, but extending into those of Nailstone and Shakerstone, county of Leicester; 2 miles north of Market-Bosworth. There are a Sunday and two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1821, 177; in 1831, 163. Houses 39. Acres 820. A. P. £1,164. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BARTON-BENDISH, a village and parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north of Stoke Ferry. Living consists of two united rectories in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich: viz. St Mary's, a discharged rectory, rated at £5 6s. 8d.; and All Saints, a discharged rectory, rated at £5 13s. 4d.; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Berney. All the tithes, the property of the clerical rectors, were commuted in 1774. There is a daily school here. The name of the place was taken from a dyke, named Bendish, which the Saxons erected to mark the boundary of the hundred. In 1783, Richard Jones bequeathed £200 for the formation of a fund for the instruction of six poor children belonging to the village. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 459. Houses 79. Acres 4,390. A. P. £2,821. Poor rates, in 1837, £304.

BARTON-BLOUNT, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 11 miles west of Derby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £4 19s. 1d., in the parliamentary returns at £108. Patron, in 1835, F. Bradshaw, Esq. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 60. Houses 6. Acres 1,530. A. P. £2,218. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a parish in the hund. of Flitt, union of Luton, county of Bedford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Silsoe. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £26 9s. 7d.; gross income £420; in the patronage of the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1809. There is a Baptist chapel here. The parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £32 per annum, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 720. Houses 146. Acres 2,270. A. P. £2,790. Poor rates, in 1837, £294.

BARTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding, county of York;

5 miles south-west of Darlington. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £11; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, the vicar of Stanwick. Excellent limestone is found in the vicinity. There are two daily schools here, besides an infant and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1821, including the townships of Barton-St-Cuthbert and Newton-Morell, 467; in 1831, 468. Houses 107. Acres 2,790. A. P. £3,667. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BARTON (ST DAVID'S), a parish in the hund. of Catsash, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-east of Somerton. Living, a discharged vicarage, rated at £8, in the parliamentary returns at £40, and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Barton-St-David's, in the cathedral of Wells. The Independents have also a place of worship here. The parish possesses three daily schools and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 410. Houses 52. Acres 1,090. A. P. £940. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BARTON (EARL'S), a parish in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 3½ miles south-west of Wellingborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £195; in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a curious edifice in various styles of architecture. A Baptist church was formed here in 1796. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. It is crossed by the river Nen, through which the Northampton canal communicates with the German ocean. Pop., in 1801, 725; in 1831, 977. Houses 190. Acres 1,760. Poor rates, in 1837, £393.

BARTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles north-east of Bury St Edmunds. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1802. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Among the poor of the parish £10 are distributed annually out of Howardly's donation. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 778. Houses 146. Acres 4,030. A. P. £3,128. Poor rates, in 1837, £463.

BARTON-HARTSHORNE, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 4 miles south-west of Buckingham. Living, a perpetual curacy with Chetwood, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £20; gross income £82. Patrons, in 1835, — Bracebridge and — Viger. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 145. Houses 26. Acres 870. A. P. £919. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BARTON-UPON-THE-HEATH, a parish in the Brails division of the hund. of Kingston, county of Warwick; 5 miles south of Shipton-on-Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £12 17s. 11d.; gross income £392; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Trinity college, Oxford. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the latter of which has a small endowment. Robert Dover, who instituted the Cotswold games, resided here. About 2 miles to the west of this place stands the Fourshire-stone, noticed by Leland as marking the point of union of the four counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 206. Houses 35. Acres 1,540. A. P. £2,975. Poor rates, in 1837, £94.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a parish and mar-

ket-town in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 166 miles north of London, 32 north-east of Lincoln, and 7 south of Hull. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £19 4s. 8d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Uppleby. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, of the lordship of Barton-upon-Humber, the property of the lay-impropriator and the vicar, were commuted in 1793. The church of St Peter is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave with aisles and a chancel, chiefly in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower, the lower part of which is of Saxon architecture; the upper, in the early Norman style. The church of St Mary is a more modern building, probably of the 14th century. The Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1805; the Wesleyan Methodist, in 1812. A charity school, for the instruction of poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, was founded here in 1722, by Mr William Long. The original endowment was £7 12s. per annum, to which £50 were added in 1735, by Mr Nicholas Fountain. In 1669, alms-houses for four aged women of the district of St Mary were founded and endowed by Mr Thomas Holland.—The town takes its name from its situation on the southern bank of the Humber, on a rising ground at the extremity of the wolds, about three quarters of a mile from the river. The great Northern road passes the Humber to Hull. It was a place of considerable commerce in the time of the Conqueror, but suffered much when Edward I. made Kingston-upon-Hull a free borough. It now derives its chief importance from the ferry over the Humber—which is here upwards of 6 miles broad—to Kingston-upon-Hull.—The town consists of two spacious, but irregularly-built streets, in which there are some good modern houses. The principal trade is in corn and flour, and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ropes, bricks, and tiles. Barton is a polling-place for the member for Lindsey. The manor belongs to the Crown. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here for a portion of the division. Monday is market-day, and a large cattle-market is held on every alternate Monday. A fair for cattle is held on Trinity-Thursdays. There is a branch of the Hull banking company here. Pop., in 1801, 1,709; in 1831, 3,231. Houses 221. Acres 4,620. A. P. £12,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £726. There is a penny-post to Barrow.—About 3 miles to the south-east of the town stand the remains of Thornton-abbey. These consist of part of the church and other conventual buildings; and the gate-house, which is ornamented with statues, and has four hexagonal towers at the angles. This abbey was founded in 1139 by William le Gros, earl of Albemarle and lord of Holderness, for Black canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, the revenues were valued at £703 17s. 2d. In 1540, Henry VIII. and his queen were entertained here on their return from Kingston-upon-Hull.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, a township in the parish of Eccles, co. palatine of Lancaster; 5½ miles west of Manchester, on the line of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad. At this place, the first aqueduct-bridge in England constructed over a navigable river, was raised for the carrying of the duke of Bridgewater's canal over the river Irwell. It consists of 3 arches of great strength; the centre one 63 feet wide, and 40 feet above the surface of the water. The Wesleyan Methodists and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship here. The

township possesses also twelve daily, nine Sunday, and two boarding schools. Pop., in 1801, 6,197; in 1831, 8,976. Houses 1,567. Acres 10,530. A. P. £20,624. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,896.

BARTON (LITTLE), or **BARTON MILLS**, a small village and parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Mildenhall, co. of Suffolk; 1 mile south of Mildenhall. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely, rated at £14 15s. 10d.; gross income £550; in the patronage of the Crown. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1796. The Baptists have a place of worship here. There are three daily schools containing 76 pupils, and a Sunday school. Charities connected with the parish produce £14 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 591. A. P. £2,995. Houses 104. Acres 2,050. Poor rates, in 1837, £354.

BARTON, ST MARY, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary de Lode, county of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 786. Houses 165. Acres, including Tuffey, 1,470. A. P. £1,555. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

BARTON, ST MARY, a chapelry and township in the parish of Barton St Cuthbert, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding, county of York. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of York, rated at £10; in the patronage of the vicar of Gilling. Distance from Darlington, 5 miles south-west. Pop., in 1831, 786. A. P. £1,555.

BARTON, ST MICHAEL'S, a hamlet in the parish of St Michael, county of Gloucester. There are a daily and a day and boarding school here. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 676. Houses 130. Acres 500. A. P. £846. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

BARTON (MIDDLE), a township in the parish of Steeple-Barton, county of Oxford.

BARTON-MILLS. See **BARTON, LITTLE**.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, a parochial chapelry in the parish of Tatenhill, union of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; 5 miles south-west of Burton-upon-Trent, in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £25, in the parliamentary returns at £132; gross income £135; in the patronage of the deau of Lichfield. The chapel was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by Dr John Taylor, a native of the village. There are here a daily, a day and boarding, and an infant school, besides two day and Sunday National schools, one of which is endowed by the Drapers' company with £30 10s. per annum, and with £9 10s. per annum arising from land, the other has an annual endowment of £20. Courts-leet and baron are held here, and the village is in the honour of Tutbury. Fairs are held on the 3d of May and 20th of November; if Sunday, the Saturday previous. Pop., in 1801, 834; in 1831, 1,344. Houses 270. Acres 3,520. A. P. £7,263. Poor rates, in 1837, £434.

BARTON (PEVRELL), a tything in the parish of South Stoneham, county of Southampton.

BARTON-REGIS, a hundred of Gloucestershire, city of Bristol. Area 8,030 acres. Houses 7,680. Pop., in 1832, 44,812.

BARTON-SEGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 2 miles south-east of Kettering, on the post-road to Higham Ferrers. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 17s. 1d.; gross income £493. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Buccleugh. Its body and tower are very old. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. This parish was the native place of John Bridges, Esq., who made extensive collections for a

history of the county. John Ekins left by will £50 for the poor of the parish. The village derived its name from the family of Segrave, the most eminent member of which was Nicholas de Segrave, marshal of England in the time of Edward IV. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 203. Houses 42. Acres 2,030. A. P. £3,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £139.

BARTON-STACEY, a hundred in the Andover division of the county of Southampton. Area 13,370 acres. Houses 351. Pop., in 1831, 1961.

BARTON-STACEY, a parish in the hund. of the same name, Basingstoke division, union of Andover, county of Southampton. It comprises the tythings of Barton-Stacey, Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton-Stacey; 5 miles south-west of Winchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated at £8 2s. 1d.; gross income £272; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winton. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £9 per annum, from a rent-charge of £40 left for charitable purposes by Dorothy and Elizabeth Wright. A fair is held here on the 31st of July for millinery, goods, and toys. A Roman road passes through this parish, and at Bransbury there seems to have been a strong intrenchment. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 623. Houses 120. Acres 4,520. A. P. £2,227. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

BARTON-STEEPLE, a parish in the hund. of Wooton, county of Oxford, comprising the hamlets of Middle-Barton and Seawells-Barton; 4½ miles south-west of Doddington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7 9s. 4½d.; gross income £86. Patrons, in 1835, the assignees of T. Churchill. There are two daily schools and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 608. Houses 126. Acres 2,710. A. P. £3,130. Poor rates, in 1837, £316.

BARTON-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary de Lode and St Michael, county of Gloucester, adjacent to the eastern gate of the city of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 786.

BARTON-IN-THE-STREET, a parish in the wapentakes of Bulmer and Byedale, north riding, union of Malton, county of York, comprising the townships of Coneythorpe, Barton le Street and Butterwick; 5½ miles north-west of New Malton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, rated at £14 18s. 6½d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Hertford. The church contains some curious specimens of sculpture, and is said to have been built of materials taken from the abbey of St Mary, York. There are a daily National, and a Sunday school here. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 149; in 1831, 190; of the parish, in 1801, 342; in 1831, 496. Houses 73. Acres 3,180. A. P. £3,856. Poor rates, in 1837, £184.

BARTON-TURFF, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 6½ miles south-east of North Walsham. Living, a discharged vicarage united with the rectory of Istead, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £3 13s. 4d.; gross income, £379; in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. There is a day and Sunday National school here, containing 69 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 391. Houses 69. Acres 1,750. A. P. £1,593. Poor rates, in 1837, £151.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a parish in the hund. of Wooton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 3 miles east of Etonstone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £7; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, Rev. J. Seagrave. There are two daily schools and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 258. Houses 60. Acres 650. A. P. £1,197. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BARTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a township in the parish of Cramb, wapentake of Bulmer, north riding, county of York; 10 miles north-east of York. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 202. Houses 32. Acres 980. A. P. £1,568. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BARUGH, or **BARON**, a township in the parish of Darton, west riding, county of York; 2 miles north-west of Barnsley. There are three daily schools and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 946. Houses 197. Acres 1,660. A. P. £2,584. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BARUGH-AMBO, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Misperton, wapentake of Pickering lythe, north riding, county of York; 4 miles south-west of Pickering. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 294. Houses 55. Acres 2,150. A. P. £1,816. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

BARWELL, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Hinckley, county of Leicester, comprising the chapelries of Potters-Marston and Stapleton; 2 miles north of Hinckley. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, rated at £20 10s. 7½d.; gross income £914. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Mettman. This parish possesses four daily schools,—one of which is endowed with £20 16s. per annum by Gabriel Newton of Leicester, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 1,505. Houses 303. Acres 3,950. A. P. £4,683. Poor rates, in 1837, £629.

BARWICK, or **BERWICK**, a hamlet in the parish of Rothing-Abbots, county of Essex, situated in the hund. of Ongar; north-east of Chipping-Ongar. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1821, 97. It is now included in Rothing-Abbots.

BARWICK WITH STAFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, Yeovil division, county of Somerset; 2 miles south of Yeovil. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £7 14s. 7d., in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, J. Newman, Esq. There are two daily schools and a Sunday school in this parish. In 1838, there were two flax mills here, employing 29 hands. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 415. Houses 46. Acres 920. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

BARWICK-BASSET. See **CALNE**.

BARWICK, or **BERWICK-IN-THE-BRAKES**, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west of Burnham Westgate. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6; gross income £40; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Mrs Anne Hoste. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 35. Assessed property included in Stanhoe. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

BARWICK, or **BERWICK-IN-ELMETT**, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding, county of York; 7 miles south of Wetherby, on the post-road to Pontefract. It includes the townships of Barwick-in-Elmett, Barnbow, Kiddal with Potterton, Norwick with Scoles, and Roundhay. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £32 12s. 6d.; gross income £1,440. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1796. This parish possesses three daily, three boarding, and three Sunday schools. On an eminence, called Hall-Tower-hill, are traces of a castle, said to have been the residence of Edwin, one of the most distinguished of the Northumbrian kings. "Somewhere in the wood of Elmete," says Tanser, "at Barwick

in Elmete, as some think, was a monastery under the government of Abbot Thrydwulf, about A. D. 730." Pop. of the township, in 1801, 370; of the parish, in 1821, 1,067; in 1831, 1,922. Houses 397. Acres 8,030. A. P. £9,658. Poor rates, in 1837, £240.

BASCHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Pimhill, county of Salop; 7 miles north-west of Shrewsbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £10 16s. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes of the manors of Baschurch, Hordley, Standwine-in-the-wood, Weston, Lullingfield, and Hanward-in-the-Fields, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1777. There are here three daily schools, two of which and an infant school are endowed, and belong to the same foundation: the endowment arises from land let at a time price rent of about £400 per annum, out of which many of the scholars are clothed and apprenticed. There are here some traces of a Roman camp. Pop., in 1801, 1,069; in 1831, 1,321. Houses 214. Acres 8,490. A. P. £9,461. Poor rates, in 1837, £635.

BASFORD, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co-palatine of Chester; 4 miles east of Nantwich, intersected by the Birmingham railroad. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 85. Houses 14. Acres 490. A. P. £783. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BASFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles north of Nottingham. The village stands in a valley, in the midst of beautiful scenery. The great increase of its population is ascribed to the extension of lace and lace-machine manufactories. The removal of the court of the honour of Peveril from Nottingham to this place, has also added to its importance. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 17s. 7d.; gross income £260. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1792. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. The Methodist church was formed in 1825,—the Baptist in 1838. There are twelve daily and ten Sunday schools in this parish, besides an infant school, containing 101 children. Pop., in 1801, 2,124; in 1831, 6,325. Houses 1,261. Acres 2,720. A. P. £5,239. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,104. The Basford poor-law union comprehends 43 parishes, embracing an area of 140 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 51,794. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,718. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,369.

BASFORD, a township in the parish of Chedleton, northern division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 3 miles south of Leek. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 300. Houses 47. Acreage and poor rates with the parish. A. P. £2,443.

BASHALL, **BASHALL-EAVES**, or **BECKSHALGH**, a township in the parish of Mitton, western division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewcross, west riding, county of York; 2½ miles west of Clitheroe. Pop., in 1821, 348; in 1831, 310. Houses 49. Acres 3,640. A. P. £3,777. Poor rates, in 1837, £246.

BASILDEN, or **BASILDON**, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 7½ miles north-west of Reading, intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salis-

bury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 14s. 4½d., in the parliamentary returns at £133 9s. 11d.; gross income, with Ashampstead, £257. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon, and Sir F. Sykes, who present alternately to the living. There are three daily schools here. This parish is celebrated for the goodness of the soil and the extent of the farms. A fair for toys is held here on September 14th. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 780. Houses 159. Acres 3,120. A. P., £4,142. Poor rates, in 1837, £362. The Great Western railway is carried across the Thames at Gathampton near the place.

BASILDON, a chapelry in the parish of Laindon, hund. of Barstable, county of Essex; 5 miles south of Billericay. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Laindon. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 124. Houses 23. Acres 1,850. A. P. £2,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

BASING (OLD), a township and chapelry in the parish and hund. of Basingstoke division, county of Southampton; 2 miles north-east of Basingstoke, on the line of the Southampton and London railroad. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke. There are here three daily schools and a Sunday school. This place was the scene of the defeat of Ethelred I., in 871, by the Danes. At the time of the Norman survey, Basing belonged to Hugh de Portu, who held fifty-five lordships in this county. He had an extensive castle here, which was rebuilt on a magnificent scale by Sir William Paulet, his lineal descendant, whom Edward VI. created Marquess of Winchester, and who afterwards became lord-treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. John, the fifth marquess, was a faithful adherent of Charles I., and defended Basing-castle against Colonel Norton, Sir William Waller, and other parliamentary leaders, during a siege which lasted two years. It was taken by storm by Cromwell himself, on the 14th of October, 1645. "Sir Hardresse Waller's and Colonel Mountague's regiments having forced the works of the besieged, mounted the walls, and got into the house before the defendants perceived their danger; many of them were put to the sword; Major Cuffie was killed by Major-General Harrison, and four hundred prisoners were taken; among whom was the brave marquess himself, and Sir Robert Peake, who commanded the garrison under him. Hugh Peters was at the taking of this house, and being come to London to make a report of it to the parliament, said, 'Twas an house fit for an emperor to dwell in, it was so spacious and beautiful.' The marquess, from this action, called the house Love-loyalty, which name he had caused to be written with a diamond in every window, as if he would have it a perpetual monument of his loyalty to his prince; but this name so provoked the enemy, that they burnt it to the ground. Here was a bed, 'tis said, valued at £1,400, and the plunder was so great, that a private soldier got £300 in money. This marquess's loyalty was the more extraordinary, because it came from a Catholic subject to a Protestant prince." In the neighbourhood is Hackwood-hall, the property of the duke of Bolton. Here are many portraits of members of the Paulet family, and in particular one by Hans Holbein, of the first Marquess of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1,103. Houses 207. Acres 4,970. A. P. £5,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £903.

BASINGSTOKE HUNDRED, in the division of Basingstoke, county of Southampton. Area 26,330 acres. Houses 1,367. Pop., in 1831, 7,604.

BASINGSTOKE, a market-town and parish in the Basingstoke division of Hampshire, situated in the hund. and union of Basingstoke, but having

separate jurisdiction; 45½ miles south-west of Nine Elms, Vauxhall bridge, London, by the Southampton and London railroad, and 7 miles west of Odiam. It is mentioned in Domesday-book as being a royal manor, and in possession of a market. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which are attached the chapelries of Basing and Upper Nately, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £30 6s. 5½d.; gross income £579; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The church, which was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., under the superintendence of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a square tower. The south side is of stone, the north of stone and flint in alternate squares, and ornamented with shields on the spandrels and the chancel doorway. All tithes, the property of Magdalene college, Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1786. The Independents, Methodists, Society of Friends, and Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, have places of worship here. The church of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion was formed in 1786.—There are twelve daily, three Sunday, and two infant schools, in this parish. The free school was re-established by Queen Mary, when the guild was dissolved, and has now an endowment which yields £200 per annum. The school-room is in an ancient building, supposed to have been originally the parish-church, adjoining to the ruins of the chapel of the Holy Ghost. The master is appointed by the Crown, and the usher by the corporation. There are now 13 boys on the foundation, those belonging to the town pay 15s., and those from the vicinity £1 1s. per quarter for English education in this school. The Rev. Thomas Warton, professor of poetry in the university of Oxford, was master of this school, and his accomplished sons, Dr Joseph Warton and Thomas Warton, received the early part of their education here. In 1646, Mr Richard Aldworth founded and endowed a Blue coat school here, in which 9 boys are clothed, maintained, and educated. There is another charity school, supported by funds left by Sir James Lancaster, in 1618, under the management of the Skinners' company of London. Here is also a National school for 100 boys, which was established by Dr Sheppard, late vicar of Basingstoke; and another for 100 girls, the school-room of which was erected at an expense of £500 by his widow. In 1607, Sir James Dean founded here and endowed alms-houses for eight aged men or women, each of whom receive £6 18s. per annum. In 1808, Mr Joseph Page founded and endowed three alms-houses here, for aged widows connected with the congregation of Independents. Besides these, there are several minor charities. "King Henry III.," says Tanner, "founded an hospital here in the year 1261, at the instance and on the estate of Walter de Merton, who gave by his will 450 marks to purchase land for the better endowment of it, for the maintenance of aged and impotent priests; and after the foundation of Merton college in Oxford, the incurable scholars or fellows of that college were particularly to be sent hither. It was dedicated to St Mary and St John the Baptist. The mastership was very early attached to the wardenship of Merton college, Oxford." On an eminence to the north-west of the town are some remains of a chapel which belonged to a fraternity of the Holy Ghost, instituted here by Sir William, afterwards Lord Sandys, and Fox, Bishop of Winchester. In the reign of Edward VI. this fraternity was dissolved; but it was re-established in the reign of Mary. Cromwell made over the estates to the parliament, but they were restored in

1670, through the intercession of Morley, Bishop of Winchester, and are now enjoyed by the Free school.

The town of Basingstoke is situated in a fertile and open part of the country, near a branch of the Loddon. It consists of several streets, containing neat and well-built houses, and lighted with gas. It possesses a market-house, and a town-hall, erected at an expense of £9,695, in which petty-sessions for the division of Basingstoke are held. The gaol is a modern building, consisting of three apartments with a yard attached to it. The principal business carried on here is the trade in corn and malt, which is much facilitated by the situation of the town at the junction of five important roads, and upon the Basingstoke canal, which, navigable by vessels of nearly 50 tons burthen, extends to the river Wey in Surrey, thus communicating with the Thames and London. This canal was completed in 1796, at an expense of £180,000. The London and Southampton railway was completed to this place in the spring of 1839, and opened betwixt it and London on June 10th. There are now six daily trains betwixt Vauxhall and this town. In 1821, 365 families were returned as employed here in various trades and manufactures,—the majority in that of druggets and shalloons,—but this branch of manufacture has declined considerably of late years. The market-day is Wednesday, and fairs are held on Wednesday in Whitsun week for pedlery, on Sept. 23d, and Oct. 11th, for cattle and hiring servants; and on Easter-Tuesday, a fair for the sale of cheese and cattle is held on Basingstoke downs. The town was early incorporated, and sent members to parliament from the 23^d of Edward I. to the 4^o of Edward II., when, it is said, the privilege was withdrawn at the request of the inhabitants. Its qualified electors now vote for the members for North-Hampshire. The late corporation holds under a charter granted 20^o James I., and confirmed in 17^o Charles I. It consisted of a mayor, high-steward, recorder, seven aldermen, and seven burgesses, a town-clerk, and inferior officers. An annual court-leet is held here for the hundred, the jurisdiction of which extends over nineteen tythings. Under the new Municipal act Basingstoke is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and has had a commission of the peace granted to it. The revenue of the burgh in 1837, amounted to £1,288; its expenditures to nearly the same. Several eminent men have been natives of Basingstoke. Among these are John Basing, or de Basingstoke, a celebrated Greek scholar of the 13th century; Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator in the reign of Elizabeth; and the brothers, Thomas and Joseph Warton, already mentioned. A work-house has been erected here for the union of Basingstoke, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £7,500, capable of accommodating 400 persons. Pop., in 1801, 2,589; in 1831, 3,581. Houses 701. Acres 3,970. A. P. £11,382. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,845.—In the vicinity of the town, there are traces of an ancient encampment, of an elliptical form, 1100 yards in circumference, called Aubrey camp.

BASINGTHORPE WITH WESTBY, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-west of Corby. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 17s. 6d., and annexed to the rectory of Welby. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingtower. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 122. Houses 22. Acres 920. A. P. £2,699. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BASINGWICK, a village in the parish of Holywell and hund. of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales; 1 mile east of Holywell. Here are the remains of an ancient abbey, overlooking a deep and

narrow vale down which runs the rivulet which rises from St Winifred's well. It was almost entire in 1720, when the greater part was taken down by order of the proprietor. Of the refectory there are still considerable remains; and a spacious and elegant chapel, which Henry II. erected for the Knights-Templars, is still standing. Of the church no portion remains entire; but the Grange-house, which is built of brick, has been preserved, and continues to enjoy its original name and destination. It was founded in the year 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and granted by Henry II., in 1159, to a community of Cistercian monks. At the general dissolution its revenues were valued at £150 7s. 3d. per annum. Pop. returned with the parish.

BASLOW, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; 3½ miles north-east of Bakewell. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bakewell, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; rated at £27 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Devonshire. The vicarial tithes of the township of Baslow, and the hamlets of Bubnell, Curbar, and Froggatt, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1823. At Barbrook, in this parish, are furnaces for smelting lead ore. There are five daily schools here, one of which is endowed by the duchess of Rutland, and another by Mrs Hague, and three Sunday schools. Baslow is in the honour of Tutbury. Pop., in 1801, 817; in 1831, 863. Houses 165. Acres 2,360. A. P. £3,088. Poor rates, in 1837, including Bubnell, £318.

BASSALEG, or BASSALLEG, a parish partly in in the upper and partly in the lower divisions of the hund. of Wentloog, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 3 miles west of Newport, intersected by the Crumlin canal. It includes the hamlets of Duffrin, Rogerstone, and Graig. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which are annexed the chapels of Henllys and Risca, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £14 13s. 6½d.; gross income £370; in the patronage of the bishop of Llandaff. The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. Petty-sessions for the division of Newport, are held here and at Castletown. This parish possesses six daily and three Sunday schools; one of the former is endowed by Rowland Morgan with £20 per annum. The same person also left lands and tenements from which two poor men and two poor women receive each annually £3 10s. The Romney railway or trainroad, extends from the Sirhowey railway at Pye-corner in this parish, to Abertyswg in Bedwelty parish, a distance of 2½ miles. On the brow of a hill about the distance of a mile from the village are the traces of a Saxon camp, called Craeg-y-Saeson, about a mile from which is another, called Pen-y-Park-Newydd, which is supposed to have belonged to the Britons. "Here was a priory of Black monks," says Tanner, "a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which the church of this place was given by Robert de Haya, and Gundreda his wife, some time between 1101 and 1120. This cell, which was dedicated to St Basilus, seems to have gone into decay long before the general dissolution of religious houses." Pop., in 1821, 1,329; in 1831, 1,664. Houses 234. Acres 6,290. A. P. £4,829.

BASSENTHWAITE, a parish in Allerdale ward below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 5 miles north-west of Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £22 4s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £112; gross income £125; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1770. There are three daily schools here. This

parish is divided, according to Nicholson, into two constable-wicks; that where the church stands, near Crosthwaite, being called the High-side, and the Low-side known by the name of the Hawes, where the chapel stands. Lead-ore has been found in the neighbourhood, and a mine of antimony wrought. The river Derwent runs through the parish. The village in the picturesque vale of Bassenthwaite, near the lake called Bassenthwaite, or Broad-water, which is about 4 miles in length, by 1 in breadth, and covers a surface of 1500 acres. On the eastern side of the valley is the lofty mountain of SKIDDAW, [which see,] which is also within the parish; on the western side, the range called Winthrop Brow, terminate abruptly on the margin of the lake. The following is Hutchinson's description of Bassenthwaite: "This lake affords many bays, where you may, in some parts, push under the cover of a lofty over-hanging grove, and, in others, rocky coves, where you find the gentler echo, favourable to music, and a song. The painter has tamer landscapes here, but they are warmer, and more serene than those of Keswick. Soft pastoral scenes margin the lake on the eastern side, over which, Skiddaw lifts an august brow, to give the boldest contrast to the green and gently rising eminences, the scattered coppices, the velvet drest lawn, the rich verdure of the mead, the tranquil cottage, and the serene and shining mirror which the lake expands. The boldest landscape found here consists of irregular eminences, clothed with oaks, at whose feet a grassy margin lies to the water's brink, and holds some farmhold; whilst the sublimer mountains, pile upon pile, lift up their heads, and, from the western sun, cast long shades upon the lake, whose distant shores catch the surpassing beams, and glow with additional beauty, from the contrasting shades, over which, the distant eminences mix their brows with the azure of the atmosphere." Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 549. Houses 101. Acres 6,980. A. P. £3,453. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BASSET-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, county of Leicester, which contained, in 1801, 17, and in 1831, 23 inhabitants. Houses 2. A. P. £427.

BASSETLAW, a wapentake in the county of Nottingham, situated at the northern extremity of the county, bordering on those of Lincoln and York. It contains the divisions of Hatfield, South-Clay and North-Clay, which include fifty-four parishes and the borough of East Retford. Area 184,530 acres. Pop., in 1801, 34,025; in 1831, 37,245. Houses 77,155.

BASSILDON. See **BASILDON**, Essex.

BASSINGBOURN, a parish in the hund. of Armington, union of Royston, county of Cambridge; 2½ miles north-west of Royston. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £7 0s. 10d.; gross income £232; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Westminster and the vicar, were commuted in 1801. The Independents have a chapel here, founded in 1791. A fair is annually held here on the festival of St Peter and St Paul. The parish possesses six daily and two Sunday schools, one of which has an endowment of £12 per annum. Bassingbourn was formerly a market-town, being constituted such by Henry III.; but the market has long been discontinued. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1,446. Houses 276. Acres 4,235. A. P. £4,811. Poor rates, in 1837, £781.

BASSINGHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-east of New-

ark. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £26 16s. 8d.; gross income £483; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. There are three daily schools here, one of which has an endowment of £12 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 740. Houses 130. Acres 1,940. A. P. £3,946. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

BASSINGHAM, Norfolk. See **BESSINGHAM**.

BASSINGTON, a township in the parish of Eglingham, Northumberland; 3 miles north-west of Alnwick. It stands on the northern bank of the Alne. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1821, 12. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BASTON, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-west of Market-Deeping, on the post-road to Bourn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £6 1s. 3d.; gross income £238; in the patronage of the Crown. For commutation of tithes, see **LANGTOFT**. The Rev. John Mossop, late vicar of the parish, who died in 1835, bequeathed a piece of land for the benefit of poor widows belonging to the parishes of Baston and Langtoft. There are three daily schools here, containing 65 scholars. Pop., including that of certain extra-parochial places in the fens, in 1801, 457; in 1831, 709. Houses 144. Acres 3,520. A. P. £4,401. Poor rates, in 1837, £273.

BASTWICK, a hamlet and parochial chapelry in the parish of Reppa, county of Norfolk; 5¼ miles north-east of Acle, on the banks of the North River. The chapel, which is ancient, has fallen into ruins. Pop. returned with the parish.

BASWICK, or **BERKSWICK**, a parish in the hund. of Cuttlestone, union and county of Stafford; 2 miles south-east of Stafford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the prebendary of Whittington and Bastwick in the cathedral of Lichfield; valued at £30, in the parliamentary returns at £85; gross income £238. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. W. Inge and — Lane, Esq. There are three daily schools here, in which 56 pupils are taught. Charities connected with the parish produce £15 3s. annually. The parish includes the chapelry of Acton-Trussell, with the townships of Baswick, Bednall, Brockton, Milford, and Walton; and contained, in 1821, 1,376, and in 1831, 1,329 inhabitants. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 443; in 1831, 546. Houses in the parish 269. Acres 6,410. A. P. £2,700. Poor rates, in 1837, £247.

BATCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Yetminster union of Cerne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 9 miles south of Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory, united to that of Frome-Vaughan, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £9 9s. 9½d.; gross income £413. Patrons, in 1835, the earl of Darlington and earl of Sandwich alternately. The tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1782. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 178. Houses 36. Acres 1,790. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

BATCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Whitestone, Shepton Mallet division and union, county of Somerset; 3 miles north of Bruton. Living, a rectory, united with the perpetual curacy of Upton Noble, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £26 14s. 4½d.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Brown. The parish possesses seven daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 839. Houses 171. Acres 3,150. A. P. £2,597. Poor rates, in 1837, £534.

BATES-ISLAND, in the parish of Earsdon,

Northumberland; nearly opposite to Hartley. Here was formerly a chapel and a hermitage, both now in ruins. Lord Delaval made a small harbour here for the shelter of fishermen in storms.

BATH,

A handsome and interesting city, situated in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, at the north-eastern extremity of Somersetshire, near the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire. It stands in a narrow valley, intersected by the Avon, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of considerable elevation, belonging to the great western oolitic range. The river Avon, which is navigable from hence to Bristol, winds for about two miles through the city and its suburbs; and a direct communication with London, through the counties of Middlesex, Bucks, Berks, Hampshire, and Wilts, is afforded by the Kennet and Avon canal, which here joins the Avon, and is connected with the Thames at Reading; while the completion of the Great Western railway will connect it with London on the one hand, and Bristol on the other. The city is on the direct road from London to Bristol, and is distant from the former, by way of Maidenhead and Calne, 107 miles west, or by railway 105½; from Chippingham 12 miles south by east, or by railway, 11½; and from Weston-super-Mare, by railway, 30 miles. Its geographical position is N. lat. 51° 23', W. long. 2° 22'. Mean temperature in June, 61.20; in August, 62.70.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Bath, with Wells, forms a bishopric, the revenues of which were anciently valued at £533 1s. 3d.; and stated by the ecclesiastical revenue commissioners to average yearly the gross sum of £6,770, from which a sum of about £824 of permanent yearly payments falls to be deducted; leaving a nett yearly income of £5,946, which will probably be reduced to about £5,500 by the diminution of fines upon renewals. The Bishop has the patronage of the precentorship, chancellorship, treasurer, subdeanery, and all the prebends of the cathedral; also of the three archdeaconries of the diocese, 3 perpetual curacies, 9 rectories, and 15 vicarages, in the counties of Berks, Somerset, Wilts, and Dorset. The diocese extends over the whole county of Somerset, with the exception of a small portion of the city of Bristol; and contains 368 parishes, with 503 churches and chapels, and 453 benefices, the average gross income of each of which is £281, and 229 curates, the average of whose income is £81. The episcopal palace is at WELLS: which also see for description of the cathedral, and account of revenues and ecclesiastical corporation.

The city of Bath formerly contained four parishes, the livings of all of which were in the archd. of Bath, and dio. of Bath and Wells: viz. the Abbey, or St. Peter and St. Paul, a vicarage; St. Swithin's or Walcot, a rectory; and St. James and St. Michael, curacies not in charge. By charter of Queen Elizabeth, these parishes, with the exception of Walcot, were united into one rectory, with the chapelries of Widcombe and Lyncombe annexed, valued at £20 17s. 11d.; gross income £750; till recently in the patronage of the corporation.—The Abbey-church is a fine old building, in the latest style of Gothic architecture, nearly coeval with the chapels of King's college, Cambridge, St. George's, Windsor, and Henry Seventh's chapel, Westminster. But though it possesses the general features of the style in which these edifices are built, it is itself simple and unadorned even to plainness. It is in the form of a cross, from the intersection of which rises a quadrangular tower to the height of 170 feet, containing a fine peal of ten bells with chimes. The length

from east to west is 210 feet, by 72 in breadth, and 78 in height. The interior is remarkably light and elegant, and crowded with ornaments. This structure was erected on the foundation, and partly with the materials, of the ancient church in the monastery, founded here by Oric, one of the petty princes of Wessex, in 676. This church having fallen, partly from age and partly from accidents during the wars, into a state of dilapidation, it was begun in its present form about the year 1500, by Bishop King, who is said to have been admonished in a dream to do so,—a circumstance which is recorded in certain sculptures on the west front. That prelate dying before it was finished, and the inhabitants refusing to purchase it from the commissioners of Henry VIII., the walls remained roofless; but the site with all its buildings was purchased by Matthew Colthurst, whose son made a present of the whole to the mayor and citizens. The contributions of various individuals effected its completion in 1616. In 1834, the building underwent very extensive repairs.—St. James' church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1768.—St. Michael's is the fourth church that has stood on the same site. The present edifice is an elegant structure, with a spire 182 feet high.—Till lately Walcot parish existed as one living, and was valued at £6 19s. 9d.; gross income £892. The parish church, dedicated to St. Swithin, was re-edified in 1780; but was totally inadequate to the vast population of the parish, consequently, in 1798, Christchurch, in Montpelier-row, was erected, the body of which is set apart for the poor. Trinity church, in James street, in the florid Gothic style, was completed in 1822; and St. Saviour's, near Beaufort-buildings, was opened in 1832. In 1840, the rectory of Walcot was divided into three livings, viz. Walcot, Trinity, and St. Saviour's.—St. Mary's church, Bathwick, is a modern Gothic structure, with a square tower, about 120 feet high.—Lyncombe and Widcombe is a small old church in the beautiful valley of Widcombe.—A new church, dedicated to St. Mark, has been built under Beechen cliff, to accommodate the increasing population of this extensive parish.—St. Mary Magdalene's is a parochial chapel in Holloway, under Beechen cliff. The living is in the gift of the Crown.—St. Mary's is a handsome chapel, externally Doric, internally Ionic, situated in Queen square; it was erected by subscription in 1735.—The Octagon chapel in Milsom street, was erected in 1767.—Margaret chapel, in Brock street, is a handsome structure, in the early style of English architecture.—The chapel of All Saints, near Lansdown crescent, is a good specimen of the decorated style; it was erected in 1794.—The other chapels are Kensington chapel, near the London road, erected in 1795; and Laura chapel, in Henrietta street, built by tontine subscription in 1796. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, Huntingdonians, Moravians, Independents, Unitarians, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here, several of which are very handsome structures. The Independent church was formed in 1769; one of the Baptist churches in 1720; the Moravian in 1765; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1780; the Primitive Methodist in 1829; the Huntingdonian in 1765.

Municipal government.—The old limits of the city of Bath, with its suburbs and liberties, comprised the three parishes of St. James, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and a portion of that part of the parish of Walcot which lies to the southward of the parish of Charlcombe. By an act passed in the 9th Geo. III., confirmed by a charter of the 34th of the same king, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the city courts and magistrates was carried beyond the limits of the city into part of the adjacent parish of

Bathwick. The boundary act has added to the city, for the purpose of parliamentary representation, the whole of the parishes of Bathwick, Lyncombe and Widcombe, and Walcot. All the buildings of the town are included in these limits, besides a considerable rural district. This city received its first extant charter from Richard I., which was confirmed 31° Henry III. The charter was brought to its present form in the 34° George III., when such modifications were made as seemed to be demanded by the increasing importance of the place. Bath was, until the late act, governed by a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-council-men, and various subordinate officers. Under the new municipal act, Bath is divided into 7 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. Petty-sessions for the division of Bath are held in the Guildhall and Chandos House. A court of requests for debts not exceeding £10, is held every Wednesday, by commissioners appointed under the act 45° George III., c. 67, whose jurisdiction extends over the city of Bath, parish of Walcot, the hundreds of Bath-forum and Wellow, with the liberties of Claverton, Easton, Amrill, and Hampton, in Somerset. Bath has had a commission of the peace granted it, and a court of sessions and recorder are appointed for the city. All prisoners, when fully committed for trial, and after conviction by a court in this city, are sent to the county-gaol at Shepton-Mallet, near Wells, a distance of 18 miles, under a contract which has been entered into by the city with the county-justices. About 200 criminals are sent thither annually, at a cost of eight shillings per head. The prisoners confined in the city-gaol are those under examination, prisoners convicted summarily of breaches of the peace, others committed for want of bail, and debtors. The gaol contains two day-rooms, two yards, and six sleeping-cells for prisoners committed for want of sureties, five cells for vagrants, four sleeping-rooms for the superior class of debtors, and one sleeping-room for common debtors, who have also a day-room. There is an apartment for female debtors. The greatest number of prisoners in custody, from January to July, 1836, was 320. Of these 86 were debtors. The greatest number in custody at one time during that period was 54. The magistrates of the city have determined to erect a new gaol, the plan of which has been sanctioned by government. Bath, including the old city, and the parishes of Bathwick, Lyncombe and Widcombe, and Walcot, returns two members to parliament. The elective franchise was first conferred in the reign of Edward I., since which time members have been returned with only a few and these voluntary interruptions. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The number of electors on the register for 1837 was 3,095. The income of the corporation amounted in 1839, to £12,500.

Population, Trade, &c.]—Population of the city, in 1801, 34,160; in 1811, 38,434; in 1821, 46,688; and in 1831, 50,800. The Bath poor-law union comprehends 24 parishes, embracing an area of 46 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 64,230. The poor rates expenditure in 1839 amounted to—for the city, £14,168; and for the union, £24,092. The average annual expenditure on the poor of the district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £19,928. The population of the various parishes in and adjoining the city, is shown in the following table:—

St. Peter and Paul . . .	2,666	361
Walcot	26,023	3,994
Bathwick	4,033	759
Lyncombe and Widcombe	8,704	1,545
Parliamentary boundary	50,800	7,789

The trade of Bath is in a great measure dependent on its visitors. Lodging-houses and hotels are numerous and elegant, and visitors of all ranks find no difficulty in obtaining suitable accommodation. In a recent parliamentary return we find it stated that there are constantly a great many strangers, of all classes in society, who come here to reside for a short time from all parts of the United Kingdom, the West Indies, and the Continent; so much so that, when the season is full, there is an addition to the permanent population of 14,000 persons. Yet property is said to have depreciated very much for several years back. Tradesmen and artists employed in the ornamental departments of business, are, of course, very numerous. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Bath-coating, was at one time carried on here and in the neighbourhood, to a considerable extent, but it has long ceased to exist. The facilities for trade are considerable, from the extensive ramifications of the Kennet and Avon canal, as well as the direct communication with London through the same channel, and by the Great Western railroad now executing. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs for cattle, horses, and all kinds of merchandise, are held on February 14, and July 10. There are here branches of the National Provincial bank of England, of the West of England and South Wales district bank, and of Stuckey's banking company. The city has been lighted with gas since 1819.

Public buildings.]—It is impossible in a work of this kind to enter into a minute description of all the buildings which adorn such a city as Bath; a slight sketch of a few of the most important must suffice. One of the earliest of the modern improvements was the erection of Queen's square. The houses in this square are ornamented with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order, and in the midst is a garden, with an obelisk in the centre, 70 feet high. The Circus is a noble range of buildings; the fronts of the houses are here embellished with a series of double pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, rising one above another, and supporting a battlement decorated with sculpture. In the centre of the garden is a large covered reservoir, which supplies the neighbourhood with water from springs in the adjacent hills.—Not inferior in elegance are the houses which compose the Royal Crescent. This pile of buildings commands a fine view of the city, the vale of the Avon, and the distant hills. Behind the Royal Crescent rise Catharine place, St. James' square, Cavendish place and crescent, Somerset place, Lansdown crescent, Portland place, and Camden place. This, indeed, is a remarkably fine part of the town; the rows of houses rising one above another in a rich picturesque manner, and with a progressive elevation unusually favourable to the display of architectural beauties.—On the eastern side of the city is Pulteney bridge, an elegant structure of three arches covered on both sides with shops, and leading from High street, in the centre of the city, to Bathwick.—On this side also of the town is Laura place, a handsome square, intersected diagonally by Great Pulteney street.—At the extremity of this street are Sidney gardens, an extensive piece of ground laid out in the style of the London Vauxhall. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through these grounds, and over it are thrown

	POPULATION.	HOUSES.
St. James	5,848	656
St. Michael	3,526	474

two cast-iron bridges in the Chinese style. Behind the gardens rises a steep hill, upon which handsome villas are progressively rising. The North and South parade are elegant ranges of buildings, with terraces, nearly 600 yards in length, and 52 feet broad. At Prior park a splendid grouse of buildings, forming a Catholic collegiate establishment, has recently been erected. They embrace a magnificent mansion for apostolic vicar, and a church in the form of a Greek cross. Among the public buildings of Bath may be mentioned the Guild-hall. This is an elegant structure, built of freestone, with a portico of four lofty Corinthian columns supporting a triangular pediment with a rich entablature and cornice. This structure contains a handsome vestibule, a public-hall for the city-sessions, offices for the courts of record and requests and other public business, with a record-room, and the chambers of the town-clerk; above stairs are a noble banquetting or ball-room, with a music gallery, tea-rooms, &c.

Baths.—The baths, to which this city owes its name and in a great measure its prosperity, are five in number: the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Hot bath, the Cross bath, and the Kingston bath, which last is the property of Earl Manvers. The public and private baths are different branches of the same establishment, the exclusive property—with the above exception—of the corporation, and of which they have always retained the management in their own hands. In 1839 the proceeds of the Pump-rooms and baths amounted to £1,646 10s. 9d. The revenue from the Pump-room is made up of subscriptions for drinking the water, at the rate of 2s. 6d. a-week, £1 1s. for three months, or £2 2s. for the year; the price of a private bath is, at the Hot or Cross baths, 2s. 6d., and at the King and Queen's bath, 1s. 6d. The charge for a public bath is 1s. at the King's, Queen's, and Cross baths, and 6d. at the Hot bath. The grand Pump-room is the finest hall connected with the baths. It was built in 1797, and is a handsome erection, 85 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 34 in height; adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and a lofty ceiling, and lighted by a double range of windows. At the west end there is an orchestra gallery, and at the east end stands a handsome marble statue of the celebrated Beau Nash, who first officiated in Bath as master of the ceremonies.—The King's bath is a large basin, 60 feet 11 inches in length, and 40 feet 2 inches in breadth; containing, when filled to the ordinary level, 364 tons of water. It is supplied with water directly from the spring, which rises in the centre with great force,—at the rate of 20 gallons per minute. Temperature 114°. The sides of the bath are surrounded by a colonnade of the Doric order, with seats and recesses.—The Queen's bath is attached to the King's, and opens into it; it is 25 feet square; the temperature is somewhat lower.—The Cross bath derives its name from a cross which was erected in its centre by the earl of Melfort, in the reign of James II., but which has been removed. It is at the western extremity of Bath-street, about 150 yards from the King's bath, and yields 12 gallons per minute of the temperature of 109° Fahrenheit.—The Hot bath is so denominated from its superior degree of heat, which ranges about 117° Fahrenheit. It is 40 yards to the south-west of the King's bath, and is furnished with dry and vapour baths, to which a small pump-room has been added.—The Kingston baths, which belong to the earl of Manvers, are provided with sudatories and various other conveniences.—In 1811 considerable apprehensions were entertained of the escape of the hot springs with which the prosperity of the city is so intimately connected, and heavy expenses were incurred by the corporation

in puddling the ground through which they rise. The report of a committee on that year states the result of those works on the Hot bath:—

In 1693, it used to fill in	11½ hours.
Just before the puddling was executed, it filled in	16 —
And at the date of the report, 1811, in	8 —

An unsuccessful attempt was made about the same time by another engineer, on the Cross bath, which—

In 1693, filled in	11½ hours.
In 1748, —	16½ —
Before the attempt, in	26 —
Immediately after, in 1810, in	19 —
At the date of report, 1811, in	30 —

The same report states that the temperature was reduced from 97 Fahr. to 91 Fahr.

The King and Queen's bath filled, in 1693, in	9½ hours.
And in 1810, in	13 —

An attempt was then made to puddle these springs also, but was discontinued, as it endangered the safety of the pump-room. No inconvenience is now felt from a deficiency of water in any of the baths. By chemical analysis, the Bath waters have been found to contain carbonic acid and nitrogen gas in small quantity, some sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, silicious earth and oxide of iron. Their taste is by no means unpleasant, and the use of them has been recommended in gout, rheumatism, paralytic affections, biliary obstructions, and cutaneous disorders. The general indications for the use of this medicinal water are in cases where a gentle stimulus is required. The cases to which it is more particularly suited are mostly of the chronic kind. The reader who wishes a more elaborate account and analysis of the hot springs at Bath is recommended to consult Mr. Richard Phillips's paper on the subject in No. 96 of the Philosophical Magazine.*

Warner, the learned topographer of Bath, assures us that it was the practice, till the middle of the 15th century, for men and women to mingle indiscriminately in the hot waters of Bath. Bishop Beckington was the first who endeavoured to break through this indecent custom; and on the 29th of August, 1449, he issued a mandate, forbidding the sexes to bathe together without being covered with a proper clothing. Till the period of the dissolution, the baths were vested in the monastery, which received all the profits arising from them. Just previous to the dissolution, we have the following account of them given to us by the accurate Leland. "There be two springs of whote water in the west-south-west part of the towne, whereoff the bigger is cauled the Crossebath, bycause it hath a crosse erected in the middle of it. This bathe is much frequented of people diseased with lepre, pokkes scabbes, and great aches, and is temperate and

* According to Mr. Phillips, a quart of water taken from the Hot spring contains—

Carbonic acid	2.4 inches.
Sulphate of lime	18. grains.
Muriate of soda	6.6
Sulphate of soda	3.
Carbonate of lime	1.6
Silicia . . . . .	.4
Oxide of iron . . . . .	.0039
	22.0039

pleasant, having a 11 or 12 arches of stone in the sides for men to stonde under yn tyme of reyne. Many be holp by this bathe from scabbes and aches. The other bathe is a 2 hunderth foote of, and is lesse in cumpace within the waulle than the other, having but 7 arches yn the waulle. This is caullid the Hote-bathe; for at cumming inte it, men think that it wold scald the flesch at the first, but after that the flesch ys warmed it is more tolerable and pleasant. Both these bathes be in the middle of a lite streat, and joine to St. John's hospitale; so that it may be thought that Reginald bishop of Bath made this Hospitale nere these 2 commune bathes to socour poore people resorting to them. The Kinges-bathe is very faire and large, standing almost in the middle of the towne, and at the west end of the Cathedrale chirch. The area that this bathe is yn is cumpassed with an high stone waulle. The brimmes of this bathe hath a little wall cumpassing them, and in this waul be a 32 arches for men and women to stand separately in. To this bathe do Gentilmen resort. Ther goeth a sluise out of this bathe, and servid in tymes with water derivid out of it 2 places in Bath priorie usid for bathes; els voide, for in them be no springes. The colour of the water of the baynes is as it were a depe blew se water, and rikith like a sething pottle continually, having sumwhat a sulphureous and sumwhat a pleasant savor. The water that rennith from the 2 smaual bathes goith by a dike into Avon, by west byneth the bridge. The water that goith from the Kinges-bath, turnith a mylle, and after goith into Avon above Bath bridge. In all the 3 bathes a man may evidently see how the water hubelith up from the springes. Old Lambard thus describes them:—"Thear are in the towne at this day three severall bathes; the Common bathe open to al men; the Cross bathe, and the Kinge's bathe inclosed. The common bathe is so muche hoater then the Kinge's bathe, as the Kinge's is hoater then the Cross bathe, and yet the heate of bothe is sufferable. They springe upright out of fyne sand; they be of grene colour, and they purge themselves every noon-tyde and mydnyght, by the space of 11 howers together, duringe which tyme no man entreth into theym; for if he should, the water will blyster his bodie, even as the dew that lyeth upon rue, if it be gathered in a morninge." In the year 1562, Doctor William Turner published a volume entitled 'A Booke of the Natures and Properties, as well of the Bathes in England as of other Bathes in Germanye and Italye,' &c. which seems to be the first physical examination of the Bath waters that had ever been made, or at least given to the public. From this volume we find, that the baths of this city were, at the time of his writing, entirely neglected, and so little known that Turner, though an inquisitive man, had never heard of them till his return from Germany.

Places of amusement.—The public amusements in Bath, as might be anticipated, are numerous, and conducted on a liberal scale. The most important of these are the subscription assemblies and concerts, which take place during the season, under the superintendence of a master-of-ceremonies. This office originated with the celebrated Beau Nash, who by a peculiar union of good sense, effrontery, wit, vivacity, and perseverance, acquired an ascendancy among the votaries of rank and fashion, which rendered him a species of modish despot, to whose decrees it was deemed a part of the loyalty of high breeding to yield implicit submission. The assemblies are held in the Upper assembly-rooms, in the vicinity of the Circus, which were erected by Wood, in 1791, at an expense of £20,000. The ball-room is 105 feet in length, 43 feet wide, and 42 in height. The Lower assembly-

rooms stood near the Parade, and were also very elegantly fitted up, though on a less extensive scale. They were destroyed by fire in 1820. The theatre is a handsome edifice on the south side of Beaufort-square. It is fitted up in a splendid style with three tiers of boxes, and the roof is divided into compartments, now containing the beautiful paintings by Cassali, which formerly occupied a similar situation in Fonthill abbey. In the vicinity of the town, especially on Lansdown and Claverton downs, there are delightful spots for equestrian exercise. Races take place on Lansdown, in the week after Ascot races; and in April there is a spring-meeting for half-bred mares. The influx of visitors now takes place about Christmas, and the "season" lasts till the end of May or beginning of June. Formerly it was much earlier. The manners of the place, and the motives of those who visit it, have been most ludicrously described in Anstey's well-known poem entitled 'The New Bath Guide.' In Defoe's tour we have a satirical notice of this place and its visitors as severe in its way as any thing that Anstey has written. He says of Bath:—"It was of old a resort for cripples and diseased persons; and we see the crutches hang up at the several baths, as the thank-offerings of those who came either lame, and went away cured. But now we may say it is a resort of the sound, as well as the sick, and a place that helps the indolent and the gay to commit the worst of murders, that is to say, to kill time. To such it is indeed a constant round of diversion. In the morning, the young lady is brought in a close chair, dressed in her bathing-clothes, to the Cross-bath. There the music plays her into the bath, and the women who tend her, present her with a little floating wooden dish, like a bason; into which the lady puts an handkerchief and a nosegay, and of late the snuff-box is added. She then traverses the bath, if a novice, with a guide; if otherwise, by herself; and having amused herself near an hour, calls for her chair, and returns to her lodgings."

Institutions, Clubs, &c.—Several societies have been founded in Bath for literary and scientific purposes. The Bath Literary and Scientific institution was established in 1820. It consists of 175 proprietors, and 32 subscribers. The buildings occupy the site of the Lower assembly-rooms, and comprise a library, lecture-room, and museum, with apartments for the keeper.—The Bath and West of England society for the encouragement of agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, by the distribution of rewards and medals, was established in 1777, at the suggestion of Mr. Edmund Rack.—A mechanics' institution exists here. It possesses a library of upwards of a thousand volumes. Circulating libraries are numerous and well-supplied with books. The subscription club possesses a fine club-house in York buildings, adjoining the York hotel. It was established in 1790. The members are elected by ballot; but the members of the London west-end clubs are eligible without ballot. There are other subscription clubs of inferior note.

Charities.—The public charities in Bath are numerous and well-administered. The Bath hospital, founded in 1742, is an establishment open to poor persons from all parts of the kingdom, who may be suffering under diseases capable of being benefited by the use of the Bath waters. It contains 133 beds, and is supported by subscription. The number of persons admitted in 1838—chiefly acute cases—amounted to 505.—The United hospital, founded by the junction of the Bath city infirmary and the Bath casualty hospital, in 1826, is a spacious building near the Cross-bath. The number of in-patients relieved in 1839 amounted to 1,029; of out-patients, to

12,077; and the expenditure to £3,034 12s. 11d. A valuable anatomical museum is attached to this hospital; and a course of anatomical lectures is given every winter. The library contains some hundred volumes.—There is an infirmary for diseases of the eye, in Pierreport place, supported by subscription. This institution was founded in 1811, and the number of patients cured during the twenty-five years of its existence has been 12,545. Those admitted in 1837 amounted to 747; cured 634. Expenditure £86. There are also societies for the relief of women during child-birth; an asylum for orphans and unprotected females; a penitentiary; a humane society; societies for the suppression of vagrants, and the relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, and various others having more or less extensive benevolent views, and almost all supported by subscription.—"In the south-west part of the city," says Tanner, "near the Cross and Hot baths, is the hospital of St. John the Baptist, founded by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, bishop of Bath, about the year 1180, for the succour of poor people resorting to these baths. Its revenues were valued, 28th Henry VIII., at £27 4s. 11d., per annum in the whole, and £22 19s. 6d. clear. And, escaping the general dissolution, there are twelve poor people still maintained in it. Queen Elizabeth granted the advowson of it, in 1578, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Bath." The annual revenue of this hospital in 1818 was £11,395. Here is also a hospital called the Bimsberies, or Black alms hospital, in Bimbery-lane, founded in the reign of Edward VI.—Another charity on a most liberal scale is well known by the name of Partis' college. It is a capacious range of houses on New-bridge-hill, near the road to Bristol, arranged in the form of a quadrangle of which one side is open, and containing a chapel and thirty separate dwelling-houses. These are given to thirty decayed gentlewomen, ten of whom must be either daughters or widows of clergymen: each has a house of four apartments, a garden, and a liberal pecuniary allowance. This was founded and endowed by Mrs. Partis, in fulfilment of the intention of her husband, Fletcher Partis, Esq., who died before carrying it into effect. There are besides many other smaller charities and gifts.

Schools.—A free grammar school was founded in Bath, and endowed with lands belonging to some dissolved religious houses, by Edward VI.; the management is vested in the corporation, who appoint the master. He has a salary of £84 per annum and a free house, on the original foundation; but in addition to this, the rectory of Charlecombe was annexed to the mastership, by the Rev. William Robins, for the instruction of ten additional boys, sons of freemen or inhabitants of Bath, in classical and commercial learning. The present building was erected in 1752.—A Blue-coat school for fifty boys and fifty girls, was founded in 1711, by Robert Nelson. On leaving the school each boy receives £6, and each girl £5, to be expended in apprenticing them.—Besides these there are several infant and Sabbath schools. To one of the Roman Catholic chapels 2 charity schools for boys and girls are attached. There is also a Central National school here.—A college, to be called Queen's college, has been projected in this city. The situation chosen for the buildings is a rising-ground under Sham castle. The expense of the edifice is estimated at £26,000. The works are in progress, and it is fully expected that the institution will prove a most successful one to all interested. Two preparatory schools are projected at Keynsham, midway between Bath and Bristol.—A splendid Roman Catholic collegiate establishment has been erected at Prior park.

History.—The origin of Bath is involved in obscurity. Its name, and in all probability its original importance, were derived from its medicinal springs. The traditional account of its foundation is this:—Bladud, son of Lud, king of Britain, about 890 B. C. was afflicted with leprosy. This misfortune caused him to be banished from court; and for some time he wandered about in search of means for the cure or alleviation of his malady. At last he was led to make trial of the waters of Bath, under the use of which he recovered his health and vigour; whereupon, after his accession, he erected a palace and founded a town here. So late as 1699, a statue of Bladud was erected in the king's bath, with an inscription commemorating the circumstance; but the absolute want of corroborative evidence has caused this tradition to be now looked on as fabulous. There is no evidence to prove that the virtues of the Bath waters were known to the inhabitants of the district prior to the Roman invasion: although some have maintained that the Britons had a town here, called *Caer Badon*, or 'the place of Baths.' Be this as it may, it seems beyond a doubt that the town was enlarged, and baths erected, in the reign of Claudius. The site of these baths was discovered in 1755, in removing the foundations of the old abbey-house, or priory, at the depth of from 11 to 20 feet below the surface of the ground. Bath soon became a favourite resort of the Romans, who subsequently bestowed upon it the name of *Aquæ Solis*; it was also the *Fontis Calidæ* of Ptolemy and Antoninus. Bath was abandoned by the Romans in the 5th century. It now bore the name of *Caer Palladur*, i. e. 'the city of the waters of Pallas,' and fell into the possession of the Britons, who held it for more than a century. The Saxon sway at last prevailed in England, and, in the year 577, the memorable victory at Deorham, about 8 miles from Bath, gave that city into their hands. It was instantly ravaged and abandoned to indiscriminate plunder; but the walls rose again on their ancient foundations, and it became a Saxon city. The Saxons called it *Hat Baden*, or 'hot baths,' and *Acemannes-ceaster*, 'the city of sick men.' One of the earliest monastic institutions was founded at Bath, after the conversion of England to Christianity. Bishop Tanner thus speaks of it: "King Osric built in the year 676, a nunnery here, which being destroyed by the Danes during the wars of the Heptarchy, King Offa, about the year 775, is said to have rebuilt the church of St. Peter, and to have placed secular canons therein who soon became famous. But King Edgar removed them, and in their room fixed here, about 970, an abbot and convent of Benedictine monks. These continued here till the general dissolution; but John, bishop of Wells, having obtained a grant of this city and monastery from William the Conqueror, and finely new built the church of St. Peter, made it his cathedral, and assumed the title of bishop of Wells, in the time of Henry I., and henceforth the monks were governed by a prior. The yearly revenues of this monastery were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £695 6s. 1d., and the site of it was granted, in the 34th of the same reign, to Humphrey Collins." At the time of the Norman survey, Bath was returned as containing 178 burgesses, of whom 64 held under the king, 90 under different feudatories of the Crown, and 24 under the abbot of St. Peter's. The town was taken by assault and burnt to the ground, by Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, and Robert de Mowbray, who supported the claim of Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the throne of England, in opposition to William Rufus. In 1090, it was bought by John de Villula, Bishop of Wells, from Henry I. That prelate erected the church of St. Peter, and took

up his residence here. During the reign of Stephen, Bath and its vicinity was the scene of frequent conflicts between the adherents of the king and the partisans of the empress Matilda, who had her headquarters at Bristol. The bishops continued to be the feudal superiors, in right of the purchase by John de Villula, till the year 1193, when it was transferred to Richard I. by Bishop Savaric, in exchange for the abbey of Glastonbury. Bath was now made a free borough with certain important privileges, and began to rise in wealth and importance. The abbey became very rich; and during its season of prosperity the monks introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth—which had first appeared in England in about 1330—in consequence of which the shuttle was introduced into the armorial bearings of the monastery. In 1377, Bath contained no more than 579 lay-inhabitants. In the early part of the civil wars, it was fortified for the king, but on the retreat of Hertford into Wales, it was taken by the army of the parliament, and became the head-quarters of the army raised in this part of the country by General Waller. The battle of Lansdown took place in the vicinity in 1643; but the city was ultimately surrendered to parliament in 1645. After the Restoration, Charles II. visited Bath, his physicians having recommended the internal use of the waters, a practice which soon thereafter became general. In the reign of James II., Bath closed its gates against the Duke of Monmouth; and even so late as the rebellion of 1715, many of the inhabitants exhibited a strong predilection in favour of the exiled family. From this period the history of Bath presents nothing remarkable. The most interesting points connected with its subsequent history are those which mark the various changes and improvements which it has successively undergone. The project of extending the city, and embellishing it with handsome streets, was first suggested about the year 1728 by Mr. John Wood, an enterprising architect, whose plans were facilitated by the abundance of excellent freestone which the neighbouring hills supplied, and by the warmth with which his plans were encouraged by the proprietors of land in the vicinity. Bath is now one of the handsomest cities in England. To its natural advantages of situation it owes not a little; but the resources of art have also been liberally expended upon it.—Many celebrated persons have been born or have resided in Bath; of these it is impossible to give a list in a work like the present; we cannot, however, avoid mentioning Sir John Harington; John Hales, afterwards professor of Greek in Oxford; Christopher Anstey, author of 'The New Bath Guide'; and John Palmer, the projector of mail-coaches. The principal historian of Bath is the Rev. Richard Warner, whose work was published in 1801, in 1 vol. 4to.

BATHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Hampton and Claverton, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 2 miles north-east of Bath, and intersected by the Great Western railway. It lies on the north side of the Avon, opposite to Bath-easton, and is connected with the city of Bath by a series of suburban villas. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £7 17s. 1d., united with that of Bathford. There are two small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 314. Houses 55. Acres 860. A. P. £2,560. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BATHEALTON, a parish in the hund. of Milverton, Wellington division, county of Somerset; 3 miles south of Wiveliscombe, in the neighbourhood of the Western canal, and Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath, and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £7 2s. 6d. Patron,

in 1835, the Rev. Ed. Webber. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 98. Houses 18. Acres 740. A. P. £1,789. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BATH-EASTON, a parish in the liberty and union of Bath, hund. of Bath-Forum, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-east of Bath, near the line of the Great Western railway. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bath-Easton, and lies on the north bank of the Avon. The line of houses being now entirely uninterrupted, it may almost be regarded as a part of the city of Bath. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of St. Catharine annexed, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £9 6s. 5d.; gross income £340; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, having a handsome embattled tower, with a peal of 12 bells. This church was very early appropriated to the abbey of St. Peter, in Bath. About the year 1262, some dispute having taken place between the prior and convent of that monastery and the vicar of Bath-easton, relative to certain tithes, the following composition was agreed to by the parties: It was stipulated, that the vicar should receive all the oblations, mortuaries and tithes within his parish, except in such lands as belonged to the prior and convent, a free house and garden, and the grass of the churchyard; in consideration of which grants, he was bound to sustain all the ordinary vicarial burdens, both in the church of Bath-easton and in the chapel of St. Catharine, for the daily service of which he was to find a chaplain at his own expense. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Bath every Wednesday for the recovery of debts under £10. See article **BATH**.—There are six daily schools here, one of which has an endowment for the education of ten boys, a boarding-school, and two Sunday schools. In 1838, there was a silk-mill here, employing 32 hands. On Salisbury-hill in the neighbourhood, are the traces of a circular intrenchment, supposed to have been the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath in 577. Pop., in 1801, 1,072; in 1831, 1,783. Houses 341. Acres 1,900. A. P. £4,094. Poor rates, in 1837, £491.

BATHELE. See **BALE**.

BATHERM (THE), a small river of Devonshire which flows into the Exe about a mile from Bampton.

BATHFORD, a parish in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 4 miles east-north-east of Bath, and intersected by the Great Western railway, which passes 7 chains to the right of the village. It stands on a picturesque neighbourhood, on the left bank of the Avon, from a ford over which it took its name. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £8 18s.; gross income, with Bathampton, £410; tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate tithes, the property of the impropiator, £114; vicarial tithes £160. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. There are three daily schools here. See article **BATH**.—In the vicinity is a picturesque eminence called Hampton cliffs, the views from which are remarkably fine. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 870. Houses 166. Acres 2,030. A. P. £4,957. Poor rates, in 1837, £242.

BATH-FORUM, a hundred in the division of Bath, county of Somerset. Area 15,550 acres. Houses 3,683. Pop., in 1831, 21,109.

BATH-HAMPTON. See **BAMPTON**, Devon.

BATHLEY, or **BATHELEY**, a township in the parish of North-Muskhams, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles north-west of Newark-upon-Trent. Pop.,

in 1801, 172; in 1831, 197. Houses 43. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

BATHURST, in the hund. of Battle, rape of Hastings, Sussex. "Bathurst is not far from Battle Abbey, and belonged to the family of that name, who were dispossessed thereof, and the castle demolished, in the times of the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster, of which nothing remains but some ruins in a wood called Bathurst wood."—Burrell's MSS. No. 5,681, page 95.

BATHURST, in the hund. of Hawksborough, rape of Hastings, Sussex.—"Bathurst is a manor in Warbleton, whose lord was Lewine de Baderheste. It has now (17th Geo. III.) the same owners as Cralle. Bathurst wood, called also Bothurst wood, lies in the parish of Battle, was part of the demesnes of that abbey, and contained 403 acres, 0 r. 15 p."—Burrell's MSS. No. 5,679, page 29.

BATHWICK, a parish in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, county of Somerset; but included within the parliamentary boundaries of the city of Bath, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal, and the Great Western railway. This is one of the most important suburbs of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two handsome bridges over the river Avon. It contains some of the finest streets in Bath, among which are Great Pultney Street, Laura Street, Sydney Place, &c. Here are also the Sydney-gardens; for a description of which see article **BATH**. At the beginning of last century, this parish contained only a few scattered houses situated in a marshy district, frequently overflowed by the river. Living, a rectory and vicarage, with Wolley, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells. The rectory is valued at £3 6s. 3d.; the vicarage at £8 3s. 4d.; gross income of both £210. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. The church was erected in 1820, and is a handsome and spacious building. It contains a beautiful altar-piece, the production of Mr B. Barber. This parish possesses twelve daily and three Sunday schools. Bathwick is within the liberty of the city of Bath, and under the jurisdiction of the courts of that city. See **BATH**.—Pop., in 1801, 2,720; in 1831, 4,035. Houses 693. Acres 630. A. P. £35,242. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,456.

BATLEY, a parish partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the wapentake of Morley, union of Dewsbury, west riding of the county of York; 6½ miles north-east of Wakefield, near the York and North Midland railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £16 11s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £200. Patrons, in 1835, the Earl of Wilton and the Earl of Cardigan, alternately. The parish-church was erected in the reign of Henry VI. A new church was built here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, at an expense of £2,953 2s. 6d. Sittings 1,000. An Independent chapel was erected here in 1839. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of carpets, and woollen cloths. In 1838, there were 21 woollen mills here, employing 1,332 hands. In 1812, the Rev. William Lee founded a free school here for the education of 60 children, and endowed it with an estate which now yields £120 per annum; in 1818, the school-house, and a house for the master, were rebuilt. A small endowment was left in 1806, by Joshua Scholefield, for the education of five poor children; and a school for 15 girls is supported by subscription. Besides these there are nine daily schools, containing 421 pupils, and six Sunday schools. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the new court of requests for the parishes of Halifax, Bradford, &c., and

contains the townships of Batley, Morley, and Churwell, with the chapelry of Gildersome. Pop., in 1821, 9,154; in 1831, 11,335. Houses 2,309. Acres 6,890. A. P. £14,977. Poor rates, in 1837, £927.

BATSFORD, or **BATTESFORD**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-west of Moreton, in the neighbourhood of the Moreton and Stratford railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £13 3s. 9d.; gross income £395; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is a Sunday school here, and the children belonging to the parish have the privilege of attending an endowed school at Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The great Roman road to Cirencester passes through this parish, and there are traces of a Roman intrenchment. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 107. Houses 19. Acres 980. A. P. £2,004. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BATTEL. See **BATTLE**, Sussex.

BATTERLEY, a township in the parish of Barthomley, northern division of the hund. of Firehill, county of Stafford; 6 miles south-east of Sandbach, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railroad from Birmingham to Liverpool. Pop., in 1821, 242; in 1831, 305. Houses 55. Acres 1,020. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

BATTERSBY, a township in the parish of Ingleby-Greenhoe, western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding, county of York; 5 miles east of Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 77. Houses 16. Acres 740. Assessed property and poor rates with the parishes.

BATTERSEA, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Brixton, union of Wandsworth and Clapham, county of Surrey; 4 miles south-west of London; intersected by the Southampton and London railroad. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £13 15s. 2½d.; gross income £1,044. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. In consequence of the manner in which the ground is laid out, the tithes are very productive, and the living is one of the most valuable in the neighbourhood of London. The church, which was rebuilt in 1777, is a neat brick structure; it has a tower with a small spire, and stands on the margin of the river. A new church was erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with belfry, at an expense of £2,819 1s. 10d. Sittings 596. The living is a curacy subordinate to the vicarage. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have also places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1796. There are here eight daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £92 16s. per annum, and four infant schools.—This place is denominated in Domesday-book, Patricesey, or Peter-sey, from its having anciently belonged to the abbey of St Peter at Westminster. It lies on the southern side of the Thames, opposite Chelsea. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and raise a large quantity of vegetables for the London market. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Central criminal court. A court-leet is held by the lord of the manor at Wandsworth, when constables and a headborough for the parish of Battersea are appointed. A fair was formerly held at Easter, but it has been suppressed. In this parish, on the site subsequently occupied by Hodges & Co.'s distillery, stood the mansion of the St John family. This mansion was often visited by Pope, who is said to have written some of his works here in a small parlour wainscotted with cedar and overlooking the Thames. The last Lord Bolingbroke died here in 1751, at the age of

79. Pop., in 1801, 3,365; in 1831, 5,540. Houses 957. Acres 3,020. A. P. £33,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,701.

BATTISFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 2 miles west of Needham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8 Os. 7½d.; gross income £312. Patron, in 1835, G. Paske, Esq. There are two daily schools here. "An hospital of knights of St John of Jerusalem, was erected here so early as the reign of Henry II., and was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £53 10s. per annum; and was granted, 35th Henry VIII., to Sir Richard Gresham."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 436. Houses 62. Acres 1,340. A. P. £1,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

BATTLE, a hund. in the rape of Hastings, county of Sussex. It contains the parishes of Battle and Whatlington. Area 9,480 acres. Houses 533. Pop., in 1831, 3,285. "This hundred is a franchise, the inhabitants whereof are exempt from attending assizes and sessions, or serving on juries, and the lord of the manor appoints a coroner thereof."—Burrell's MSS. "The whole rape or honour of Hastings is contributory to the hundred of Battle, which was formerly paid to the abbot, and is now to Sir Wm. Webster, Bart., lord of that hundred, viz.: £1 9s. 4d. per annum by Thomas, Lord Pelham. This manor extends over thirteen parishes, it is a manor paramount."—*Ib.*

BATTLE, or **BATTEL**, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Battle, rape of Hastings, county of Sussex; 8 miles north-west of Hastings. Living, a vicarage, with the name and jurisdiction of a deanery, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £24 13s. 4d.; gross income £480. Patron, in 1835, Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. The church is a handsome structure, in a mixed style of architecture in which the Norman predominates; it consists of a nave, a chancel, and two aisles, and has a lofty tower. The Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Swedenborgians, have places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1793; the Swedenborgian in 1829. This parish possesses twelve daily schools, one of which is endowed for the instruction of 30 children, a day and Sunday National school, and two Sunday schools. The village consists principally of a single street, which runs up a rising ground, at a little distance from the upper termination of which stands the celebrated abbey. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold the petty-sessions for the Battle division of the rape of Hastings, in the George Inn here. At this place a work-house has been erected, by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Battle, at an expense of £500. The Battle poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 78 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 12,068. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £15,314. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,435. It stands in a beautiful valley, surrounded by wooded eminences, and is lighted, and well-supplied with water. This town is famous for the manufacture of fine gunpowder, for which there are several mills. A market was granted so early as the reign of Henry I., when the town had risen to some importance. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held on Whitmonday and November 22d, and one for cattle on the second Tuesday of every month. This place was formerly called, according to Burrell, St Mary-in-the-Wood, and took its present appellation from the celebrated battle between William duke of

Normandy, and Harold king of England, fought on the 14th of October, 1066, in which the latter lost his crown and life. This is usually called the battle of Hastings, though in fact it took place at a considerable distance to the northward of that town. The reader will be pleased with the following animated description of this famous battle from *Palgrave's History*:—"The English were strongly fortified in their position by lines of trenches and palisadoes; and within these defences they were marshalled according to the Danish fashion, shield against shield, presenting an impenetrable front to the enemy. The men of Kent formed the vanguard, for it was their privilege to be the first in the strife. The burgesses of London, in like manner, claimed and obtained the honour of being the royal body-guard, and they were drawn up around the standard. At the foot of this banner stood Harold, with his brothers, Leofwin and Gurth, and a chosen body of the bravest thanes, all anxiously gazing on that quarter, from whence they expected the advance of the enemy. Before the Normans began their march, and very early in the morning of the feast of St Calixtus, William had assembled his barons around him, and exhorted them to maintain his righteous cause. As the invaders drew nigh, Harold saw a division advancing, composed of the volunteers from the county of Boulogne and from the Amiennois, under the command of William Fitz-Osbern and Roger Montgomery. 'It is the duke!'—exclaimed Harold—'and little shall I fear him. By my forces, will his be four times outnumbered!' Gurth shook his head, and expatiated on the strength of the Norman cavalry, as opposed to the foot soldiers of England; but their discourse was stopped by the appearance of the combined cohorts, under Aimeric, viscount of Thouars, and Alan Fergant of Brittany. Harold's heart sunk at the sight, and he broke out into passionate exclamations of fear and dismay. But now the third and last division of the Norman army was drawing nigh. The consecrated gonfanon floats amidst the forest of spears; and Harold is now too well aware that he beholds the ranks which are commanded in person by the duke of Normandy. As the Normans were marshalled in three divisions, so they began the battle by simultaneous attacks upon three points of the English forces. Immediately before the duke, rode Taillefer, the minstrel, singing, with a loud and clear voice, the lay of Charlemagne and Roland, and the emprises of the paladins who had fallen in the dolorous pass of Roncevaux. Taillefer, as his guerdon, had craved permission to strike the first blow, for he was a valiant warrior, emulating the deeds which he sung: his appellation, '*Taille-fer*,' is probably to be considered not as his real name, but as an epithet derived from his strength and prowess; and he fully justified his demand, by transfixing the first Englishman whom he attacked, and by felling the second to the ground. The battle now became general, and raged with the greatest fury. The Normans advanced beyond the English lines, but they were driven back, and forced into a trench, where horses and riders fell upon each other in fearful confusion. More Normans were slain here, than in any other part of the field. The alarm spread; the light troops left in charge of the baggage and the stores thought that all was lost, and were about to take flight, but the fierce Odo, bishop of Bayeux, the duke's half-brother, and who was better fitted for the shield than for the mitre, succeeded in reassuring them, and then, returning to the field, and rushing into that part where the battle was hottest, he fought as the stoutest of the warriors engaged in the conflict, directing their movements and inciting them to slaughter. From nine in the

morning till three in the afternoon, the successes on either side were nearly balanced. The charges of the Norman cavalry gave them great advantage, but the English phalanx repelled their enemies; and the soldiers were so well protected by their targets, that the artillery of the Normans was long discharged in vain. The bowmen, seeing that they had failed to make any impression, altered the direction of their shafts, and, instead of shooting point-blank, the flights of arrows were directed upwards, so that the points came down upon the heads of the men of England, and the iron shower fell with murderous effect. The English ranks were exceedingly distressed by the volleys, yet they still stood firm; and the Normans now employed a stratagem to decoy their opponents out of their intrenchments. A feigned retreat on their part, induced the English to pursue them with great heat. The Normans suddenly wheeled about, and a new and fiercer battle was urged. The field was covered with separate bands of foemen, each engaged with one another. Here, the English yielded—there, they conquered. One English thane, armed with a battleaxe, spread dismay amongst the Frenchmen. He was cut down by Roger de Montgomery. The Normans have preserved the name of the Norman baron, but that of the Englishman is lost in oblivion. Some other English thanes are also praised, as having singly, and by their personal prowess, delayed the ruin of their countrymen and country. At one period of the battle, the Normans were nearly routed. The cry was raised, that the duke was slain, and they began to fly in every direction. William threw off his helmet, and galloping through the squadrons, rallied his barons, though not without great difficulty. Harold, on his part, used every possible exertion, and was distinguished as the most active and bravest amongst the soldiers in the host which he led on to destruction. A Norman arrow wounded him in the left eye; he dropped from his steed in agony, and was borne to the foot of the standard. The English began to give way, or, rather, to retreat to the standard as their rallying point. The Normans encircled them, and fought desperately to reach this goal. Robert Fitz Ernest had almost seized the banner, but he was killed in the attempt. William led his troops on, with the intention, it is said, of measuring his sword with Harold. He did encounter an English horseman, from whom he received such a stroke upon his helmet that he was nearly brought to the ground. The Normans flew to the aid of their sovereign, and the bold Englishman was pierced by their lances. About the same time, the tide of battle took a momentary turn. The Kentish men and East Saxons rallied, and repelled the Norman barons; but Harold was not amongst them; and William led on his troops with desperate intrepidity. In the thick crowd of the assailants and the assailed, the hoofs of the horses were plunged deep into the gore of the dead, and the dying. Gurth was at the foot of the standard, without hope, but without fear—he fell by the falchion of William. The English banner was cast down, and the gonfanon planted in its place, announced that William of Normandy was the conqueror.—It was now late in the evening. The English troops were entirely broken, yet no Englishman would surrender. The conflict continued in many parts of the bloody field, long after dark. The fugitives spread themselves over the adjoining country, then covered with wood and forest. Wherever the English could make a stand, they resisted; and the Normans confess that the great preponderance of their force, alone enabled them to obtain the victory. By William's orders, a spot close to the gonfanon was cleared, and he caused his pavilion to

be pitched among the corpses which were heaped around. He there supped with his barons; and they feasted among the dead. But when he contemplated the fearful slaughter, a natural feeling of pity, perhaps allied to repentance, arose in his stern mind; and the abbey of Battle, in which the prayer was to be offered up perpetually for the repose of the souls of all who had fallen in the conflict, was at once the monument of his triumph and the token of his piety. The abbey was most richly endowed: and all the land, for one league round about, was annexed to the Battle franchise. The abbot was freed from the authority of the metropolitan of Canterbury, and invested with archiepiscopal jurisdiction. The high altar was erected on the very spot where Harold's standard had waved; and the roll, deposited in the archives of the monastery, recorded the names of those who had fought with the Conqueror, and amongst whom the lands of broad England were divided. But all this pomp and solemnity has passed away like a dream. The 'perpetual prayer' has ceased for ever,—the roll of Battle is rent,—the shields of the Norman lineages are trodden in the dust,—the abbey is levelled with the ground—and a dank and reedy pool fills the spot where the foundations of the quire have been uncovered, merely for the gaze of the idle visitor, or the instruction of the moping antiquary."

The revenues of this celebrated abbey—*Abbatia de Bello*, as it was called in Latin—were valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £987 0s. 10¹/₂d., according to Speed, and the site was granted, in the 30th of the same reign, to Sir Anthony Browne. The extent of the ruins is still sufficient to show the magnificence of the original structure, which must have been nearly a mile in circuit. There are still to be seen some arches of the cloisters, an immense hall called the refectory, and the great gate at the entrance of the quadrangle, an apartment which was used as a townhouse until the year 1794. A considerable portion of the conventual buildings has been made available in the erection of a mansion-house for the lord of the manor. The foundation of the abbey was soon followed by that of the town. Pop., in 1801, 2,040; in 1831, 2,999. Houses 497. Acres 7,880. A. P. £10,122. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,235.

BATTLE, a parish and village in the hund. of Merthyr, county of Brecon, union of Brecknock, South Wales; 3 miles north-east of Brecknock. It stands on the river Eskir, near its confluence with the Usk. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St David's, not in charge, valued at £5 5s.; gross income £73. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of J. Brown. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. The origin of the name is uncertain. By some it is supposed to have been derived from a battle fought here in which Robert Fitzhamon and Jestyn ap Gwrmant slew Rhys ap Tudor, prince of South Wales, or from the invasion of the county of Brecon by Bernard de Newmarch. By others it is thought to be named after Battle in Sussex, where was the mother church of the priory of Brecon. Pop., in 1821, 183; in 1831, 192. Houses 35. A. P. £975. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Pancras, county of Middlesex; 1½ mile north of St Paul's, London. Here is a mineral spring, called St Chad's well. Pop. returned with the parish.

BATTLE-FIELD, a parish in the liberty of Shrewsbury, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 4 miles north-east of Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester; valued at £3, in the parliamentary returns at £121;

gross income £238. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Corbett. There is a daily school here, containing 46 scholars. A fair for horned cattle and sheep is held here on the 2d of August.—The name is derived from the battle fought here on the 21st of July, 1403, being the eve of St Mary Magdalene, between Henry IV. and the rebels under Percy, earl of Northumberland. "The Scots, commanded by the valiant earl of Douglas, began the action by so furious an attack on the van of the royal army that it was thrown into disorder, and its leader, the young earl of Stafford, slain. King Henry, who commanded the main body of his army, advanced with great rapidity with a reinforcement; which encouraged his troops to rally and repel the enemy. In a little time the battle became general, and raged with uncommon fury. Each of the armies consisted of about 14,000 of the best troops in Britain. The leaders on both sides were equally brave, fired with the most violent animosity, and fought for their fortunes, honours, and lives, which rendered the conflict exceedingly fierce and obstinate. The king displayed the most consummate prudence as a general, and the most undaunted courage as a soldier, killing as it is said a great number of his enemies with his own hand. He was nobly supported by his son the Prince of Wales, who (though he was wounded in the face at the beginning of the action) gave a specimen of that intrepidity which afterwards acquired him so much glory. On the other side young Hotspur and the earl of Douglas are said to have performed prodigies of valour. Victory hovered over the two armies about three hours, sometimes seeming to incline to the one, and sometimes to the other. At length Hotspur being killed by an unknown hand, his troops were quite dispirited, and fled with great precipitation, leaving almost one half of their companions killed, wounded, or prisoners. The loss of the royal army in killed and wounded was also very great. The earl of Worcester, the baron of Kinderton, and Sir Richard Vernon, having been taken, were beheaded two days after the battle. The earl of Douglas was also taken; but was treated with all becoming civility and respect." Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 70. Houses 12. Acres 850. A. P. £740. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BATTLES DEN, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 3 miles south of Woburn, on the post road to Dunstable. Living a rectory, united with that of Potsgrove, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £12 9s. 7d.; gross income £328. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. P. Turner, Bart. Earl Bathurst takes the title of baron from this place. It stands on the Roman road called Watling street. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 145. Houses 28. Acres 1,140. A. P. £2,420. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BAUGHURST, a parish in the hund. of Evingar, division and union of Kingsclere, county of Southampton; 4 miles east of Kingsclere. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, valued at £7 12s. 1d., and in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester. It contains the tithings of Ham and Inhurst, and possesses a Sunday school. Charities to the poor of the parish amount to £3 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 491. Houses 82. Acres 1,020. A. P. £972. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

BAULKING, anciently **BETHELKING**, a hamlet and chapelry, formerly a market-town, in the parish of Uffington, hund. of Shrevenham, county of Berks; 3½ miles south-east of Farringdon, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway, and Berks and Wilts canal. Here is a chapel, the curacy of which is

annexed to the vicarage of Uppingham. The great and small tithes of this township, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, commuted in 1777. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 185. Houses 19. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,798. Poor rates, in 1837, £151.

BAUMBER, or **BAMBURGH**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-west of Horncastle. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, valued at £30; gross income £37. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Newcastle. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 356. Houses 67. Acres 3,200. A. P. £2,927. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

BAUNTON, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne, and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north of Cirencester, near the Roman foss-way, which passes the eastern border of the parish. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, valued at £15; gross income £67. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Masters. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 144. Houses 30. Acres 1,310. A. P. £1,251. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BAUSELEY, a township in the parish of Alberbury, hund. of Deythur, county of Montgomery North Wales; 10 miles north-east of Welch Pool. The vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., the property of All Souls college, Oxford, and vicar, were commuted in 2^d Will. IV. Pop., in 1821, 418; in 1831, 365. Houses 78. A. P. £1,069. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BAVERSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Cawden, and Cawdworth, Salisbury and Amesbury division, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 4 miles west of Wilton, and intersected by the south-western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury, valued at £11 10s. 2½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £325; Patrons, the rector and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. Here are a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 166. Houses 23. Acres 710. A. P. £1,502. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BAVANT FIFIELD. See **FIFIELD BAVANT**.

BAVINGTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Kirk-Whelpington, Northumberland; 11 miles north by east of Hexham. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house and a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 70. Houses 15. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, including Little Bavington, in 1837, £33.

BAVINGTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Thockrington, Northumberland; 10 miles north-north-east of Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 58 in 1831, 72. Houses 17. Acreage with the parish.

BAWBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west of Norwich, on the river Yare. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £13 17s. 6d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £100; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. There are three daily schools here, one of which is partially supported by J. J. Gurney, Esq. Pop., including that of the hamlet of Bowthorp, in 1801, 268; in 1831, 440. Houses 88. Acres 2,070. A. P. £1,940. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BAWDESWELL, or **BALDESWELL**, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west of Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7; gross income £214. Patron, in 1835, E. Lombe, Esq. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed

with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 587. Houses 131. Acres 1,310. A. P. £985. Poor rates, in 1837, £227.

BAWDRIIP, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Petherton, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-east of Bridgewater, in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £15 19s. 7d.; gross income £370. Patron, in 1835, Edward Page, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 373. Houses 71. Acres 1,780. A. P. £4,350. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BAWDSEY, a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, Suffolk, bounded by the German ocean; 8 miles south-east of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £170. Patron, the Crown. There is a Sunday school here supported by subscription. A market was formerly held here on Friday, under grant from Edward I.; but it has been allowed to fall into disuse. A fair is held on the 8th of September. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 454. Houses 89. Acres 2,640. A. P. £2,014. Poor rates, in 1837, £222.

BAWSEY, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, county of Norfolk; 2 miles east of King's Lynn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £4; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, A. Hamond, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 39. Houses 6. Acres 1,090. A. P. £631. Poor rates, in 1837, £18.

BAWTRY, a chapelry and market-town, partly in the parish of Blyth, southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire, and partly in the Hatfield division of the hund. of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham, though generally regarded as wholly in the former; 153 miles north by west of London, 9 south-east of Doncaster, and 44 south by east of York, on the river Idle. This is a chapelry to the parish of Blyth; the living is a curacy, not in charge, in the patronage of the vicar. The chapel was erected in the reign of Henry II., and rebuilt in 1686; a tower was added in 1712. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship here. This chapelry possesses five daily and two Sunday schools. The river Idle, or Iredale, on which it stands, forms at this place the boundary of the counties of York and Nottingham, and is navigable for small craft. The trade consists chiefly in the transportation of stone, timber, lead, and iron, to London, Hull, and other places. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs for cattle and horses are held on Whit-Thurs-day, and 23d of November. The principal North-road passes here, so that the town is a great thorough-fare. At Scrooby, 1 mile from Bawtry, is a farm-house, formed of the remains of an ancient palace of the archbishops of York, which was occupied by Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards by Archbishop Sand. "In the uttermost edge of Harworth, near Bawtree, Robert Moreton, Esq., founded an hospital, before A. D. 1316, for an ecclesiastic master and certain poor people. It was dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, and valued, 26° Henry VIII., at £6 6s. 8d. per annum. It is yet in being, and in the patronage of the archbishop of York."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 1,149. Houses 218. Acres £270. A. P. £1,857. Poor rates, in 1837, £401.

BAXTERLEY, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Atherstone county of Warwick; 3½ miles west of Ather-

stone, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £5; gross income £262; in the patronage of the Crown, and T. Boulthbee, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 189. Houses 42. Acres 850. A. P. £1,406. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BAYCLIFF, or **BADPIT**, a hamlet in the parish of Hill Deverhill, hund. of Heytesbury, Warminster division, county of Wilts; 5 miles west by south of Heytesbury. Here was formerly a free chapelry, valued at £2 11s. 8½d.

BAYDON, a parish in the hund. of Ramsbury, union of Hungerford, Marlborough and Ramsbury division, county of Wilts; 4½ miles north of Ramsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, subordinate to the vicarage of Ramsbury; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, A. Meyrick, Esq. This parish possesses two daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 358. Houses 79. Acres 3,060. A. P. £2,243. Poor rates, in 1837, £246.

BAYESDALE, in the parish of Stokesley, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of the county of York.—"A small Cistercian nunnery, founded first at Hoton by Ralph de Nevil, about A. D. 1162. Afterward the nuns were at Thorpe, and towards the latter part of the time of King Henry II., by the benefaction of Guido de Bovingcourt, they settled at Basedale, in the parish of Stokesley, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary; had a prioress and eight or ten religious, whose income was rated, 26° Henry VIII., at £21 19s. 4d. It was granted, 36° Henry VIII., to John Thinde and Ralph Bulmer."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BAYFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Holt, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-west of Holt. Living, a discharged sinecure rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £4; gross income £40. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs E. J. Best. Pop., in 1801, 17.—See GLANDFORD with BAYFIELD.

BAYFORD, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Hertford; 4 miles south-south-west of Hertford. Living, a curacy, not in charge, attached to the rectory of Essendon. The chapel contains some ancient monuments of the Baker family. The manor has been long in the possession of this family, at whose seat of Bayfordbury the original portraits of the members of the kit-kat club are preserved. See BARN-ELMS. There is a day and Sunday National school here, containing 60 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 332. Houses 51. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,346. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

BAYHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Frant, hund. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex; 2 miles west of Lamberhurst. A monastery of Premonstratensian canons was founded here in 1200, of the buildings of which there are still some traces. At the general dissolution, its revenues were valued at £152 9s. 4½d. The marquess of Camden has a seat here, and takes the title of Viscount Bayham.

BAYLEHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles south by east of Needham, on the post-road to Ipswich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £12 4s. 9½d.; gross income £284. Patron, in 1835, N. Lee Acton, Esq. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 238. Houses 48. Acres 830. A. P. £1,983. Poor rates, in 1837, £240.

BAYSWATER, a hamlet in the parish of Paddington, Middlesex; 3½ miles west of St Paul's, London, on the Uxbridge road, and in the vicinity

of the Great Western railway. Here are extensive tea-gardens, which occupy the site of the gardens of the celebrated Sir John Hill, author of a voluminous system of botany and other works. Pop. returned with the parish.

BAYTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Doddingtree, county of Worcester; 6 miles west by south of Bewdley. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Mable. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1814. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 445. Houses 88. Acres 1,960. A. P. £1,904. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

BAYVILL, a parish in the hund. of Kemess, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 2 miles north of Newport. It lies on the north side of Newport bay. Living, a discharged vicarage, in connection with the perpetual curacy of Moylgrove, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's; valued at £5, and in the parliamentary returns at £95; gross income £224. Patron, the Crown. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1821, 111; in 1831, 160. Houses 26. A. P. £284. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

BAYWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Sunningwell, county of Berks; 2½ miles north of Abingdon. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease, now gone to decay, which, according to Lyson, was much resorted to for private marriages, before the marriage act. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEACHAMPTON, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 5 miles north-east of Buckingham, intersected by the Buckingham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £14 16s. 6½d.; gross income £380. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the Rev. — Wortley. There is a daily school here, endowed with lands producing £48 per annum, containing 68 children. Other charities connected with the parish produce £15 annually. Pop., in 1821, 251; in 1831, 254. Houses 47. Acres 2,110. A. P. £2,271. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.

BEACHAMWELL, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west-south-west of Swaffham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, formed of the consolidated and discharged rectories of All Saints, and St John's and St Mary's, the former of which is valued at £6 13s. 4d., and the latter at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £191. Patron of All Saints with Shingham, the Crown; of St John's and St Mary's, in 1835, J. Motteaux, Esq. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1821, 288; in 1831, 254. Houses 43. Acres 3,730. A. P. £2,076. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

BEACHEY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Seaford, and about 1½ mile south of Eastbourn, situated in N. lat. 50° 44', and E. long. 0° 13'. This is the highest headland on the southern coast of England, and is frequently the scene of shipwrecks in bad weather. A lighthouse was erected here in 1828. The light is revolving, and may be seen at the distance of 28 miles in clear weather. The rock rises in many places almost perpendicularly from the water, and is hollowed out into caverns, the resort of multitudes of sea-fowl. The country between this place and Arundel rises into the hills called the South Downs. On the 30th of June, 1690, the combined Dutch and English fleets were defeated within sight of this promontory, by a French armament of superior force.

BEACHINGSTOKE, or **BISCHAM-STOKE**, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; 5½ miles east by south of

Devizes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £7 2s. 11d. Patron, in 1835, G. Henage, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 187. Houses 38. Acres 740. A. P. £1,529. Poor rates, in 1837, £140.

BEACHLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Tidenham, county of Gloucester, at the confluence of the Wye with the Severn; 3 miles south-south-east of Chepton. There is a ferry over the Severn at this place, which tradition refers to as the scene of a conference between Edward the Elder and Leolin, prince of Wales. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEACHWOOD, a hamlet in the parish of Flammsted, Hertford; 1½ mile south-west by west of Market-Street. "In this parish," says Tanner, "at a place formerly called Wodechurch, after St Giles-in-the-Wood, and lately Beachwood, Roger de Toney, in the time of Stephen, founded a small priory for nuns of the order of St Benedict, dedicated to St Giles, valued, 26° Henry VIII., at £46 16s. 1d., and granted 31° of the same reign to Sir Richard Page. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEACONSFIELD, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, Buckinghamshire; 23 miles west by north of London, and 36 south-east of Buckingham. It stands on an eminence on which beacon-fires were formerly lighted, and from which the name is derived. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £26 2s. 8½d.; gross income £855; net income £545; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The church, composed of flint and square-stones, comprises a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a tower at the west end. It belonged to an ancient monastery of Augustine monks, founded at Burnham, in 1165, by Richard, earl of Cornwall, the revenues of which were valued, at the dissolution, at £91 5s. 11d. Within it is interred the celebrated Edmund Burke, whose seat, called the Gregories, is in the neighbourhood. There is also a monument of white marble in the church to the memory of Edmund Waller, the poet, whose landed property was chiefly in this vicinity. Here are two Independent chapels, founded in 1730 and 1800. This parish possesses seven daily schools, in which 208 children are taught, besides three boarding and two Sunday schools. The town consists of four streets, which meet at the centre in a spacious market-place. The principal street forms a part of the road from Uxbridge to High-Wycombe, and is about three quarters of a mile in length. Petty-sessions are held in the Saracen's-head inn here, for the second division of the hundred of Burnham. The market-day is Wednesday, and fairs for horses, cows, and sheep, are held on the 13th of February and Holy Thursday, which are very well attended. Several minor charities exist here, supported by endowments conferred by members of the Waller family and others.—About 3 miles distant is Bulstrode, the celebrated seat of the duke of Portland. Pop., in 1801, 1,149; in 1831, 1,763. Houses 325. Acres 3,710. A. P. £5,924. Poor rates, in 1837, £580.

BEADLAM, or **BEWDLAM**, a township in the parish of Kirkdale, north riding of the county of York; 3 miles east of Helmsley. The great and small tithes of this township, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1817. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 151. Houses 31. Acres 620. A. P. £1,032. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BEADNELL, a township and chapelry in the parish and ward of Bambrough, Northumberland; 9 miles south-east of Belford, on the sea-shore, near Beadnell-Point. Living, a perpetual curacy not in

charge, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued in the parliamentary returns at £63; gross income £80; in the patronage of the perpetual curate of Bamfrough. The chapel is an elegant structure of the Gothic order. The village stands on the sea-shore, and has a small harbour. There is a daily school here, the master of which receives £5 5s. per annum from the trustees of Lord Crewe's charity, for teaching seven children. There is also a Sunday school supported by Shafto Craster, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 251. Houses 58. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BEAFORD, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, division of Black Torrington and Shebbear, union of Torrington, county of Devon; 5 miles south-east of Great Torrington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £11 15s. 7½d.; gross income £233. Patron, in 1835, Thomas May, Esq. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 624. Houses 111. Acres 3,760. A. P. £1,796. Poor rates, in 1837, £265.

BEAGHALL, a township in the parish of Killington, west riding of the county of York; 4 miles east of Postefract. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 384; in 1831, 563. Houses 121. Acres 1,570. A. P. £3,775. Poor rates, in 1837, £252.

BEAKESBOURNE, or **LYVINGBOURNE**, a parish in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent, and a member of the cinque port liberty of Hastings; ¾ miles east-south-east of Canterbury, on the post-road to Dover. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £8; gross income £920; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 351. Houses 50. Acres 1,200. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BEAL, a hamlet in the parish of Kyloe, district of Islandshire, which belongs to the co.-palatine of Durham, though situated in the north of Northumberland; 6½ miles north-north-west of Belford, on the post-road to Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is chiefly remarkable as having been the residence of the famous Irish female saint, Begogh. There were lands at Beal, in 1334, belonging *ad caruificium*, that is, of fee to the hangman.

BEAL (THE), a river of Kent, rising near Shadoxhurst; flowing north-west, and falling into the Medway, near Talding, a little below Twyford bridge.

BEALINGS (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles west of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £10 4s. 7d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, Lord Henniker. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 367. Houses 75. Acres 830. A. P. £1,658. Poor rates, in 1837, £105.

BEALINGS (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 3 miles west of Woodbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £6 7s. 3½d.; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, F. Smythies, Esq. There is a daily school here endowed with £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 272. Houses 56. Acres 410. A. P. £842. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

BEAMINSTER-FORUM AND REDHONE HUNDRED, in the Bridport division of the county of Dorset. Area 34,550 acres. Houses 1,945. Pop., in 1831, 10,055.

BEAMINSTER, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Netherbury, hund. of Beaminster-

forum and Redhone, Bridport division and union of Beaminster, county of Dorset; 137 miles west-south-west of London, and 16 west-north-west of Dorchester. The chapelry contains the hamlets of Axknoll, Langham, Marsh, Meerhay, North Maper-ton, Parnham and Wansley. It is divided into two manors, which form the prebends of Beaminster Prima and Beaminster Secunda, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, the former valued at £20 2s. 6d., and the latter at £22 5s. 7½d. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Netherbury, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury. The chapel is a fine building, on an eminence on the south side of the town. The tower, which is nearly 100 feet in height, is ornamented with sculpture, and contains a peal of bells. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church having been formed in 1688.—Beaminster is a handsome town, on the river Birt, which is formed by the union of several rivulets rising in the immediate vicinity. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but most of the houses are comparatively modern, as it has three times suffered severely from fire. The first of these occurrences took place in 1644, during the civil wars, while it was occupied by Prince Maurice. The town was again burned to the ground in 1684. The last conflagration was in 1781, when upwards of fifty houses were consumed, but being nearly all insured, it did not materially affect the prosperity of the town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sail-cloth; that of woollen cloth, formerly the principal one, has begun to decline. In 1838 there were three flax-mills here, employing 46 hands. There are also some potteries for the coarser kinds of earthen ware, and manufactories of tin, iron, and copper-ware. The market-day is Thursday; and fairs are held on the 4th of April, 19th of September, and 9th of October. Beaminster is one of the polling-places for the members for Dorsetshire. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The quarter-sessions for the county were formerly held here, but have been removed to Bridport. Alms-houses for six aged persons were founded here, in 1627, by Sir John Strode of Parham, Knight. The interest of £200 is distributed among the poor, under the bequest of Gilbert Adams of Beaminster; and the reversion, after 99 years, of lands in the parish of Corscomb, producing £30 per annum, was left for the benefit of twelve distressed families in this chapelry, by the Rev. William Hillary, in 1712. Here is an endowed free school, founded in 1684 by Mrs Frances Tucker, for the education of 20 poor boys, of whom at least one annually must be sent to sea. The endowment has increased in value to £160 per annum, and the present number of scholars is 100. The Rev. Samuel Hood, father of Lords Hood and Bridport, was master of this school in 1715. There are other sixteen daily schools, containing collectively 355 pupils, and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 2,140; in 1831, 2,968. Houses 566. Acres 4,350. A. P. £11,659. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,273.—The Beaminster poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 80 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at £13,869. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,540. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,690.

BEAMISH, a township in the parish of Chester-le-street, co.-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles south-west of Gateshead, in the vicinity of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. The inhabitants are partly employed in the neighbouring collieries. Pop., in 1801, 1,574; in 1831, 1,848. Houses 322. Acres 4,120.

BEAMSLEY, a township, partly in the parish of Addingham, and partly in that of Skipton, upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by north of Skipton. Here is an hospital, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Margaret, countess of Cumberland, for 13 poor women. In 1820, the revenues amounted to £357 9s. 4d. per annum, from which annuities of £16 each are paid to twelve of the alms-women, and £18 to the thirteenth. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 279. Houses 49. Acres 1,820. A. P. £1,409. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BEANE (THE), a river which rises in the parish of Yardley, county of Hertford, and passing by Walton and Stapleford, discharges itself into the Lea, near Hoddesdon.

BEANLEY, a township in the parish of Eglingham, Northumberland; 7 miles north-west of Alnwick. There is a daily school here. On Hedgeley-moor, at a short distance from the village, is a cross erected in memory of Sir Ralph Percy, an officer attached to the house of Lancaster, who fell in 1484, in a battle with the Yorkists. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 169. Houses 30. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

BEARD, a township in the parish of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; 10½ miles north by west of Chapel-in-le-Grith. The Manchester and Sheffield railroad passes through the parish. In Beard, and the three adjoining hamlets, there are six daily, five Sunday, and two infant schools. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 283. Houses 54. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, including Allersett, Whittle, &c., in 1837, £756.

BEARL, a hamlet in the parish of Bywell-St-Andrew, county of Northumberland; 2 miles north of Bywell. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 70. Houses 13. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £20.

BEARLEY, a parochial chapelry in the Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlichway, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-north-west, on the post-road to Henley-in-Arden, and in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, subject to the vicarage of Wootton-Wawen; valued in the parliamentary returns at £49 13s.; gross income £64; in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 230. Houses 49. Acres 810. A. P. £1,135. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

BEARSTEAD, or **BERSTEAD**, a parish in the hund. of Eyehorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Maidstone, county of Kent; 2½ miles east of Maidstone, intersected by the Central Kent railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £6 7s. 4d.; gross income £246; nett income £191; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. There are four daily schools in this parish. Petty-sessions are held here for the eastern division of the lathe of Aylesford. A fair is held here on the 25th of September. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 594. Houses 116. Acres 640. A. P. £1,967. Poor rates, in 1837, £236.

BEARSTON, a township in the parish of Mucklestone, northern division of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 5 miles north-east of Market-Drayton. For Bearston and the three townships of Dorrington, Gravenhanger, and Woore, there are two day and Sunday schools. Pop., in 1831, 95. Houses 16. Acreage with the parish.

BEARWARDCOTE, a township in the parish of Etwell, hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 6 miles south-west of Derby, in the vicinity of the

Birmingham and Derby railway. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 504, including that of the town of Etwell; in 1831, 471. Houses 89. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £3,334. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BEATHWAITE-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Haversham, Kendal ward, county of Westmoreland; 3½ miles north by west, in the vicinity of the Lancaster canal. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here,—a congregation of that body having been formed in 1780.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 3½ miles south-west of Sheffield, on the post-road to Dronfield. Living, a donative, in the patronage of P. P. Burnall, Esq. The chapel is a small building, erected about 1660, with reeded windows, double buttresses at the angles, and an ancient tower which belonged to the abbey that formerly existed here. By a deed executed at Richmond, on the 14th of March, 1601, this liberty was exempted from assessment for taxes. Beauchief was one of the lesser monasteries. It had lands and tenements in the parishes immediately contiguous, namely, Dore, Sheffield, Norton, and Dronfield, and estates in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, as well as much interest in several towns and villages less remote. This abbey was founded by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, as an expiation for the part he is said to have acted in the murder of Thomas à Becket. The late Dr Pegge, the learned antiquary of Whittington, discountenances this tradition. His arguments, however, which are chiefly founded on the circumstance of the brother of Robert Fitz-Ranulph being afterwards in great favour with Henry the Second, do not appear conclusive, particularly when opposed to the authority of Dugdale, Fuller, Bishop Tanner, and others who have written on the subject. Dugdale says, "Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham, was one of the four knights who martyred the blessed Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards founded the monastery of Beauchief, by way of expiating his crime, in the reign of Henry the Second." Bishop Tanner writes, "Beauchief, an abbey of Premonstratensian, or White canons, founded A. D. 1183, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, one of the executioners of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; to whom canonized, this monastery was dedicated." Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 88. Houses 16. Acres 780. A. P. £847.

BEAUDESERT, a parish in the Henley division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 1 mile east of Henley-in-Arden, on the post-road to Birmingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 6s. 0½d.; gross income £296. Patron, the Crown. The church exhibits some good specimens of early architecture. Charities connected with this parish produce £4 ls. annually. A castle was erected here soon after the Conquest, the site of which can still be traced. A fair and market were formerly held here, under a charter obtained in the reign of Stephen. The Rev. Richard Jago, a poet of some note, was born here in 1715. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 199. Houses 41. Acres 840. A. P. £2,504. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

BEAULIEU, a parochial chapelry in the liberty of the same name, eastern division and union of New Forest, county of Southampton; 7 miles north-east of Lymington, on the river Beaulieu, which is navigable from this place to the sea. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £61; gross income £72; a donation in the patronage of

Lord Montague. The Baptists have two chapels here; the first church was formed in 1817, the second in 1833. There are three daily schools here, one of which containing 72 children, is supported by Lady Montague, at an expense of £100 per annum. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse sackings. Fairs for horses and horned cattle are held here on the 15th of April and 4th of September. In the immediate neighbourhood of the village, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of the monastery of Beaulieu, consisting chiefly of the outer wall which incloses an area of about a mile and a quarter in circumference. It was founded in 1204 by King John, for thirty Cistercian monks. Its revenue was valued, at the dissolution, at £428 6s. 8d., and the site was granted, in the 30th Henry VIII., to Thomas Wriothesley, Esq. Among other privileges, this monastery and its dependencies enjoyed exemption from arrest for debt, which the manor still retains. It was also a sanctuary, and afforded an asylum to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet. In the reign of Henry VII. it also afforded a temporary refuge to the celebrated Perkin Warbeck. Some time previous to the foundation of this abbey, an hospital of the knights of St John of Jerusalem was founded near the same spot, and gave name to the place from the beauty of its situation. From the spot on which it stood there is a fine view, commanding on the one hand the Rudles, and Hurst castle; and on the other, Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. At Easter £3 10s. is annually distributed among the poor of this parish,—the gift of an unknown benefactor. Pop., in 1801, 1,384; in 1831, 1,298. Houses 240. Acres 9,480. A. P. £5,229. Poor rates, in 1837, £805.

BEAULIEU (THE), or **EXE,** a river rising near Lyndhurst, Southampton, and falling into the English channel. See **SOUTHAMPTON**.

BEUMANOR, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hund. of Goscombe, county of Leicester; 3 miles west of Mount Sorrell. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 98. Houses 15. Acres 1,210.

BEUMARIS, a parish, borough, and market-town in the hund. of Tyndaethway, union of Bangor and Beaumaris, island and county of Anglesea, North Wales; 239 miles north-west of London; of Menai bridge, to which a fine road was constructed at the expense of the late Lord Bulkeley, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and of Bangor, 6 north by east.—Living, a curacy in the patronage of Lord Bulkeley. This was formerly a chapelry to the parish of Llandegfan, in the diocese of Bangor; but it has recently been erected into a distinct parish. The church, which stands in the centre of the town, is a spacious structure. Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, have chapels here. A free school was founded and endowed here in 1603, by David Hughes, Esq., a native of the town. There are four other daily schools, in which 313 children are instructed, and four Sunday schools. Alms-houses for six poor persons, each of whom receives an annuity, were erected by David Hughes, Esq.; to which institution the late Lord Bulkeley gave an additional endowment. This nobleman also bequeathed, by will, to the corporation of the borough, £2,000, to be invested in lands or government securities, and the interest applied to charitable uses, and the internal regulation of the town.—The town of Beaumaris is situated on the picturesque bay of Beaumaris, at the northern entrance of the Menai street. It consists principally of one street, which contains many handsome houses. The principal buildings are the church, the town-hall, the county-hall, the custom-house, and the free-school. The town-hall has good ac-

commodation below for the markets, above are apartments allotted to the use of the corporation, and an elegant assembly-room. The sessions are held in the county-hall. Edward I., in 1295, erected a castle here, which is situated at the upper end of the principal street. The remains of this castle are very picturesque. In the reign of Henry VII. the English garrison was withdrawn, and was not restored till 1642. It was garrisoned for the king by Thomas, afterwards Lord Bulkeley, and his son Richard, who defended it with considerable success in 1646, but were finally obliged to yield on honourable terms to General Mytton. This castle still belongs to the Crown. This town was erected into a corporation, who acquired their estates, tolls, dues, and revenues under a charter, granted by Edward I., and confirmed by letters patent in the first year of Elizabeth, reserving to the Crown a fee-farm rent of £34 15s. 1d., which is paid annually. It has returned one member to parliament since the reign of Edward VI. The corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 24 burgesses, a town-clerk, and 2 sergeants-at-mace, besides the common burgesses. It is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Its income, in 1837, amounted to £926 15s. 11d., of which sum £803 arose from rents. The mayor, bailiffs, and the twenty-four capital burgesses used to elect the member of parliament, without any participation on the part of the common burgesses. It now, in conjunction with the boroughs of Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni, with the suburbs of each, sends one member to parliament. It is likewise the nomination-place in the election of a member for Anglesea. It is not now a place of any importance in a commercial point of view: a few sloops belong to the port, but they are chiefly employed in the carrying-trade for other ports. Vessels frequently take shelter in the roadstead during tempestuous weather. The bay of Beaumaris is a small but safe and sheltered asylum close to the town, which may be entered safely by the western passage at any time of the tide. The Cross-road is readily found in day-light by the peak on the Horse; but to reach the Friar's-road it is necessary to keep in view the top of the tower on Priestholme, so that it may not be covered by the high end of the island. All danger on the Anglesea coast is thus avoided, and the other shore may be guarded against by taking soundings. A market is held in Beaumaris every Wednesday; and fairs for cattle are held on the 13th of February, Holy Thursday, the 19th of September, and the 19th of December. This town has of late been much resorted to in the summer-season, as a bathing-place. A steam-boat plies during nine months of the year between it and Liverpool. The view from the green commands a fine prospect of a portion of the strait inclosed by the promontory called the Orme's head, while the distance is bounded by the Caernarvon mountains, which rise ridge on ridge till they terminate in the lofty Snowdon. This splendid prospect is beheld to the best advantage from Baron-Hill, the seat of the former Lords Bulkeley, now the property of Bulkeley Williams, Esq., the successor of the last Lord Bulkeley. Near the town is a ferry, granted to the corporation in the reign of Elizabeth; it is passable at low-water.—In this vicinity was an ancient friary, called Llanffaes, founded before the year 1240, by Llewellyn, prince of Wales. The residence of Sir R. Williams has been erected on the site, and a small portion of the original edifice now remaining, has been incorporated with the walls of a barn. Pop., in 1821, 2,505; in 1831, 2,497. Houses 410. A. P. £2,077. Poor rates, in 1837, £920.—The

borough of Beaumaris does not contribute to the county-rates.

BEAUMONT, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland; 5 miles west-north-west of Carlisle, on the banks of the Eden. Living, a discharged rectory, which was united, in 1692, with that of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, in the archd. of Carlisle, and dio. of Carlisle and Man; valued at £8 ls. 8d.; and in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £249. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. The tithes, moduses, compositions, &c., of Beaumont and Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted 7^o and 8^o George IV. The children belonging to this parish are entitled to attend a school erected in the parish of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, by subscription, to which a small endowment was given in 1755, by Thomas Pattinson. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 276. Houses 56. Acres 1,470. A. P. £1,816. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

BEAUMONT-WITH-MOZE, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 7 miles south-east of Manningtree. Living, a rectory, consolidated with that of Moze, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester, valued at £18; gross income £670. In the patronage of the governors of Guy's hospital, London. The parish is situated near the extremity of an inlet of the North sea, between the Naze and Harwich. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 452. Houses 59. Acres 2,890. A. P. £3,462. Poor rates, in 1837, £283.

BEAUMONT-LEYS, an extra parochial liberty, in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 2 miles north of Leicester, in the vicinity of the Leicester and Swannington railway. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 28. Houses 2. Acres 1,210.

BEAUSALL, a hamlet in the parish of Hatton, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-west of Warwick. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 249. Houses 60. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,087. Poor rates, in 1837, £174.

BEAU-VALE, in the parish of Greasley, southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, county of Nottingham. "Nicholas de Cantilupe, in the 17th of Edward III., founded here a monastery for Carthusian monks, to the honour of the Holy Trinity. There were at first a prior and only twelve monks, but they increased to nineteen before the dissolution, when their possessions were valued at £227 8s. per annum; the greater part of which was granted, 33d Henry VIII., to Sir Wm. Hussey and his heirs male, and, 4th Edward VI., in reversion to Richard Morison." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BEAWORTH, a tything in the parish of Cheriton, hund. of Fawley, Droxford division of the county of Southampton; 4½ miles south of New Abresford. A leaden box containing upwards of 7,000 coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus, was found here in 1833. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 156. Houses 21. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £757. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BEAWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, county of Devon; 6 miles south-west of Hatherleigh, intersected by the Exeter and Falmouth railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, valued at £6 6s., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £146. Patron, in 1835, Sir A. Molesworth, Bart. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 339. Houses 56. Acres 6,270. A. P. £878. Poor rates, in 1837, £319.

BEBBINGTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. and union of Wirrall, co.-palatine of

Chester; 6 miles north-east of Great Neston, intersected by the Chester Junction railway. The river Mersey is navigable along the northern boundary of the parish. It comprises the townships of Higher and Lower Bebbington, Poulton with Spittle, Storeton, and Tranmore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester, valued at £30 13s. 4d.; gross income £725. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. M. Fielden. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and partly in a mixed style of English architecture. In this parish, according to Tanner, there was a house or hospital for poor leprose persons early in the time of King Edward I. Pop., in 1821, 1,678; in 1831, 2,193. Houses 414. Acres 5,250. Poor rates, in 1837, £542.

BEBBINGTON (LOWER), a township in the above parish; 5 miles north-east of Great Neston, on the line of the Chester Junction railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 440. Houses 95. Acres 910. A. P. £1,283. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

BEBBINGTON (HIGHER), a township in the parish of Bebbington; 5½ miles north-east of Great Neston, on the line of the Chester Junction railway. There is a daily school, endowed with land producing £30 per annum, a boarding and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 273. Houses 51. Acres 1,050. A. P. £1,065. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

BEBSIDE, a township in the parish of Horton, eastern division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 5 miles south-east of Morpeth, on the river Blyth. Here is an extensive manufactory of wrought iron. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 100. Houses 10. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BECCLES, a market-town and parish, in the hund. and union of Wangford, Suffolk; 98 miles north-east of London, and 32 north-east of Ipswich; bounded on the north and west by the river Waveney, which is navigable from this place to Yarmouth. The town is divided into two parishes. That of St Mary Endgate is a discharged vicarage, valued at £7 6s. 8d.; the living was consolidated in 1419 with that of the other parish, which is a rectory, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £21 12s. 3d.; gross income £254. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Gosford. It is a spacious Gothic structure, highly ornamented with sculpture, and was founded about the year 1369. The tower is detached. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1652; the Baptist in 1808.

—In 1774, Dr Falconberg, a native of the town, founded a free grammar-school here, and endowed it with an estate in the parish of Corton, now producing about £200 per annum, and under the management of the bishop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles. This school has ten exhibitions at Emmanuel college, Cambridge. In 1631, a free school for the instruction of 48 boys in writing and arithmetic was founded here by Sir John Leman, who endowed it with 100 acres of land. There are also two National schools supported by subscription, in which 140 children of both sexes are educated, and schools on the British system for 300 children. There are also four Sunday schools. "There was," says Tanner, "in the time of Edward III., an alms-house or hospital for lepers, with a chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, which continued all the time of Queen Elizabeth, but was granted by Charles II. to William Chapman for life, and, A. D. 1676, to the portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of Beccles, towards the maintenance of the poor for ever."

Beccles is a large and well-built town, consisting of several streets diverging from an extensive area used as a market-place. The environs are agreeable; and near the town is a good race course, on which races are held in September. The theatre is a neat building, with an assembly-room attached; the town-hall is also a handsome structure. The gaol, which has been much extended and improved, stands apart from other buildings, in an open airy situation. A part only of the area formed by the boundary wall is occupied by the prison buildings; the remainder is garden-ground in the possession of the keeper. The buildings consist of a centre, two wings, and irregular projections. There is a tread-mill in this prison. Number of prisoners in 1835, 170. This manor and common was originally a part of the possessions of the ancient abbey of Bury. The town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1584. It was governed by a portreeve, 12 principal and 24 inferior burgesses; but by the Municipal reform act its magistracy consists of a portreeve, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The revenue of the burgh, in 1837, was £2,765, of which £1,634 arose from rents. It is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty sessions for the division of Beccles, in the town-hall here. Beccles is one of the polling-places for the members for East Suffolk. Saturday is the market-day; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday, June 29th, and October 2d, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. The principal trade is in coals, corn, and malt, which is much facilitated by the water-communication with Yarmouth. In 1832 the corporation of Beccles obtained an act of parliament for deepening the river Waveney from that town to the point of junction between the river and the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation. This important undertaking has been accomplished, and the town now enjoys all the advantages of a port trading direct to the various parts of the united kingdom, and even to foreign ports, without the necessity of transhipment. A steam vessel is constantly employed in towing vessels between this town and Lowestoft, and thence to the sea. See **LOWESTOFT**. This town suffered severely from fire, in November, 1586, more than eighty houses and £20,000 worth of property having been burned. Pop., in 1801, 2,788; in 1831, 3,862. Houses 830. Acres 1,740. A. P. £7,976. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,329.

BECCONSALL, or **HESKETH-CUM-BECCONSALL**, a chapelry in the parish of Croston, hund. of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 10 miles north-east of Ormskirk on the river Douglas. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester, valued at £2 7s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £134 11s.; gross income £98; in the patronage of the vicar of Croston. There are three daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 523. Houses 110. Acres 1,580. A. P. £1,675. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.

BECHTON, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-east of Sandbach, in the vicinity of the Chester junction railway and the Grand Trunk canal. There are four daily schools here, in which 81 children are instructed. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 818. Houses 150. Acres 2,830. A. P. £3,876. Poor rates, in 1837, £559.

BECK. See **BILLINGFORD**.

BECKBURY, a parish in the liberties of Wenlock, union of Shifnal, county of Salop; 6½ miles north-east of Bridgenorth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, valued at £5 3s. 4d.; gross income £350. Patron, the Crown. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop.,

in 1801, 231, in 1831, 307. Houses 60. Acres 1,640. A. P. £2,340. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.

BECKENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bromley and Beckenham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 9 miles south-south-east of London, intersected by the Croydon railway, and canal. The name is derived from the Saxon *bec*, a brook, and *ham*, a dwelling, and is given to the parish from a small stream which passes through it, and falls into the Ravensbourne. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, now in the dio. of Canterbury; valued at £16 18s. 9d.; gross income £900. Patron, in 1835, John Cator, Esq. The church is a spacious structure, containing monuments to various members of the Style, Raymond, and Burrell families. It was erected about the beginning of the 17th century, with a lofty spire, which was afterwards destroyed by lightning, and rebuilt in 1796. The Baptists have a place of worship here. In 1709, Mrs Mary Watson bequeathed an estate worth £42 10s. per annum, for the education of poor children. This has been augmented by subsequent benefactions to £294 per annum; from which fund two school-rooms have been erected in conjunction with the National society, in which 81 children are instructed. In 1717, Captain Leonard Bowyer gave £100 to this school, for the education of four additional children. In 1694, four unendowed alms-houses were erected near the church by Anthony Rawlins, Esq. A fair, chiefly for toys, is held on the Monday before St Bartholomew's day. Pop., in 1801, 955; in 1831, 1,288. Houses 238. Acres 3,820. A. P. £8,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £782.

BECKERMET (**St BRIDGET's**), a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Darwent, Cumberland; 3½ miles south by east of Egremont. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, valued at £7; gross income £87. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. J. Todd. This parish, which includes the township of Calder in Copeland, possesses seven daily schools, containing 157 children, and two Sunday schools. There are quarries of freestone in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 574. Houses 100. Acres 4,640. A. P. £3,554. Poor rates, in 1837, £138.

BECKERMET (**St JOHN's**), a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Darwent, Cumberland; 3 miles south-south-east of Egremont. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £7; gross income £57. Patron, in 1829, the Rev. H. J. Todd. There are three daily schools in this parish, containing 57 pupils, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 397. Houses 68. Acres, 3,030. A. P. £1,960. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

BECKERMET. (**GREAT and LITTLE**), two united townships, partly in the parish of St Bridget's and partly in that of St John, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, Cumberland. Pop. included in that of the parishes.

BECKET, a tything in the parish and hund. of Shrivensham, county of Berks; 5½ miles south-west of Farringdon, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. Soon after the conquest, this manor fell to the Crown, and the manor-house was occasionally made a royal residence. Dr Shute Barrington, late bishop of Durham, was born here in 1731. Pop. returned with the parish.

BECKFORD, a parish in the hund. of Tibaldstone, union of Winchcomb, county of Gloucester; 5½ miles east-north-east of Tewkesbury, in the neighbourhood of the Cheltenham and Great Western union railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, valued at £16 16s. 10d.;

united with the curacy of Ashton-under-Hill; gross income £319. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr Timbrill. The church is a very ancient structure. The great and small tithes of the townships of Beckford, Gratton, Ashton-under-Hill, and Bengrave, the property of the lay-impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1773. The Roman Catholics had a chapel here; but now meet in a private chapel at Overton. "Here probably was one of the Saxon monasteries, about which the contest was in the synod of Clovesho, in the year 803, between the bishops of Worcester and Hereford. It is more certain that this manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the abbey of St Martin and St Barbara in Normandy, commonly called St Barbe-en-Auge, by Rabellus Camerarius; and that a prior and canons were sent over, and it became a cell to that foreign house, which was of the order of St Austin. Upon the suppression of alien priories, this was bestowed by King Henry VI. upon Eaton college, when it was reckoned to them at the yearly value of £56 6s. 8d.; but afterwards by King Edward IV. on Fodringhey. And, as parcel of the possessions of this last-mentioned college, it was granted, 1^o Edward VI., to Sir Richard Lee."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Charities connected with the parish produce £46 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 433. Houses 86. Acres 2,650. A. P. £2,106. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

BECKHAM (EAST), a parish in the northern division of the hund. and union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west by south of Cromer. Living, a curacy without duty. The church has been long in ruins. The inhabitants repair for divine service to the church of West Beckham. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 50. Houses 8. Acres 790. A. P., £450. Poor rates, in 1837, £233.

BECKHAM (WEST), a parish in the southern division of the hund. and union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles west by south of Cromer. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £34; gross income £81; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Norwich. The church has a tower, octagonal above. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 156. Houses 34. Acres 780. A. P. £671. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BECKHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Avebury, and division of Marlborough and Ramsbury, county of Wilts; 6 miles west of Marlborough. This was formerly a chapelry, the curacy of which was valued at £4 8s. 6d. Pop. returned with the parish.

BECKINGHAM WITH SUTTON, a parish in the wapentake of Lovedon, parts of Kesteven, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles east of Newark-upon-Trent. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the curacy of Fenton and the perpetual curacy of Stragglethorpe, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £41 6s. 8d.; gross income £780. Patron, in 1835, Robert Moody, Esq. The great and small tithes of the township of Beckingham and Sutton, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1769. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 481. Houses 83. Acres 2,200. A. P. £3,512. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

BECKINGHAM, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, situated in the north Clay division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles west of Gainsborough, on the river Trent, which is here navigable. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the prebendary of Beckingham in the collegiate church of Southwell; valued at £6 15s. 3d.; in the patronage of the prebendary of Beckingham. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebend of Beckingham and

vicar, commuted in 1776. There are three daily schools here, one of which has an endowment of £15 7s. 9d. per annum. Here is a school for ten poor children, with an endowment of £15 per annum. This parish was the birth-place of Dr William Howell, the historian. Other charities connected with the parish produce £8 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 481. Houses 102. Acres 3,010. A. P. £4,671. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

BECKINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Frome, union of Frome, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-east of Frome. Living, a rectory, with Standerwick, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £19 11s. 0½d.; gross income £753; nett income £540. Patron, in 1835, S. I. Sainsbury, Esq. There is a Baptist chapel here. The church was formed in 1786. This parish possesses three daily and three Sunday schools. In 1838, there was a woollen-mill here employing 49 hands. Charities connected with the parish produce £22 per annum. Thomas Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born here in 1465. In the parish-church is interred Samuel Daniel the poet, who died in 1619. Pop., in 1801, 1,469; in 1831, 1,340. Houses 264. Acres 1,840. A. P. £3,387. Poor rates, in 1837, £734.

BECKLEY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Ashendon, county of Buckingham, and partly in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; 4 miles north-east of Oxford, on the Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford. Living, a vicarage, with the chapelries of Horton and Studley annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £8, in the parliamentary returns at £58; gross income £114; and, in 1835, in the patronage of the incumbent's family, the Rev. T. Leigh Cooke. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. of the township of Beckley, the property of the dean of Oxford, were commuted in 7^o and 8^o George IV. There is a daily school here, with a small endowment, containing 50 pupils, and a Sunday school. An alms-house was founded and endowed in this parish, 23d May, 15^o Charles I., by Sir George Croke, for the maintenance of eight poor people. This parish contains the township of Beckley, the population of which, in 1801, was 318; and, in 1831, 371. Various fragments of Roman pottery have been found in this parish. Pop. of the parish, in 1821, 825; in 1831, 776. Houses 35. Acres 4,370. A. P. £1,684. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

BECKLEY, a parish in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, union of Rye, county of Sussex; 6½ miles west-north-west of Rye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £896; in the patronage of University college, Oxford. There is a National school in this parish, containing 140 scholars. There were formerly extensive iron forges here. Fairs are held on Easter-Thursdays, and December 26th for cattle and pedlery. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, which separates the counties of Kent and Sussex. Pop., in 1801, 742; in 1831, 1,477. Houses 159. Acres 5,540. A. P. £4,193. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,126.

BECKURMONDS, a hamlet in the parish of Arncliffe, west riding of the county of York.

BECKWITH-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Pannal, county of York; 6½ miles north-east of Otley.

BECNTREE HUNDRED, Essex, contains 9 parishes, and is bounded on the north by the hundreds of Ongar and Waltham; on the east by Havering Liberty; on the south by the Thames; and on the west by that of Ossulston. Area 35,950 acres. Houses 6,118. Pop., in 1831, 34,924.

BEDALE, a parish partly in the wapentake of Hallikeld, and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Northallerton or Bedale, north riding of York; 223 miles north-north-west of London, and 34 north-west of York, in the neighbourhood of the Great North of England railroad. It comprises the townships of Langthorne, Aiskew, Burrel with Cowling, Crakehall, and Firby, the market-town of Bedale, and the hamlet of Randsgrange. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £89 4s. 9½d.; gross income £2,000; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Miss Peirse and M. Stapleton. The church was erected in the reign of Edward III. It is a spacious structure, having a square embattled tower, constructed with so much strength, that the inhabitants were able to defend themselves in it during an inroad of the Scots. The Methodists have several places of worship here, and the Roman Catholics have a chapel; there is also a Baptist church formed in 1793. In 1821, a Wesleyan Methodist church was formed. This parish possesses eleven daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum by Timothy Webster, for the instruction of eight poor children; another—the grammar-school—has been endowed by an unknown benefactor with £7 11s. 4d. annually. There are besides two day and Sunday National schools, partly supported by an annual endowment of £21, and partly by subscription and payments from the children. The market-town of Bedale is situated in the wapentake of Hallikeld, on the banks of a small stream which flows into the Swale near Gatesby. It consists for the most part of one principal street. The country in the neighbourhood is highly cultivated, and is remarkable for breeding excellent hunters and roadsters. Pop., in 1801, 1,005; in 1831, 1,266. The county-magistrates hold the petty-sessions for the division of Hang East here. The market, which is well-attended, is held on Tuesday. Fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, the 6th and 7th of June, for horses, cattle, sheep, leather, &c.; on October 11th and 12th for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather, and on the last Monday but one before Christmas, for cattle and sheep. In 1691, Dr Samwells founded an hospital for six aged men, and endowed it with £55 3s. 2d. per annum: the house is a neat building of stone, in which each of the pensioners has an apartment, with a garden of half an acre besides. John Clapham also founded an hospital for a master and six brethren of the age of 60, or thereabouts, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £30; and, in 1667, Robert Young built an alms-house, and endowed it with land for the maintenance of three poor women. Other charities connected with the parish produce £50 6s. per annum. In the neighbourhood is Bedale-hall, in the gardens of which are traces of an ancient castle said to have been founded by Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. In this parish was born Sir Christopher Wray, lord-chief-justice of the court of Queen's bench, in the reign of Elizabeth. Pop., in 1821, 2,631; in 1831, 2,707. Houses 539. Acres 7,070. A. P. £4,666. Poor rates, in 1837, £432.

BEDBURN (North), a township in the parish of St-Andrew-Auckland, north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles north-west of Bishop Auckland and Weardale railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 387. Houses 74. Acres 1,890. A. P. £2,324. Poor rates, in 1837, £213.

BEDBURN (South), a township in the parish of St-Andrew-Auckland, north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co-palatine of Durham; 7 miles west of Bishop Auckland, in the neighbour-

hood of the Bishop Auckland and Weardale railway. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 296. Houses 56. Acres 7,700. A. P. £3,123. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

BEDCESTER, a hamlet in the parish of Fontmell Magna, county of Dorset; 8 miles south by west of Shaftesbury. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEDDGELART, or **BETHGELERT**, a parish, including a village of the same name, situated partly in the hundreds of Eviony and Uwch-Gorfai, union of Festiniog, county of Carnarvon, and partly in that of Arudwy, Merionethshire; 12 miles south-east of Carnarvon, in the vicinity of the celebrated pass of Aberglaslyn. The village, which consists of twenty-nine cottages, stands at the junction of the rivers Colwyn and Glaslyn, in one of the retired and romantic valleys in Wales, inclosed on every side by lofty and precipitous mountains. Some of the inhabitants act as guides to the top of Snowdon, and obtain a considerable emolument from this source during the summer months. There is a good inn, which is almost entirely supported by tourists. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Merioneth and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued in the parliamentary returns at £89 10s.; gross income £90. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Priestley. The Calvinistic Methodists have two places of worship here; the churches were formed in 1797 and 1824. There are two daily and four Sunday schools in this parish. There was anciently a priory of Augustine monks here, dedicated to St Mary, which was deemed the oldest religious house in Wales, with the exception of Bardsey. It now belongs to the earl of Radnor. The name of the place signifies 'the grave of Gelert.' There is a tradition that a dog named Gelert, belonging to Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales, preserved the infant child of his master from the attack of a wolf. On the return of the father, he met the dog covered with blood, and seeing the clothes which covered his child's bed sprinkled with the same, he instantly conceived the idea that the dog had killed his child, and slew him on the spot. Discovering his mistake, he caused the dog to be buried in the centre of the valley, where a stone is yet shown as marking the spot. Pop., in 1821, 867; in 1831, 1,071. Houses 196. A. P. £487. Poor rates, in 1837, £470.

BEDDINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Totnere, rape of Pevensey, union of West Firle, county of Sussex, within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster; 2½ miles south-east of Lewes, on the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage united with the vicarage of West Firle, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £35 12s.; gross income £349. Patrons, in 1835, the bishop and dean and chapter of Chichester alternately. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Here was a monastery in the beginning of the ninth century. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 264. Houses 49. Acres 2,250. A. P. £3,561. Poor rates, in 1837, £356.

BEDDINGTON, a parish and township in the hund. of Wallington, union of Croydon, Surrey. The former includes also the hamlet of Wallington; 12 miles south of London, intersected by the Croydon railway. Living, a rectory, valued at £13 16s. 8d., in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £1,217; and, in 1835, in the patronage of the Carewe family. The church is a Gothic structure, with a fine tower, and two aisles. It formerly belonged to Merton abbey. It contains several stalls, and handsome monuments, chiefly to various members of the Carewe family. There are a small day-school here, and a day and boarding school. In 1838, there was a woollen-mill, employing 13 hands, within this parish. In the neighbourhood of the village is Beddington park, the seat of

the Carewe family. Sir Francis Carewe, who died in 1611, frequently entertained Queen Elizabeth here, and is said to have been the first to raise orange-trees in England, from seeds supplied by his illustrious brother-in-law, Sir Walter Raleigh. The park is still famous for its walnut-trees. Pop. of the town, in 1601, 353; in 1831, 496; that of the parish, in 1821, 1,327; in 1831, 1,429. Houses 254. Acres 3,830. A. P. £5,992. Poor rates, in 1837, £495.

BEDFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Hoxon, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-north-west of Framlingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £14; gross income £291. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Stradbroke. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 323. Houses 45. Acres 1,780. A. P. £1,748. Poor rates, in 1837, £209.

BEDFONT (EAST), WITH **HATTON**, a parish in the hund. of Spelthorne, union of Staines, Middlesex; 3½ miles east-north-east of Staines, on the post-road to London. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, proposed to be transferred to dio. of Rochester; valued at £6 13s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £302; in the patronage of the bishop of London. The church is a structure of considerable antiquity. This parish possesses five daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 456; in 1831, 968. Houses 182. Acres 1,890. A. P. £3,014. Poor rates, in 1837, £438.

BEDFONT (WEST), a hamlet in the parish of Stanwell, hund. of Spelthorne, county of Middlesex; 3 miles north-east of Staines. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEDFORDSHIRE,

An inland county of England, situated nearly in the centre of the island, between the parallels of 51° 50', and 52° 21' N. lat. It is bounded on the north-west and north by the county of Northampton; on the north-east by Huntingdonshire; on the east by the county of Cambridge; on the south-east and south by Hertfordshire; and on the west and south-west by Buckinghamshire. Its greatest length is 36 miles; its greatest breadth 23. Its circuit is about 150 miles. The general aspect of the country is undulating and diversified, the hills being numerous, but not lofty, and the valleys neither deep nor extensive. The Chiltern hills cross it in a north-eastern direction; and to the east of these is another small range running in the same direction. The vale of Bedford lies between these ranges; it is a strong clay soil, and is intersected by the Ouse, which flows in a very winding course through it.

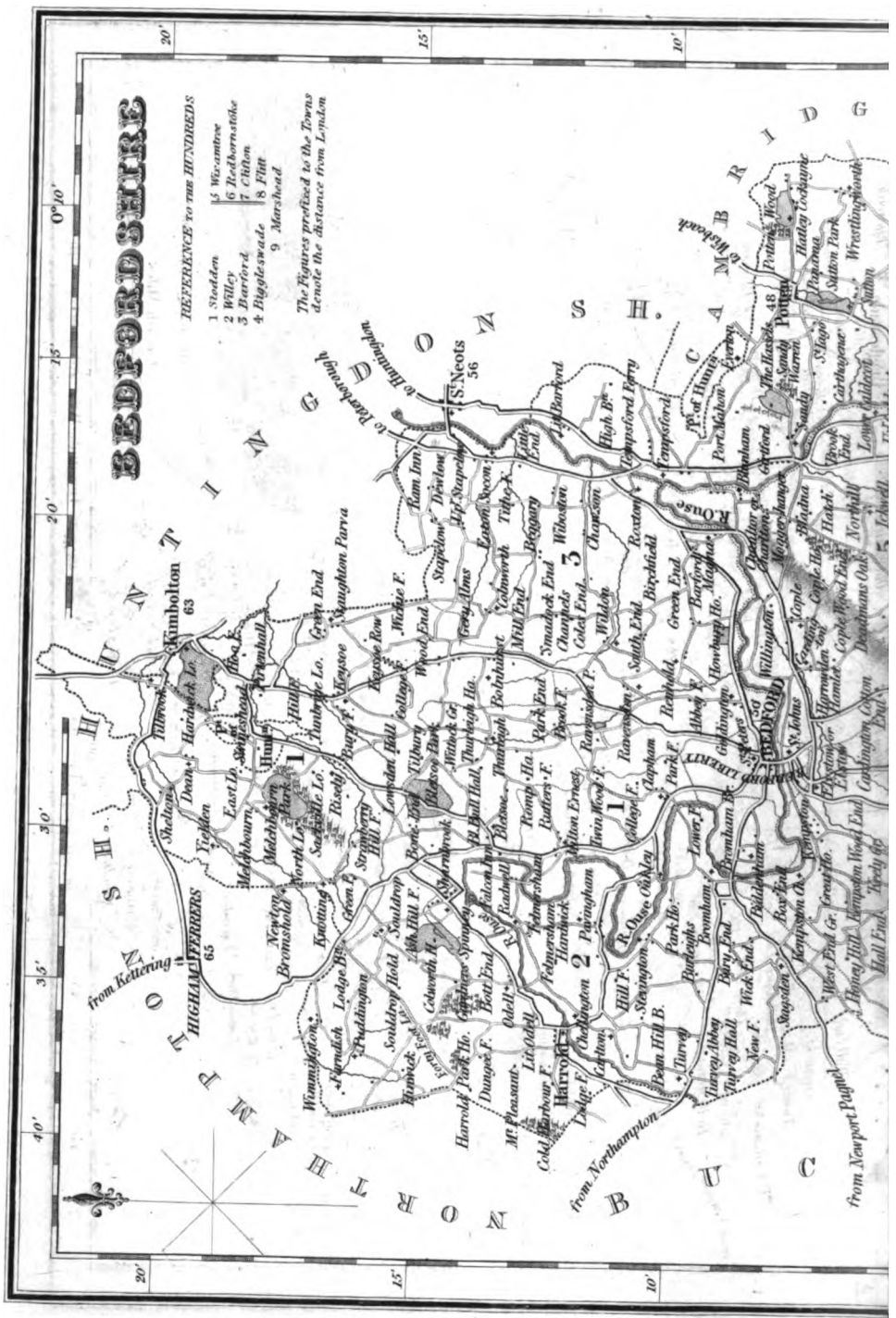
Rivers, &c.—This county is watered by three principal rivers: the Ouse, the Ivel, and the Lea. The Ouse rises in the county of Northampton, and, after passing through the county of Buckingham, enters Bedfordshire near Turvey, 8 miles west of Bedford, but, from its windings, does not reach that town till after a course of above 25 miles. At Bedford it begins to be navigable, and proceeds in a north-eastern direction towards St Neots in Huntingdonshire. This stream is remarkable for the slowness as well as tortuousness of its course; and it is subject to sudden overflows after heavy rains. It receives a few small streams from both sides; but its principal tributary is the Ivel, one branch of which rises a little to the north of Dunstable in this county, and another in the vicinity of Baldoch, in Hertfordshire. The Ivel flows north-east, becomes navigable at Biggleswade, and falls into the Ouse at Tempsford, 6 miles north-west of Biggleswade, after

a course of 30 miles. It is connected with the toy of Shefford by the Ivel navigation. See *ARTS* OUSE and LEA. The Lea rises in this county, in the neighbourhood of Houghton-Regis; flows east to Limbury, and then south-east to Luton, and enters Hertfordshire between East and West Hide.

Area and Soil.—The county of Bedford contains an area of 463 square statute miles, or 296,320 acres, of which 80,000 are stated to be arable, and 168,000 pasture or common, mostly upon a cold clay soil. The vale of Bedford is considered one of the finest corn-districts in the kingdom. On the south, the country is much less fertile, being crossed by a ridge of chalk hills, and covered with a very thin soil. Towards the south-eastern corner of the county, there is some rich dairy land. The general aspect of the western portion is flat and sandy, but is favourable to the culture of turnips and beans. In the more favourable parts of the county—as in the vicinity of Biggleswade and in the parish of Sandy—large quantities of vegetables and garden-produce are raised for the supply of the metropolis, as well as the local markets. To the north of Bedford the land is very poor, and presents large tracts of iron sand. Farms in this county are seldom of large extent; the average size is about 150 acres. The extent of woodland is now much less than formerly.—The mineral products of this county are of comparatively little value. Fuller's earth abounds in the neighbourhood of Woburn, and was anciently known by the name of Woburn earth. Limestone and coarse marble are abundant. There are numerous mineral springs in this county; some saline, others chalybeate; but none have attained any degree of celebrity. They occur at Bedford, Bletsoe, Bromham, Clapham, Cranfield, Milton-Ernest, Odell, and Turvey.

Hundreds, Rates, &c.—Bedfordshire is divided into 9 hundreds, namely: **BARFORD**, **BIGGLESWADE**, **CLIFTON**, **FLITT**, **MANSHEAD**, **REDBORNE-STOKE**, **STODDEN**, **WILEY**, and **WIXAMTREE**: which see. The county-town is **BEDFORD**; besides which there are the market-towns of **DUNSTABLE**, **AMPTHILL**, **BIGGLESWADE**, **HARROLD**, **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, **LUTON**, **POTTON**, **TODDINGTON**, and **WOBURN**. See these articles. Two members of parliament are returned for the county; and two for the borough of Bedford. The influential families of Bedfordshire are those of Russell, Osborn, Pym, St John, Fox, and Whitbread. The county is included in the Norfolk-shire; and the assizes and sessions are held in the circuit-hall at Bedford on the 2d of January, 10th April, 3d July, and 16th October. The county-rates and poor-rates in 1815, were £72,782, raised by an assessment on rent at the rate of 4s. in the pound; in 1827, the whole amount was £92,340 11s., of which £81,959 was applied to the relief of the poor; in 1830, it was £96,994; in 1834, £77,819; and in 1837, £37,530, being an expenditure of 8s. per head on an average. The amount of money invested in Savings' banks in this county, in 1837, was £68,668; average amount of each deposit £33. The total amount of real property, returned in 1815, was £343,685.

Population.—The population of the county, in 1801, was 63,393; in 1811, it was 70,213; of whom 9,431 families were returned as engaged in agriculture, 4,155 in manufactures, and 1,341 otherwise employed. In 1821, the population was 83,716; and in 1831, 95,383, of whom 56.8 per cent. were engaged in agriculture, and 25.7 in trade. Houses, in 1831, 17,978. A large proportion of the female population is employed in the plaiting of straw, for which Dunstable in particular is famous, and in the manufacture of thread-lace; but this latter branch has



much declined since the application of machinery to its processes. A considerable number of mats are made, and a pretty extensive trade in corn, timber, and seed is carried on. The county is reckoned healthy; the rate of mortality, on an average of ten years, is estimated at 1 in 56.

Roads.—The following are the principal roads in Bedfordshire. The Great Northern road from London to Glasgow enters near the 41st mile-stone, and, after passing Biggleswade, Tempsford, and Eaton-Socon, enters Huntingdonshire about 2 miles north of Eaton-Socon.—The great road from London to Chester and Holyhead enters at Dunstable, near the 33d mile-stone, and, passing through Hockley, quits it at the 42d mile-stone.—The road from London to Higham-Ferrers and Kettering, enters from Kitchin in the county of Hertford, near the 36th mile-stone, and passes through Shefford, and Bedford, 11 miles beyond which it enters Northamptonshire.—There are about 240 miles of turnpike-roads in the county.—The Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, skirt the county to the west of Leighton-Buzzard.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Bedford is in the province of Canterbury, and was formerly in the dio. of Lincoln, but has been recently transferred to that of Ely. It forms an archd., valued at £60 12s. 3d.; and is divided into the rural deaneries of Bedford, Clapham, Dunstable, Eaton, Fleet, and Shefford. It is divided into 124 parishes, of which 56 are rectories, 61 vicarages, and 7 are perpetual curacies and donatives. The number of dissenting congregations in this county, in 1828, was 71; up to the end of 1838, 19 dissenting places of worship had been licensed under the marriage-act in this county. Bedfordshire, in 1835, contained 208 daily schools, with an aggregate of 6,009 scholars; and 198 Sunday, and 36 infant-schools, comprising in all 15,918 children.

Antiquities.—This county is crossed in the southern extremity by the ancient British road known by the name of Iknield street, or way. Watling street, which stretched across the island, from the Kentish coast to the country of the Guetheli, enters this county near Luton; and turns north-west, passing a little to the north of Dunstable, to Fenny-Stratford, in the county of Buckingham. Another Roman military way enters the county near Baldock, and, keeping the line of the Great North road, leads in a direct line to Chesterfield. There are various other remains of Roman, Saxon, and Danish origin. Of castles, the most important was Bedford castle, built by the family of Beauchamp, and dismantled by order of Henry III. The keeps and extensive earth-works of the castles of Risinghoe and Cainhoe still remain; and at Bletsoe, Ridgmont, Meppershall, Puddington, and Thurleigh, vestiges of castles or castellated mansions may be seen. Some of the old churches, such as that of Puddington, Felmersham, Eaton-Bray, and Elstow, exhibit interesting remains of early architecture. Previous to the Reformation, this county contained 15 religious houses, including one alien-priory and a preceptory of Knights-Hospitallers. See articles BEDFORD, DUNSTABLE, EATON, ELSTOW, NEWNHAM, &c.

History.—Previous to the Roman invasion, this county was inhabited by the Cassii, or Cattieuchlani. When the Roman dominion was established, it became part of Britannia Superior, and afterwards of Britannia Prima; subsequently, in 310, it was added to the district of Flavia Cæsariensis. During the Saxon heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia; and, on the abolition of two of these kingdoms, it was equally divided between Mercia and Essex. When England was united under one

monarchy, Bedfordshire was included within the Denelege, or Danish jurisdiction. It was the scene of many conflicts with the Danes, in the reign of Edward the Elder. Bedford was one of the first counties to declare against Charles I., at the beginning of the parliamentary war.

BEDFORD, a borough and market-town, and the county town of Bedfordshire, is situated 51 miles north-north-west of London, and intersected by the river Ouse, along both banks of which it extends.

Bedford is divided into five parishes: viz. St Cuthbert, St John, St Mary, St Paul and St Peter's Martin, all in the archd. of Bedford, and formerly in the dio. of Lincoln, but now transferred to the dio. of Ely. There was anciently a sixth parish, called St Peter's Dunstable, the living of which has been united to that of St Mary.—The living of St Cuthbert's is a discharged rectory, valued at £5 9s. 4d.; gross income £129; in the patronage of the Crown.—St John's is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the mastership of the hospital of St John; gross income £171; in the patronage of the corporation.—St Mary's is a rectory, valued at £11 4s. 9d.; gross income £273; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely.—St Paul's is a discharged vicarage, valued at £10; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, Lord Carteret. The church of St Paul's is a fine building, with a handsome tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. It had formerly a curious stone-pulpit, which is still preserved in the chancel, and some ancient monuments.—St Peter's Martin is a rectory, valued at £11 13s. 1d.; gross income £205. Patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient building, having a Norman arch at the south entrance. The tithes of the parishes of St Paul, St Peter and St Cuthbert, the property of the clerical rectors, lay-impropriator, trustees of certain charities, and the vicar, were commuted in 1795. The great and small tithes of St Mary's parish, the property of the clerical rectors, were commuted in 1797. The Independents have two, and the Baptists three places of worship here; and the Methodists and Moravians have also places of worship. The Independent chapel, Mill-street, was founded in 1777. The Independent Old Meeting house church, Mill-lane, was formed in 1650. John Bunyan was co-pastor of this church from 1671 to 1688. The Mill-street Baptist chapel was founded in 1796.

The town of Bedford is situated in the middle of the tract of country, called Bedford vale, already described in the previous article BEDFORDSHIRE. It consists of a principal street, nearly a mile in length, which is intersected by several smaller ones. It contains many ancient but well-built houses, and the general aspect of the town is pleasing. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The ancient bridge over the Ouse, forming the communication between the north and south parts of the city, was taken down in 1811, and a new one of five arches erected in its stead at an expense of £15,000. The northern approach to the bridge is adorned with an elegant crescent, and new buildings are springing up in various quarters. Races are held here in March; assemblies take place in winter; and there is a small theatre which is occasionally opened. A public library was instituted in 1830. It contained, in 1836, 3,900 volumes. Number of members 148. Besides the churches, the principal public building is the town-hall, in which the sessions and assizes are held. At the north-west entrance to the town stands the county-gaol, on a small plot of ground, about 176 feet square, inclosed by a boundary wall 20 feet high. The principal building occupies the middle of the enclosure, and with its airing-yards, covers nearly

the whole of the space,—the remainder being used as a garden. It was erected in 1800, with the exception of a small addition made in 1820 for female debtors. It is a substantial building, constructed on the plan of the benevolent Howard, and consists of three stories. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 241. The county house of correction is situated within 300 yards of the gaol. It is a neat brick building; and was completed for the reception of prisoners in 1820. It contains only four wards, comprising 51 very small separate cells, many of which are built against the boundary-wall, and four small day-rooms. The number of prisoners in 1836, was 317. The house of industry was erected in 1796, at an expense of £5,000; it is placed, by an act of the 34th George III., under the management of 13 directors resident in the town. The county Lunatic asylum is a handsome erection of brick, on the road to Amptill, capable of containing 65 patients; it was erected in 1812, by act of parliament, at an expense of £13,000. The county-infirmary, founded in 1803, stands on the same road, and is a substantial erection of brick, with a stone front; the late Samuel Whitbread presented £10,000 in support of this institution; and at a parliamentary election for the county, the marquess of Tavistock gave £2,000 to it, instead of giving the usual entertainment to the freeholders. It contains 90 beds, and the library attached has already about 1,300 volumes. A workhouse has been erected in this town, for the union of Bedford, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £1,800. The Bedford poor-law union comprehends 44 parishes, embracing an area of 152 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 28,033. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £25,716. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,044.

A market for cattle is held on Monday, and for corn and provisions on Saturday. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21st, July 5th, August 21st, October 11th, and December 19th; and a cattle fair on the 17th of November. Bedford was incorporated so early as the reign of Henry II.; the first charter being dated in 1166. It continued to enjoy many privileges by prescription till the reign of Charles II., when these were confirmed by royal charter. By the municipal act passed in 1835, the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the style and title of 'the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Bedford'; by the same act a commission of the peace has been granted to it, and the town divided into two wards. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The right of election was always exercised by the freemen and burgesses, without respect to residence, and by all householders paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms. Under this franchise, the greatest number of electors ever polled was 914. The assizes for the district, and the quarter-sessions for the town and county, are held at Lent and midsummer, in the county-hall in this town.

The variety and magnitude of the charitable endowments and schools of Bedford is remarkable. The most important of these were founded by Sir William Harpur, a native of this town, and lord-mayor of London in 1561. This person obtained letters-patent from Queen Elizabeth in 1566, for the establishment of a free grammar-school at Bedford. For the support of this he gave property in Bedford, and in the parishes of St George the Martyr, and St Andrew-above-the-Bars, Holborn, London, the revenues of which, at the period of foundation, did

not exceed £180 annually, but have now increased to about £14,000 a-year, and are still augmenting. An act of parliament was obtained for regulating the disposal of these funds; and the management was vested in 18 resident trustees, 6 of whom go out of office annually, and are replaced by others who are elected from the respectable householders. The school is under the inspection of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford, who appoint the master and usher. There are at present about 80 boys on the foundation. Every inhabitant of Bedford, renting a house of £10 per annum, may have his son classically educated here. Eight scholarships of £80 per annum each, in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are given to boys educated in this school; six of these are restricted to those whose parents are inhabitants of Bedford; the other two are open to all scholars on the foundation. A National school for children of both sexes, and containing 350 boys and 170 girls, is supported from the same fund as the free grammar-school; also a commercial school; an infant school; an English school for boys; and an hospital for the education and maintenance of 50 children. The sum of £800 is annually distributed, in sums of £20, as marriage-portions to maidens of good character residing in the town; and £500 is annually applied to the relief of decayed housekeepers. Connected with the same charity are 58 alms-houses for aged men and women, who receive from 7s. to 10s. weekly each, and from £2 to £3 per annum for clothing. In 1727, Mr Alexander Leith founded a school for ten boys and ten girls, and endowed it with lands producing £46 10s. per annum. A blue-coat school for 25 boys was founded in 1760, and endowed with £33 15s. 6d. per annum, by Alderman Newton of Leicester; this is now combined with the preparatory school for boys of the poor, and contains 286 pupils. Besides those already mentioned, there are 8 daily and 11 Sunday schools. The trustees of the Harpur charity have determined to establish a girls' school for the poorer inhabitants of Bedford,—the children to be admitted at six years of age. In 1679, Mr Thomas Christie founded and endowed eight alms-houses for unmarried persons of either sex. Other charities connected with the town produce £297 per annum.

The name, which is formed from the Saxon Bedanford, or Bedicanford, that is, 'the lodging at the ford,' is derived from its situation at an ancient ford on the Ouse; as was also the name of Lettuydur, or Lifvidur, which it received from the later Britons. In 572, a battle was fought here between the Britons and the West Saxons, who were under the command of Cuthwulf, brother of Ceawlin, third king of Wessex. Bedford was the burial-place of Offa, king of Mercia, whose tomb, and the chapel which contained it, were carried away by an inundation of the Ouse. The Danes having destroyed a great part of the town, it was restored and enlarged by Edward the Elder, who built a fortress on the south side of the river. A castle of considerable strength was erected here, soon after the Conquest, by Payne de Beauchamp, third baron of Bedford, which was besieged and taken by Stephen in 1137, in the war against Matilda. When the barons took up arms against King John, Bedford was fortified on the part of the insurgents by William de Beauchamp, but it was taken by Falco de Breaut, whose services were rewarded by the monarch with a gift of the castle and barony. "But this ungrateful man, having raised a new war against Henry III., pulled down all the religious houses near him to fortify his castle, and harassed the country all around; till the king laid siege to it, and after sixty days, notwithstanding the obstinacy of the rebels, reduced it.

After all this the king, in consideration of his former services, granted Breaut his life; but banished both him and his company. But after he had caused the ditches to be filled, and the works to be thrown down, as also the outer wall to be demolished, he left the inner part of the castle standing for William de Beauchamp to live in. There was nothing left of this castle in Leland's time, who says it was then clean down. There is now, on a rising ground near the Ouse, the ancient seat of Bedford castle, a very fine bowling-green, shown sometimes to travellers as a curiosity. —[*Magna Brit. Ed. 1738.*] "The first earl of Bedford was Hugh de Bellemont, son of the earl of Leicester, who had his earldom given him by King Stephen, together with the daughter of Simon de Beauchamp. Notwithstanding this, he refused to do him homage, and fortified the castle of Bedford. After its surrender to Stephen for want of provisions, he fell from the dignity of earl to that of a knight, and in the end to miserable poverty; for which reason he was surnamed Pauper. But the first earl of Bedford, properly so called, was Ingelram de Coucy, who was raised to this dignity in the 46th of Edward III. He was a person of great merit, served the king in his wars of France, and was honoured by him with the garter, and his daughter in marriage. The next who enjoyed the honour of Bedford was of the blood-royal. This was John Plantagenet, third son to Henry IV., created duke of Bedford in the 2nd of Henry V. In the minority of Henry VI. he was regent of France. His great and memorable services are particularly recorded in our English histories. He died without issue in the 14th of Henry VI. and was buried at Roan. Charles VIII., king of France, when he visited his tomb there, being desired by one of his nobles, who stood by, to cause it to be defaced, made this remarkable answer: 'Let him rest in peace, now he is dead;—it was when he was alive and in the field, that France dreaded him.'"
—[*Mag. Brit. Ed. 1738.*]—At the coronation of the kings of England the ancient barons of Bedford held the office of lord-almoner, which now belongs to the marquess of Exeter, as inheritor of part of the barony. The perquisites attached to this office are a silver alms-bason, and the cloth upon which the king walks from Westminster-hall to the abbey.

At NEWNHAM are remains of a priory of Black canons, and at ELSTOW are the remains of a nunnery. See these articles.—Cadwell priory, of which there are some remains on the bank of the Ouse, about a mile west of the town, was founded in the reign of King John, by Robert, son of William de Houghton, for brethren of the order of the Holy Cross; the revenues at the dissolution amounted to £148 15s. 10d. The chapel of King Offa, already mentioned, is supposed to have been connected with a monastery, of which Bishop Tanner remarks, that it "seems to have been a monastery pretty early in the Saxon times. But who was founder, to what saint it was dedicated, or when and by whom it was destroyed, I have not yet met with any account. In the south part of the town is a priory or hospital, which was built and endowed by some townsman, as early as King Edward the Second's reign, to the honour of John the Baptist. It had, 26th Henry VIII., an income of £21 0s. 8d., and still continues; consisting of a master, who is rector of the parish-church of St John adjoining, and ten poor men; the patronage is in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council of Bedford. Here were also an hospital, dedicated to St Leonard, and a house of Franciscan friars." Pop., in 1801, 3,948; in 1831, 6,959. Houses 1,397. Acres 2,200. A. P. £9,188. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,496.—Bedford is exempt from contributing to the county rate.

BEDFORD, a township in the parish of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east of Newton-in-Makerfield, in the vicinity of the Bolton and Leigh railroad, and the Wigan and Leigh canal. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel here, the church having been formed in 1793; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The township possesses four daily and four Sunday schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-factories in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 1,965; in 1831, 3,087. Houses 538. Acres 1,750. A. P. £6,094. Poor rates, in 1837, £562.

BEDFORD-LEVEL, a large tract of fen country, extending to not less than 400,000 acres, situated partly in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Cambridge. Peterborough fen in Northamptonshire, nearly the whole of the isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire, the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire, about 50,000 acres in Huntingdonshire, 63,000 acres in Norfolk, and 30,000 in Suffolk, belong to this great level. It appears to have been formerly inhabited, from the foundations of houses and the trunks of trees which are occasionally found in the soil, and the descriptions of our earlier historians represent it as one of the finest and most fertile districts in the island. But in the 13th century repeated inundations of the sea laid waste this tract. Various attempts were made to drain it, especially in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., but without success. This was at last effected by William, earl of Bedford, in 1649, from which circumstance it received the name which it now bears. By an act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II., a corporation was established for the government and preservation of the level. It consists of 1 governor, 6 bailiffs, and 20 conservators, and to the present day the fens are managed by this corporation. This act also vested 10,000 acres in the king, 2,000 in the earl of Portland, and 83,000 in the manor of East Greenwich, in common and free soccage. A large portion of this tract of country has been brought into cultivation, and produces grain, flax, and coleseed, in considerable quantity. Sir John Rennie has recently reported that an additional fall of nearly six feet may be gained in the low-water marks of the river Ouse, and that by uniting the Ouse, the Nene, the Welland, and the Witham, and carrying them by one improved outfall into the centre of the great wash, not only will the drainage and navigation of the whole of that immense, fertile, and valuable district of land-draining by those rivers called the Bedford Level, South Holland, and other districts, amounting to about a million of acres, be greatly improved, and consequently increased in value; but also there would, in all probability, in the course of a few years, be gained 150,000 acres of new and valuable land; this alone, taken at the value of £40 per acre, although a great deal of the land which has already been acquired from the sea in that neighbourhood is now worth considerably more, would amount to £8,000,000. And when it is considered that the whole county of Rutland only contains 95,000 acres, and the Isle of Wight about 100,000 acres, the great magnitude and importance of the undertaking, which is estimated at £1,800,000, may be readily conceived. In the fens there are many decoys, where vast numbers of wild ducks are annually taken during the winter-season, and sent to London.

BEDHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Portsdown, Fareham division of the county of Southampton; 1 mile west of Havant, near the post-road to Portsmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £10 3s. 9d.; gross income £414. Patron, in 1835, A. Reid, Esq. There are

two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 537. Houses 101. Acres 3,280. A. P. £3,317. Poor rates, in 1837, £527.

BEDHURST. See **COMPTON-ABBAS**.

BEDHINGFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Hoxon, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south-south-east of Eye, in the vicinity of the Eastern Counties railroad. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8; gross income £276. Patron, in 1835, J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £48 annually. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 332. Houses 35. Acres 1,680. A. P. £2,062. Poor rates, in 1837, £201.

BEDINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Hoxne, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-west by west of Bungay, near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5, in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Gooch, Esq. The parish was formerly divided. The other church has been long since demolished. Charities connected with the parish produce £43 9s. 6d. annually. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 380. Houses 49. Acres 1,140. A. P. £1,949. Poor rates, in 1837, £244.

BEDLINGTON, a parish in the eastern division of Chester ward, union of Morpeth, co.-palatine of Durham, but situated between the rivers Wansbeck on the north, and Blyth on the south, in the south-eastern portion of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles south-east of Morpeth. It comprises the townships of Bedlington, Chambois with North Blyth, Choppington, Netherton, or Nedirton, and East and West Sleekburn; and extends to about 30 square miles. This parish—commonly called Bedlingtonshire—was formerly a royal franchise; and, as part of the patrimony of St Cuthbert, under the bishop of Durham—who is still lord of the manor—it enjoyed its own courts, and officers of justice, of which it was deprived by an act passed in the reign of Henry VIII. and it is now, in all matters of law and civil jurisdiction, a member of the county-palatine. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £455; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The church, a small building, with an old tower, was enlarged and repaired in 1818. Here are places of worship belonging to the Presbyterians, and to the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. There are eight daily and four Sunday schools here. Petty sessions for the district of Bedlingtonshire are held monthly in the village. There are extensive ironworks in this parish. Pop., of the parish, in 1801, 1,422; in 1831, 2,120. Houses 368. Acres 8,910. Poor rates, in 1837, £662.

BEDMINSTER, a parish in the hund. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 1½ mile south by west of Bristol, on the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It comprises six tythings; East, West, and North Tythings, Knull, Bishopworth-Arthur, and Bishopworth-Lions. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the chapelries of St Thomas Radcliffe and Abbot's Leigh annexed, formerly in the archd. of Bath, and dio. of Bath and Wells, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, valued at £10 3s. 4d.; gross income £438; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Sarum. The church is an old building, in a mixed style of architecture. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £8,673 0s. 6d. Sittings 1,615. The Independents have a handsome chapel here. The Baptists and

Methodists have also places of worship here. There are 20 daily and 6 Sunday schools in this parish. Bedminster was formerly a small village, it is now an extensive suburb of Bristol. The charities connected with the parish produce £37 5s. per annum. The petty sessions for the division of Bedminster are held here and at Long Ashton, and also a court-baron for the prebend. Pop., in 1801, 3,278; in 1831, 13,130. Houses 2,342. Acres 4,180. A. P. £19,014. Poor rates, in 1837, £5,065.—The Bedminster poor law union comprehends 23 parishes, embracing an area of 85 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 29,399. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,752. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,540.

BEDNALL, a liberty and joint-township with Acton-Trussell, in the parish of Baswich, eastern division of the hund. of Cuttleston, county of Stafford; 3 miles north-east of Penkridge, intersected by the Grand Junction railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, valued at £12 10s.; gross income £247; a peculiar of the prebendary of Whittington, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 551. Houses 108. Acres 2,370. A. P. £2,698. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

BEDSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Purslow, county of Salop; 6 miles north-east of Knighton. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, valued at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £234. Patron, in 1835, B. Brown, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 159. Houses 21. Acres 1,200. A. P. £1,718. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BEDWARDINE (ST JOHN), a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, county of Worcester; 1 mile south-west by south of Worcester, forming part of the western suburb of that city. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £712; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The parish, including the hamlets of Wick-Episcopi, Boulton, Lawrence, and Oldbury, possesses eight daily and three infant schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,574; in 1831, 2,661. Houses 555. Acres 3,730. A. P. £2,352. Poor rates, in 1837, £946.

BEDWAS, a parish, partly in the hund. of Caerphilly, union of Newport, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, and partly in the hund. of Wentloog, county of Monmouth; 10 miles west by north of Newport. The former part contains the hamlet of Van, and the latter those of Upper and Lower Bedwas. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, annexed to the bishopric. There is a daily school in this parish, with an endowment of £23 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 756. Houses 151. Acres 4,340. A. P. £1,712. Poor rates, in 1837, £368.

BEDWELL-GREEN. See **HOUGHTON-REGIS**.

BEDWELTY, or **BYDWELTY**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Wentilloog, county of Monmouth; 12 miles north-west of Newport, intersected by the Monmouthshire canal. It comprises the hamlets of Ishlawroed, Mamhole and Ushlawroed, the extensive coal and iron works in which afford employment to upwards of 16,000 labourers. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, valued in the parliamentary returns at £100, and of the certified value of £15; gross income £168; in the patronage of the bishop of Llandaff. The Inde-

pendents and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels here. The latter church was formed in 1800; besides the Ebenezer chapel at Rumney iron-works, which was also formed the same year. The parish possesses 10 daily and 19 Sunday schools. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 9 hands. Pop., in 1821, 1,382; in 1831, 10,637. Houses 1,945. Acres 15,440. A. P. £4,967. Poor rates, in 1837, £741. See **BASSALEG**.

BEDWIN (GREAT), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; 71 miles west by south of London; 6½ miles south-east of Marlborough, and 4 south-west of Hungerford, intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. It contains the tythings of Crofton, Martin, Wilton, Wixcombe, and Woolfhall.—Living, a discharged vicarage, in the dio. of Salisbury, a royal peculiar, under the archidiaconal jurisdiction of Great and Little Bedwin, and Collingborne Ducis; valued at £8 10s. 10d.; gross income £213. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Aylesbury. The church is an ancient and curious building, in the form of a cross, from the intersection of which a fine tower rises. The parish possesses 13 day schools, containing, in 1834, 145 pupils. One of these schools was endowed by William Cox, with a barn, and 3 acres of land, now producing about £8 per annum. The town has been supposed to have been the Leucomagus of Ravennas, and was formerly of greater extent and importance than at present. A desperate battle was fought here in 674, between Wulfhere, king of Mercia, and Osca, general of Saxburga, queen of Wessex. As it was deemed a city under the Saxons, Bedwin retained most of its privileges after the Conquest. It was a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. From this period to the 9th of Henry V., there were many intermissions; but since that time, until disfranchised by the reform act, two members were regularly returned. The market was held on Tuesday, but it has long since fallen into disuse, having been superseded by that of Marlborough. Fairs for horses, cows, sheep, and hardware, are held on the 23d of April, and 26th of July. The soil of the parish is good and well-cultivated. Pop., in 1801, 1,632; in 1831, 2,191. Houses 357. Acres 10,420. A. P. £1,532. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,060.

BEDWIN (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; 4 miles west-south-west of Hungerford, crossed by the Kennet and Avon canal, and contiguous to the parish of Great Bedwin. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, a peculiar as above, valued at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £281. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Aylesbury. The church is a curious building in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 567. Houses 100. Acres 3,170. A. P. £968. Poor rates, in 1837, £236.

BEDWORTH, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, Warwickshire; 3½ miles south of Nuneaton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £10 3s. 11½d.; gross income £594. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Aylesford. The church has been recently enlarged. Tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, commuted in 1769. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1686; the Baptist in 1796. There are 5 daily and 3 Sunday schools; and very extensive alms-houses, originally endowed by the Rev. Nicholas Chamberlain, in 1715. A new hospital is now erecting for the

administration of this charity. It forms three sides of a cloistered quadrangle, and is calculated to lodge 20 male and 20 female pensioners in great comfort, each having a separate bedroom and pantry, and a sitting-room betwixt two. It is in the later Gothic style, and will cost £8,500. There is a coal-mine in this vicinity, from which a railway runs to the Coventry canal. In 1838 there were two 2 silk mills here, employing 128 hands. Fairs are held on April 6th, June 6th, and August 25th. Pop., in 1801, 3,161; in 1831, 3,980. Houses 868. Acres 2,240. A. P. £5,844. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,150.

BEEBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscoat, county of Leicester; 6 miles north-east of Leicester, in the neighbourhood of the Midland Counties railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, valued at £15 2s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £107 3s. Tithes commuted in 1839; composition £278 9s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shaftesbury. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £6 4s. 6d. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 120. Houses 25. Acres 1,020. A. P. £2,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

BEECH, a liberty in the parish of Stone, county of Stafford. Pop., in 1821, 838; in 1831 it was returned with the parish.

BEECHAMWELL. See **BEACHAMWELL**.

BEECH-HILL, a tything in the parish of Strathfield-saye, hund. of Reading, county of Berks, but locally situated in the hund. of Charlton; 6 miles south by west of Reading. The Baptists have a chapel here, and there are a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 249. Houses 30. Acres 770. A. P. £983. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BEECHINGSTOKE. See **BEACHINGSTOKE**.

BEEDING, or SEAL, a parish in the hund. of Burbeach, rape of Bramber, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; 1 mile east of Steyning, intersected by the river Adur, and the London and Horsham railway. It comprises the tythings of Upper and Lower Beeding.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £8; gross income £132; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. A chapel of ease in the early English style was built in 1839 in St. Leonard's forest in this parish; and a new church is now (1840) erecting at Plummer's plain. Here was a convent of Benedictine monks from the monastery of Salmur. "This alien priory was made denizen, 19^o Richard II., but was suppressed, and the churches and lands belonging to it, (valued at £26 9s. 9d.) annexed to St. Mary Magdalene college, Oxford. The site of the house of the White friars here, was granted 35^o Henry VIII. to Richard Andrews and Nicolas Temple." Tanner's Not. Mon.—Pop., in 1801, 689; in 1831, 1,122. Houses 174. Acres 3,500. A. P. £5,847. Poor rates, in 1837, £531.

BEEDON, or BUDON, a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 2 miles south of East Ilsley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks, and formerly in the dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £6 10s. 10d., in the parliamentary returns at £66 10s. 4d.; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Reade, Bart. This parish contains the hamlet of Stanmore. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 306. Houses 60. Acres 1,930. A. P. £1,751. Poor rates, in 1837, £245.

BEEFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Driffield,

east riding of the county of York; 7 miles east-south-east of Great Driffield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £22; gross income £798; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are five daily schools. This parish contains the townships of Dunnington, Lissett, and Beesford, the latter of which is pleasantly situated on the high road from Hull to Scarborough, and contained, in 1801, 378; and, in 1831, 731 inhabitants. Pop. of the parish, in 1821, 791; in 1831, 894. Houses 174. Acres 5,270. A. P. £5,177. Poor rates, in 1837, £270.

BEELEY, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bakewell, on the bank of the river Derwent. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; valued at £10 18s., in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £98. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. Certain tithes of the township of Beeley, the property of the lord of the manor, dean and chapter of Lichfield, and the vicar, were commuted in 1811. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the former of which is endowed with £10 per annum by the duke of Devonshire. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 441. Houses 70. Acres 3,250. A. P. £882. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BEELSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east of Caistor. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £8 17s. 6d.; gross income £450; in the patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 158. Houses 34. Acres 1,980. A. P. £3,760. Poor rates, in 1837, £40.

BEENHAM, or **BENHAM-VALENCE**, a parish in the hund. of Reading, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 8 miles west-south-west of Reading, on the post-road to Newbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £7 17s.; gross income £212. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Bushnell. The tithes of this parish, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1811. There are an infant and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 360. Houses 87. Acres 1,890. A. P. £2,516. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

BEER. See **SEATON** with **BEER**.

BEER-ALSTON, a borough in the parish of Beer-Ferris, division and hund. of Roborough, county of Devon; 8 miles north by west of Plymouth, on the river Tamar. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and mining. There are some lead-mines in the vicinity. There is an Independent chapel here, the church having been formed in 1809. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, though nominally governed by a portreeve and other officers, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Beer-Alston was a borough by prescription, and, from the 27th of Elizabeth, until its disfranchisement under the Reform act, returned two representatives to parliament. The right of election was vested in those who held land in the borough, and paid an acknowledgment of threepence to the lord of the manor. The lord of the manor, the earl of Beverley, having become the only holder of land, used to avail himself of this circumstance in such a manner as to make the borough completely his own, by granting burgage-tenures to qualify voters, which were usually resigned when the election was over. About the year

1295, this borough received the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, both of which have long since fallen into disuse. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEERCROCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, Ilminster division, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-west of Ilminster, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £11 12s. 6d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 182. Houses 32. Acres 770. A. P. £1,331. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BEER-FERRIS, or **FERRERS**, a parish in the hund. of Roborough, division and union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 3 miles north-east of Saltash, on the western bank of the Tavy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £24 1s. 0^d; gross income £800; nett income £700. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Valletort. The church is a neat little edifice, near the Tavy, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Beer-Alston; and contains several monuments to members of the Ferrers and Champenoune families. There are four daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £90 per annum, and two Sunday schools. The parish is bounded on the west by the Tamar, and on the east by the Tavy, which unite at its southern angle. Pop., in 1801, 1,110; in 1831, 1,876. Houses 330. Acres 5,850. A. P. £25,559. Poor rates, in 1837, £730.

BEER-HACKET, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles south-west of Sherborne. The South Western railway runs five chains to the left of the village. Living, a discharged rectory exempt from visitation, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; valued at £6 2s. 8^d; gross income £210. Patrons, in 1835, W. Helyar and J. Munden. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 110. Houses 19. Acres 450. A. P. included in Lillington. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

BEER-HALL. See **AXMINSTER**.

BEER-HEATH. See **BEER-REGIS**.

BEER-REGIS HUNDRED, in the Blandford division of the county of Dorset, is bounded on the north and east by Coomdsitch hundred; on the west by that of Piddletton; and on the south by the hundred of Barrow. Area 9,920 acres. Houses 393. Population, in 1831, 2,047.

BEER-REGIS, or **BEER-REGIS**, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Beer-Regis, Blandford division, union of Wareham, county of Dorset; 7 miles north-west of Wareham, near the post-road to Dorchester. The parish comprises the hamlets of Shitterton and Beer-Heath. Living, a vicarage, with the chapelry of Winterborne-Kington, in the archd. of Dorset, and formerly in the dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £25 5s.; gross income £400; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Baliol college, Oxford. This living, with that of Charmonth, formerly constituted the 'golden prebend' in the cathedral church of Salisbury. The church is a large ancient building, with a square tower. It contains several monuments to the memory of the Turbervilles, who formerly possessed the manor. This edifice was entirely restored and repaired in 1835. The Wesleyan Methodists, and the Independents, have places of worship here. The parish possesses eight daily schools, in two of which are 40 pupils; the other six collectively contain 43 males and 81 females, and are termed 'but-toning schools,' from the children being taught to make buttons in them, and to read. There are besides three Sunday schools. Beer-Regis is supposed

by Dr Stukeley to have been the Ibernium of the Romans. It was erected into a free borough by Edward I., but never sent representatives to parliament. It has suffered severely from fire on three different occasions; first in 1634, again in 1788, and on the last occasion in 1817. The market is held on Wednesday. An annual fair for horses, cattle, sheep, hops, cheese, and all sorts of goods, is held on the 18th of September and the five following days, on Woodbury-hill.—Dr John Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury, was born here, as was also Dr Turberville, bishop of Exeter. Pop., in 1801, 936; in 1831, 1,170. Houses 286. Acres 8,150. A. P. £1,993. Poor rates, in 1837, £537.

BEEES (St), a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Darwent, county of Cumberland; 3 miles west by north of Egremont on the coast. It comprises the port and town of Whitehaven, the chapels of Ennerdale, Eskdale with Wasdale, and Nether-Wasdale, and the townships of St Bees, Hensingham, Kinneyside, Lowside-Quarter, Preston-Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, and Wheddicar. The village was formerly known by the name of Begock, Begoth or Beghes, and the church is styled in ancient evidences Kirkby-Begog. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £12; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel, which is built of free-stone, is part of an ancient church belonging to a monastery founded about 650 by St Bega. The form of the building is that of a cross. The western port, or nave, is fitted up as the parish church, the great door of which is ornamented with grotesque heads, chevron mouldings, &c. It formerly contained a large effigy in wood, of Anthony, the last Lord Lucy of Egremont. This, however, was removed some time since. The monastery is thus spoken of by Tanner:—"Bega, an holy woman from Ireland, is said to have founded, about the year of our Lord 650, a small monastery in Copeland, where afterwards a church was built in memory of her. This religious house, being destroyed by the Danes, was restored by William, son to Ranulph de Meschin, earl of Cumberland, in the time of Henry I., and made a cell of a prior and six Benedictine monks to the abbey of St Mary at York. It was endowed, at the dissolution, with £149 19s. 6d., and granted, 7^o Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Chaloner, but 4^o and 5^o Philip and Mary, to the bishop of Chester and his successors." The eastern part of the abbey, built in the 13th century, was fitted up in 1817 as a college, containing one large hall for the students, and a lecture-room, the end of the ancient cross-aisle being converted into another. This institution was commenced under the auspices of the late Dr G. H. Law, bishop of Chester, for the benefit of young men in the northern dioceses, who do not intend to complete their education in Oxford or Cambridge, and who become entitled to receive ordination after having studied for a certain time at this place. One of the lecture-rooms is likewise used as a library, and contains a very useful collection of works on divinity. The students, previous to admission, are expected to be well-versed in the classics, so that the course of study does not exceed two years, or at most three. In 1583, Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, who was born at Hensingham in this parish, obtained letters-patent for the foundation of a free grammar-school here, in which gratuitous instruction in the classics alone is given to 100 boys. This institution is under the management of a corporation of seven governors, two of whom are always the provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and the rector of Egremont. This school has the privilege of sending a scholar to be examined

for one of five exhibitions, founded in Queen's college, Oxford, by Lady Hastings; and failing of scholars from Carlisle, those of St Bees are eligible to two exhibitions in the same college, founded by Bishop Thomas. It has also a fellowship and two scholarships at Queen's college, Oxford; a fellowship and three scholarships at Pembroke college; and a scholarship of £4 yearly at Magdalene college, Cambridge. This has long been a distinguished seminary in the North of England, and has produced several learned characters, among whom was Bishop Hall. There are 81 daily, and 9 Sunday schools, in this parish. The parish is of considerable extent, and contains many coal-mines; lime and free-stone are also found in abundance; and at Kinneyside there is a lead-mine, where the ore is smelted. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 50 hands. The district forms a promontory on the coast, and appears, from various ruins, to have been fortified by the Romans, at all convenient landing-places, against the incursions of the Irish and Scots. The village is very ancient, and stands on the side of the bay which is formed by the southern headland. St Bee's head, anciently called the cliff of Barath, is a conspicuous sea-mark for vessels in the north-east parts of the Irish sea. It is in N. lat. 54° 31'; and W. long. 3° 39'; and has a lighthouse, erected in 1718, with a fixed light, elevated 333 feet above high water, and visible at the distance of 20 miles in clear weather. Pop., in 1801, 12,848; in 1831, 20,013. Houses 3,724. Acres 69,260. A. P. £35,479. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,700.

BEESEBY, a parish united with that of Hawerby, in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-north-west of Louth. The living is a rectory consolidated with that of Hawerby; with which also the population is returned. See **HAWERBY**.

BEESEBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles north by east of Alford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £13 10s. 2½d.; gross income £251. Patron, the Crown. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 159. Houses 28. Acres 1,180. A. P. £1,684. Poor rates, in 1837, £109.

BEESTON, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Northill, partly in that of Sandy, hund. of Wixamtree, county of Bedford; 2½ miles north-north-west of Biggleswade, on the post-road to Huntingdon. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 258. Houses 50. Acres 210. Other returns with the parish.

BEESTON, a township in the parish of Bunbury, first division of the hund. of Eddisbury, county of Chester; 3½ miles south-west of Tarporley, on the line of the Chester and Crewe railway. In the vicinity is Beeston castle, now in ruins, situated on the insulated sandstone rock of Beeston, which is 366 feet in height. This fortress was erected in 1228, by Ranulph de Blundeville, and became a royal garrison in the war between Henry III. and his barons. In 1645, it was demolished by order of the parliament. The remains are extensive. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 434. Houses 74. Acres 1,720. A. P. £2,690. Poor rates, in 1837, £339.

BEESTON, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 6½ miles north-east of Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, valued at £13; gross income £480; in the patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here, and an alms-house with a small endowment. Other charities connected with the parish produce £44 19s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, including that of Bitter-

ing, 511; in 1831, 702. Houses 120. Acres 3,100. A. P. £2,535. Poor rates, in 1837, £564.

BEESTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Nottingham, intersected by the Midland Counties railroad, and by the Nottingham canal, which here forms a junction with the Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Nottingham, and formerly in the dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln, valued at £4 15s.; gross income £257. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. All tithes, tenths, moduses, &c., of this parish, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1806. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. The Baptist church was formed in 1804; the Wesleyan Methodist, in 1824. There are eight daily schools here, in which 171 children receive instruction, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce £24 5s. annually. The inhabitants of this parish have been considerably increased by the establishment of lace-manufactories and silk-mills, in which many of them are engaged. Pop., in 1801, 948; in 1831, 2,530. Houses 504. Acres 1,440. A. P. £4,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £512.

BEESTON, a chapelry in the parish of St Peter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Leeds, within the liberty of that borough, west riding, county of York. It comprises the townships of Beeston-Shaw, Cottingley-Hall, New-Hall, Parkside, Royds, and Snickells. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of St Peter, Leeds, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £28; gross income £190. The chapelry possesses a daily and a Sunday school. There are extensive coal-mines here, which have been wrought since the time of Charles II. Pop., in 1801, 1,427; in 1831, 2,128. Houses 419. Acres 1,770. A. P. £6,046. Poor rates, in 1837, £776.

BEESTON, St Andrew, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St Faith, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, F. R. Reynolds, Esq. The church is desecrated, and the living is a sinecure. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 49. Houses 8. Acres 920. A. P. £803. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

BEESTON, St Lawrence, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east north-east of Coltishall. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £6; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Preston. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 52. Houses 7. Acres 450. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

BEESTON-REGIS, a parish in the northern division of the hund. and union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-north-west of Cromer, near the sea. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £16; gross income £138. Patron, the Crown. "The lady Margery de Cressy," says Tanner, "in the latter part of the reign of John, or in the beginning of that of Henry III., built near the village a small monastery for a prior and about four Augustine canons, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £50 6s. 4d., and granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Sir Edmund Windham, and Giles Seafoile." Some portions of the building are still extant. There is a daily school in this parish. The charities of Edmund Hooks and an unknown donor, produce £18

4s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 246. Houses 45. Acres 740. A. P. £833. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BEETHAM, or BETHOLME, a parish in the ward and union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kirkby-Lonsdale, intersected by the river Ken and the Kendal and Lancaster canal. It comprises the chapelry of Witherslack, and the townships of Beetham, Farlton, Haverbrack, and Methop with Ulpha. Living, a discharged vicarage formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle and Man; valued at £13 7s. 4d.; gross income £181. Patron, the Crown. Here is a grammar-school, endowed with £26 per annum, by Dr John Barwick, dean of St Paul's; the trustees of Dr Barwick's charity allow the teacher £10 a-year additional for attending on Sundays, and the mistress of the school £30; the school-house was built in 1663, and rebuilt in 1827. There are besides four daily schools in the parish. Other charities produce £62 4s. 4d. per annum. Not far from the village are the ruins of the towers of Arnaide and Hellsack, supposed to have been erected to guard the bay of Morecambe. Pop., in 1801, 1,295; in 1831, 1,639. Houses 294. Acres 12,850. A. P. £9,750. Poor rates, in 1837, £425.

BEE TLEY, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-west by north of East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £9 7s. 11d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, W. Collison, Esq. Charities connected with this parish produce £3 15s. 4d. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 381. Houses 55. Acres 1,770. A. P. £2,302. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

BEGARE, in the north riding of the county of York. "The abbey of Begare in Brittany having several estates in England, particularly in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, there was a cell of alien monks of that abbey fixed near Richmond, in the time of Henry III., which, upon the suppression of these foreign houses, was first granted to the chantry of St Anne at Thresh, then to Eaton college, then to the priory of Mountgrave, and lastly to Eaton college again."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BEGBROOKE, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Woodstock, intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge, rated in the parliamentary returns at £107 7s.; gross income £170; in the patronage of the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. A small portion of property here, at the time of making Pope Nicholas' taxation, belonged to the abbey of Godestow. The church, which is of Norman structure, had in Hearne's time a figure of St Michael over the door to whom it was originally dedicated; and near the entrance, in the churchyard, were the remains of a stone coffin, said to have been that of the founder. But both of those are now gone, and the principal indication of the church's antiquity is an arch of zigzag workmanship, which separates the chancel from the nave. There is a day and Sunday school here, attended by upwards of 40 children. A little to the westward of the church, but in the adjoining parish of Bladon, are traces of an ancient fortification, called Round castle. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 102. Houses 22. Acres 380. A. P. £1,280. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

BEGELLY, a parish in the hund. and union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles south-south-east of Narberth. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacy of Williamston, in

the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, valued at £12 19s. 2d.; gross income £233. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. B. P. Phillips. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1826. There is a daily school here. Coal is found in this parish. Pop., in 1821, 895; in 1831, 996. Houses 107. A. P. £1,981. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

BEGGERIDGE, a hamlet in the parish and hundred of Wellow, county of Somerset.

BEGUILDY (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the hund. and union of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Knighton, on the river Teme. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St David's, valued at £7 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the parliamentary returns at £142 9s. 6d.; gross income £164; in the patronage of the bishop of St David. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Pop., in 1821, 974; in 1831, 1,043. Houses 186. A. P. £4,124. Poor rates, in 1837, £451.

BEIGHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Frant, eastern division of the hund. of Washington, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, and partly in the hund. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Lamberhurst, near the post road to Tunbridge. "Robert de Turneham or Thornham the second, gave his estate here, A. D. 1200, to the Præmonstratensian canons of Brokely, in order to found an abbey in a pleasant part of it called Beaulieu, who soon removed themselves hither, as did those of Ottenham also shortly after. Beigham was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was one of those smaller monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey obtained, 17th Henry VIII., for the endowment of his colleges, though its spiritualities were valued at £27 6s. 8d., and its temporalities at £125 2s. 8d."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BEIGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 9 miles north-east by north of Chesterfield, on the line of the North Midland railroad, and crossed by the Chesterfield canal; containing the hamlets of Berley, Hackenthorpe, and Southwell. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, valued at £6 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £312. Patron, in 1835, Earl Manvers. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1797. The parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is partly supported by an endowment of £4 4s. per annum, and two Sunday schools. Lands producing about £14 per annum were bequeathed in 1666, by William Jessop, for apprenticing poor children and other charitable purposes. Other charities connected with the parish produce £12 6s. annually. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 960. Houses 179. Acres 3,070. A. P. £3,738. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.

BEIGHTON, or BOYRON, a parish in the hund. of Walsham, union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Acle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £13; gross income £369; and, in 1829, in the patronage of R. Fellowes, Esq. The poor's allotment lands in this parish produce £20 5s. annually, which is distributed in sums varying from 6s. to 12s. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 262. Houses 61. Acres 910. A. P. £1,257. Poor rates, in 1837, £129.

BEIGHTON, or BEYRON, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 5 miles east by south of Bury St Edmunds. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely, valued at £4 3s. 4d., and in the parliamentary re-

turns at £81 12s. 3d.; gross income £175. Patron, the Crown. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 330. Houses 43. Acres 550. A. P. £940. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

BELBY, a township and chapelry in the parish of Hayton, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding, county of York; 4 miles south of Pocklington, intersected by the Pocklington canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Hayton. All tithes of this township, the property of the dean of York and the vicar, were commuted in 1814. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 248. Houses 40. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,146. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BELAUGH, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Coltishall. Living, a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Scottow, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £6; gross income £420; in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 151. Houses 35. Acres 810. A. P. £986. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BELBANK, a township in the parish of Stapleton, Eskdale ward, county of Cumberland; 9 miles north-east of Brampton. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 127. Houses 19. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,706. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.—There is a daily school here.

BELBANK, a township in the parish of Bewcastle, Eskdale ward, county of Cumberland; 10 miles north-east of Brampton. Here are coal and iron works. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 485. Houses 87. Other returns with the parish.

BELBROUGHTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Bromesgrove, county of Worcester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Kidderminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, valued at £19; gross income £1,398; in the patronage of the president and fellows of St John's college, Oxford. There are seven daily schools here, one of which, containing 16 boys, is endowed with £10 4s. per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce £24 6s. Fairs for horned-cattle, horses, and cheese, are held here on the last Monday in April, the Monday before St Luke's day, and the 18th of October. Pop., in 1801, 1,266; in 1831, 1,489. Houses 319. Acres 5,350. A. P. £7,535. Poor rates, in 1837, £782.

BELBY. See SURFLEET.

BELBY, a township in the parish of Howden, wapentake of Howdenshire, east riding of the county of York; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Howden, in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railway. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 44. Houses 10. Acres 440. A. P. £1,255. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BELCHALWELL, a parish in the hund. of Cranborne, union of Sturminster, Shaston division of the county of Dorset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Blandford Forum. Living, a discharged rectory, united, in 1776, to the rectory of Fifehead-Neville, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £7 15s.; gross income £370. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 205. Houses 28. Acres 950. A. P. £1,913. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BELCHAMP-OTTEN, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Sudbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £12; gross income £355. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. A. Cox. There is a Sunday school here, supported by the

rector. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 397. Houses 73. Acres 1,600. A. P. £2,187. Poor rates, in 1837, £319.

BELCHAMP (ST PAUL), a parish in the hund. of Hincford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; 2 miles south-east of Clare. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of St Paul's, London; valued at £14; gross income £247. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. A fair is held here on the 11th of December for cattle and toys. Pop., in 1801, 499; in 1831, 808. Houses 97. Acres 2,270. A. P. £2,722. Poor rates, in 1837, £365.

BELCHAMP (WALTERS), a parish in the hund. of Hincford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; 3 miles west of Sudbury. Living, a discharged vicarage consolidated with that of Bulmer, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £6; gross income £445. Patron, in 1835, S. M. Raymond. A fair for toys is held here on Whit-Tuesday. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 670. Houses 130. Acres 2,110. A. P. £2,903. Poor rates, in 1837, £312. See **BULMER, Essex**.

BELCHFORD, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles north-east of Horn-castle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £18 6s. 8d.; gross income £428. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1801. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 517. Houses 88. Acres 2,390. A. P. £2,399. Poor rates, in 1837, £364.

BELFORD, a parish chiefly in the northern division of the ward of Bambrough, union of Belford, county of Northumberland, and partly in Islandshire, an insulated portion of the co.-palatine of Durham. It extends 4½ miles from east to west, and about 3 from north to south, and comprises the market-town of Belford, and the townships of Detchant, Easington, Easington-Grange, Elwick, and Middleton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued at £2, and in the parliamentary returns at £94; gross income £147. Patron, in 1835, W. Clarke, Esq. This parish possesses eight daily, three Sunday, and three boarding schools. The soil is fertile; and coal, limestone, and building-stone, are found in abundance. A few mineral springs have at different periods been discovered in the parish. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Belford, at an expense of £800, capable of containing 50 individuals. The Belford poor-law union comprehends 34 parishes, embracing an area of 58 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,422. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,326. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,860. Pop., in 1821, 1,783; in 1831, 2,030. Houses 341. Acres 7,720. A. P. £16,948. Poor rates, in 1837, £729.

The market-town of Belford, in the above parish and union, is 322 miles north by west of London; 49 of Newcastle; 15½ south by east of Berwick, and 13½ north by west of Alnwick, on the great post-road between London and Edinburgh; occupying a gentle eminence within two miles of the sea. The market is held on Thursday, at which extensive business is done in corn. Fairs for black cattle, sheep, and horses, are held on the Tuesday before Whitsunday, and the 23d of August. The North of England Joint Stock banking company has a branch here. The town is under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the county, who hold petty-ses-

sions here for the ward of Bambrough. The United Secession, Wesleyan Methodists, and Church of Scotland, have chapels here. There are five daily schools, containing 180 pupils, and two Sunday schools, in this township. Pop., in 1801, 902; in 1831, 1,354. Houses 230. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £5,755. Poor rates, in 1837, £468.

BELGH, or BELLER'S-GRANGE. See **CUCKNEY, Nottinghamshire**.

BELGRAVE, formerly **MERDEGRAVE**, a parish, partly in the western and partly in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 2 miles north of Leicester, on the river Soar, which is here navigable for barges, and intersected by the Midland Counties railway. It includes the chapels of Birstall and South Thurmaston, with the township of Belgrave. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the dio. of Lincoln, now in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £13 6s. 8d., in the parliamentary returns at £81; gross income £154; in the patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough. The rectorial and vicarial tithes of the manor of Birstall, the property of the bishop of Lichfield, were commuted in 1759. There are four daily and three Sunday schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce annually about £34. This parish is in the honour of Tutbury. Traces of the Roman fosse-way are still discernible in it. Belgrave gives the title of Viscount to the marquess of Westminster. Pop., in 1801, 1,601; in 1831, 2,329. Houses 240. Acres 2,480. A. P. £5,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £428.

BELLASIS. See **STANNINGTON**.

BELLASIZE, a township in the parish of East-riding, wapentake of Howdenshire, east riding of the county of York; 4½ miles east of Howden, in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railroad. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 189. Houses 42. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,672. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.

BELLEAU, a parish in the marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west of Alford, near the post-road to Louth. The name is derived from some fine springs of water which arise from the chalk-rocks in the vicinity. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Aby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £13 3s. 9d.; gross income £307. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. For commutation of tithes, see **SWABY**. Pop., in 1801, 113; in 1831, 107. Houses 14. Acres 430. A. P. £1,156. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

BELLERBY, a chapelry in the parish of Spennithorne, western division of the wapentake of Hang, north riding of the county of York; 1 mile north of Leyburn. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £4; gross income £78. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Chaytor, Esq. All tithes of Bellerby manor, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1770. There is a day school here. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 417. Houses 91. Acres 2,540. A. P. £2,815. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BELLINGHAM, a parish chiefly composed of moors and sheep-walks, in the north-western division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, Northumberland, formerly a chapelry to the extensive parish of Simonburn, which was divided into six parishes, by an act of the 51^o of George III., cap. 194.—Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; in the patronage of the governors of Greenwith hospital. The church is a small ancient structure; the roof is finely groined, and the chancel contains numerous tablets and monu-

ments. The parish possesses 7 daily schools, 4 of which are in the village of Bellingham, and the average attendance during winter at the whole is about 130. On an eminence, now called Hallfield, is said to have stood a castle belonging to the De Bellinghams. Richard de Bellingham was possessor of the manor in the reign of Richard II. and Henry IV.; subsequently it became the property of the earl of Derwentwater; on whose attainder, in 1715, it was granted, with his other estates, to Greenwich hospital. In this parish there is an extensive moor, called Hareshaw common, containing above 7,000 acres, and abounding with game. There are 4 coal-pits now working. Iron-stone and limestone are found. This parish contains the market-town of Bellingham, and the townships of East-Charlton, West-Charlton, Leemailing, the Nook, and Tarretburn. The number of farms is about 77. A workhouse has been built here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Bellingham, capable of accommodating about 50 persons, at an expense of £550. Bellingham poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 331 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,530. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,224. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,562. Pop., in 1801, 1,079; in 1831, 1,460. Houses 268. Acres 18,000; about 12,000 of which are common. The assessed property was returned, in 1815, with Simonburn; in 1831 the declared annual value was £6,435. Poor rates, in 1837, £721; in 1838, £603.

The market-town of Bellingham, in the above parish and union, is 294 miles north-north-west of London, and 14 north-north-west of Hexham; on the northern bank of the North Tyne, and at the mouth of the Hareshaw burn, over which a bridge was erected in 1826. Saturday is the market-day. A hiring fair, and for cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, is held here on the first Wednesday after September 15th, and statute fairs are held on the Saturdays before May 12th and November 12th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates; and the internal affairs are regulated by constables, who are appointed at the court-leet of the lords of the manor. There are here places of worship belonging to the United Secession church of Scotland, and the Roman Catholics. A new Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1838. Of the 4 daily schools here, one is endowed with the interest of £200, bequeathed, in 1730, by Isabel Reed, for the tuition of 50 poor children: the average cost of education in this parish is 5s. per quarter. A book-club was established in the town in 1809. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 464. Houses 82. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

BELLESTER, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, western division of the ward of Tindale, county of Northumberland; 16 miles west by south of Hexham, in the vicinity of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Not far from this village, on the banks of the South Tyne, are the ruins of an ancient castle which formerly belonged to the Blenkinsop family. It has been an irregular structure, and now consists of a rude and crumbling mass of ruins overshadowed by an enormous sycamore. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 120. Houses 22. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

BELMISTHORPE, a small hamlet in the parish of Ryhall, county of Rutland; 3 miles north-east of Stamford, on the eastern bank of the river Wash. This once formed part of the estates of the celebrated Lady Godwin. Pop., in 1801, 104. Other returns with the parish.

BELPER, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, union of Belper, county of Derby; 134 miles north-north-west of London, and 7 north of Derby; intersected by the North Midland Counties railroad. It stands in an agreeable situation on the Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge of three arches. It consists of several regular streets. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £3, rated in the parliamentary returns at £94; gross income £158; and subordinate to the vicarage of Duffield. The chapel is a handsome structure, with a high tower. It was erected in 1824, at an expense of £12,603, which was partly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Another chapel has recently been erected, the living of which is also a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Duffield. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. The Independent congregation was formed in 1790; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1807; and the Primitive Methodist in 1810. There are here 21 daily schools, collectively containing 744 scholars, and 7 Sunday schools. Till the year 1777, Belper was an inconsiderable village, inhabited principally by nailers. The manufacture of nails is still extensively carried on here; but the town has risen into importance chiefly since the establishment of the cotton-mills of Messrs Strutt. The weaving of linen-yarn into sheeting, checks, &c. is also carried on to some extent here. Saturday is market-day, and fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are held on May 12th, and October 31st. There is a branch of the Derby and Derbyshire banking company here. Belper is a polling-place for the county. Here are two alms-houses for poor persons, founded and endowed by Henry Smith, Esq., who also bequeathed an estate producing £30 per annum, directing the produce to be equally divided between the curate and the poor of Belper. A workhouse has been built here, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Belper, at an expense of £7,580, capable of containing 300 persons. Pop., in 1801, 4,500; in 1831, 7,890. Houses 1,482. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £8,906. Poor rates, in 1837, £861.

BELSAY, a township in the parish of Bolam, north-eastern division of the ward of Tindale, county of Northumberland; 15 miles north-west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Belsay castle, the ancient seat and inheritance of the Middletons, consists of an old tower to which additions were made in 1628. The modern mansion, erected by Sir Charles Middleton, is a superb Grecian edifice. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 334. Houses 56. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

BELSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Sampford, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles south-west of Ipswich, intersected by the Eastern Counties railroad. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 6s. 0½d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, A. Steward, Esq. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £17 18s. 9d. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 248. Houses 27. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,198. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

BELSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Oakhampton, county of Devon; 2 miles south-east of Oakhampton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 0s. 1d.; in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, Rev. John Hole. There is a daily school here. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, employing

100 hauds, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 206. Houses 37. Acres 2,010. A. P. £696. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BELTINGHAM, a village in the parish of Haltwhistle, county of Northumberland, between Ridley Hall and Willmotewick. In the yard of its ancient chapel stands a remarkably large yew-tree of a great age.

BELTISLOE, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln. Area 53,470 acres. Houses 1,176. Pop., in 1831, 6,430.

BELTON, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 6½ miles east-north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the neighbourhood of the Leicester and Swannington railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £8 18s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £68; gross income £204. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Hastings. There is a daily school here. The parish possesses, besides, three Sunday schools, and a Dissenting chapel. On the first Monday after Trinity week, a considerable fair for horses is held here. At Grace-Dieu, a convent for nuns, of the order of St Augustine, was founded in the reign of Henry III., the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were valued at £101 8s. 2½d. The remains of this building have been converted, with modern additions, into a family mansion. Pop., in 1801, (including that of the extra-parochial liberty of Grace-Dieu,) 586; in 1831, 735. Houses 134. Acres 1,900. A. P. £2,476. Poor rates, in 1837, £280.

BELTON, a parish in the soke and union of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles north-east of Grantham. Living, a curacy not in charge; valued at £39 10s.; gross income £441. Patron, in 1835, Earl Brownlow. There is a daily school here. Here are almshouses for six poor persons. Belton gives the title of baron to Earl Brownlow, who has a magnificent seat, called Belton Hall, within a mile of the village. The designs of the mansion, which was erected in 1689, were furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 160. Houses 31. Acres 3,120. A. P. £2,963. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BELTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 11 miles north-west of Gainsborough, in the vicinity of the New Torne river, and the Stamford and Keadly canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £12 3s. 6½d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; in the patronage of the corporation of the city of Lincoln. There are six daily schools here. This parish comprises the hamlets of Biltoft, Hyrst, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Temple-Bellwood, and part of the levels of Hatfield-chase. A fair is held here on September 25th for hemp, flax, and other commodities. Pop., in 1801, 1,259; in 1831, 1,596. Houses 302. Acres 8,530. A. P. £10,963. Poor rates, in 1837, £540.

BELTON, a parish in the soke of Oakham, union of Uppingham, county of Rutland; 4 miles west-north-west of Uppingham. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, annexed to the vicarage of Wardley. The great and small tithes of the lordship of Belton, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1794. The parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £15 15s., for which 18 children are taught free. There are also two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £90 per annum. A fair was granted to the village by Edward III.; but it has long ago fallen into disuse. Pop.,

in 1801, 366; in 1831, 400. Houses 85. Acres 2,380. A. P. £2,208. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BELTON, a parish in the hund. of Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south-west of Yarmouth, on the eastern bank of the Waveney, which is navigable here. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £17 15s.; gross income £362; in the patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. There is a day and Sunday National school here, attended by 109 children. The poor's allotment land in this parish produces annually £12 12s. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 424. Houses 75. Acres 2,120. A. P. £1,941. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BELVOIR, an extra-parochial liberty, partly in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, and partly in the hund. of Framland, county of Leicester; 7 miles west by south of Grantham, in the vicinity of Grantham canal, which passes through the vale of Belvoir. Here is Belvoir-castle, the mansion of the duke of Rutland, and one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. The original building was a fortress, erected soon after the Conquest by Robert de Todenei, standard-bearer to William, and has been several times burnt down or otherwise destroyed. It is now a fine modern castellated building, surmounting an isolated and perhaps artificial hill, at the bottom of which the stables and offices are built. The east front is 252 feet in length. The Regent's gallery is a noble apartment, 127 feet long, filled with the choicest productions of art. Attached to the castle, according to Nichols, there are 22 manors, which extensive domain was chiefly granted to the Manners family by Henry VIII. The vale of Belvoir extends, from within a mile of Grantham, into the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Nottingham. Near to the castle was "a priory of four black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, to which it was annexed by its founder, Robert de Belvedeir or de Todenei, in the time of William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. Mary, valued at £135 per annum; and was granted, 33rd Henry VIII., to Thomas, earl of Rutland, and Robert Tirwhet."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 105. Houses 2. Acres 170.—The inhabitants are chiefly servants with their families, and mechanics employed by the duke of Rutland, occupying the detached offices belonging to Belvoir-castle, excepting only an innkeeper and his family. Petty-sessions are held at the Belvoir inn for part of the hundred of Framland.

BEMBRIDGE, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Brading, Isle of Wight; 3 miles east-north-east of the parish-church, at Bembridge point. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Brading. A commodious chapel, erected by public subscription, was consecrated here in 1827. It is said to combine much internal neatness, with elegance of general design. It is ornamented with a light and tasteful spire, and is beautifully situated on a wooded eminence near the shore. Here is also a school for children of the working classes, supported by voluntary contributions. "The recent erection of several handsome dwellings, with their embellishment of luxuriant gardens and shrubberies, contribute much to grace and enliven the charming landscapes which distinguish the peninsula of Bembridge. The most conspicuous building stands very near the beach abutting the high road, and was designed for a hotel or boarding-house. Those possessing the greatest beauty are Hill-Grove and a Gothic villa, both at nearly equal distances above the hotel. The parsonage, very near the church, is a pretty residence: other houses are in course of erection."—Brannon's Select Views, 1834. From

a recent and well executed engraving, published in the Isle by Mr. Brannon, and kindly sent us, with information, by a correspondent in Southampton, this modern little watering-place does appear to be one of no ordinary elegance and beauty.

BEMERTON, a parish in the hund. of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 2 miles west by north of Salisbury. Living, a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Fuggleston. George Herbert, who died in 1635; John Norris, a celebrated metaphysical and poetical writer, who died in 1711; and Archdeacon Coxe, the traveller and historian, who died in 1828, were rectors of this parish. Pop. returned with that of Fuggleston.

BEMPSTONE, a hund. in the county of Somerset; bounded on the north-west by the hundred of Brent with Wrington; on the north by Winterstoke hundred; on the east by that of Wells-forum; on the south-east by the hundred of Glaston; on the south by Whitley hundred; and on the south-west by the hundred of Huntspill.—Area 24,530 acres. Houses 1,299. Pop., in 1831, 7,326.

BEMPTON, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Bridlington, bounded on the north by the North sea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; rated in the parliamentary returns at £46; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, H. Broadley, Esq. The great and small tithes of the township of Bampton, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1764. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 287. Houses 60. Acres 1,930. A. P. £2,343. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

BENEFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Polebrooke, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Oundle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £35 9s. 7d.; gross income £577. Patron, in 1835, J. Watts Russell, Esq. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1820. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed with £10 10s. per annum, containing, on an average, 65 scholars. To this school a class of 20 females has been added, who are taught needle-work four mornings in the week; and £20 a-year is paid to its funds by J. Watts Russell, Esq., the lord of the manor, and proprietor of the parish. Charities connected with the parish produce about £12 15s. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 519. Houses 100. Acres 5,100. A. P. £5,422. Poor rates, in 1837, £317.

BENENDEN, a parish in the hund. of Rolvenden, lathe of Scray, union of Cranbrook, county of Kent; 3 miles south-east of Cranbrook. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £17 12s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £92; gross income £119. Patron, in 1835, T. L. Hodges, Esq. The village is of great antiquity. A fair for horses and horned cattle is held here on the 15th of May. A school was founded here in 1609, by Edward Gibbon, Esq., the endowments of which now yield about £75 per annum. There are three other daily schools, in which 80 pupils are taught; an evening school, and three Sunday schools, one of which is supported by Mr James Buckland. Pop., in 1801, 1,300; in 1831, 1,663. Houses 269. Acres 6,780; of which about 630 are in hops. A. P. £5,778. Poor rates, in 1837, £961.

BENFIELD-SIDE, a township in the parish of Lanchester, western division of the ward of Chester, co. palatine of Durham; $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Durham, in the vicinity of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. There are two daily schools here. Pop.,

in 1821, 341; in 1831, 534. Houses 81. Acres 2,150. A. P. £1,792.

BENFLEET (NORTH), or **LITTLE BENFLEET**, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 3 miles west of Rayleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £16; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. R. Rowlatt. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 300. Houses 50. Acres 1,730. A. P. £3,446. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BENFLEET (SOUTH), or **GREAT BENFLEET**, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 4 miles south-west by south of Rayleigh, on Hadleigh bay, which separates it from Canvey Island, and is navigable for light vessels. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £16 5s. 5d.; gross income £225; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Westminster. There are three daily schools in this parish. A fair is held here on August 24th for toys. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 533. Houses 72. Acres 2,160. A. P. £3,731. Poor rates, in 1837, £279.

BENGEO, **BENGEOO**, or **BENGE**, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Hertford; 1 mile north-north-east of Hertford. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7 8s. 6½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £120. Patrons, in 1835, the Trustees of T. H. Bryde, Esq. There are five daily schools here, and two almshouses for four poor widows. The poor of the parish receive £4 a-year from Mrs Clarke's charity. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 855. Houses 166. Acres 3,020. A. P. £4,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £333.

BENGERS. See **IVER**.

BENGRAVE. See **BECKFORD**.

BENGWORTH (ST PETER), a parish in the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; one-half mile south-east of Evesham, within the jurisdiction of that borough, of which, though situated on the opposite side of the Avon, it may be considered a part, as it participates in its election and corporate privileges. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 10s. 10d.; gross income £168. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Mr Allies. The church has a handsome tower and spire. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1775. Here is a free school for 30 boys, towards the foundation and endowment of which, John Deacle, a native of this place, and an alderman of London, gave £2,000. There are also a daily school, and three day and boarding schools, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 965. Houses 195. Acreage with Evesham. A. P. £4,839. Poor rates, in 1837, £493.

BENHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Plomsgate, county of Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west by south of Saxmundham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 1s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £113 0s. 2d.; gross income £190. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of E. Hollond, Esq. Here is a free school, founded and endowed with property producing £36 per annum, by Sir Edward Duke, in 1731. Pop., in 1801, 533; in 1831, 668. Houses 81. Acres 2,010. A. P. £2,621. Poor rates, in 1837, £583.

BENHAM, a tything in the parish of Speen, hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, 3 miles west of Speenhamland, on the post-road to Hungerford. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831 it was returned

with the parish, with which also the other returns are given.

BENNET-LAND, a hamlet in the parish of Eastington, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles east by north of Howden, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway.

BENNET'S (Sr), OF HOLME, in the parish of Horning, hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north by west of Acle.—"This solitary place among the marshes—then known by the name of Cowholme and Calvescroft—was given by a little prince called Horn, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one Suneman, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of St Benedict by them here built) were all destroyed in the general devastation of this country by the Danes under Ingvar and Hubba in 870. In the next century a holy man called Wolfric gathered seven companions hither and rebuilt the chapel and houses; they had lived here sixty years when King Canute thought fit to found and endow this place for an abbey of black monks to the honour of St Benedict before A.D. 1020. Its revenues increased so much as to be valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £677 9s. 8d.; and the next year, by private act of parliament, this abbey was united to the bishopric of Norwich, in exchange for the old estates of the see, and the bishops of Norwich were to be thenceforth abbots of this monastery." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BENNINGBOROUGH, or **BENINGBROUGH**, a township in the parish of Newton-upon-Ouse, wapentake of Bulmer, north riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles north-west of York, on the river Nidd, and in the vicinity of the Great North of England railway. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 93. Houses 16. Acres 1,070. A. P. £4,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £11.

BENNINGHOLME AND GRANGE, a township in the parish of Swine, wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east by south of Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 105. Houses 15. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,775. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

BENNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union and county of Hertford; 5 miles east-south-east of Stevenage. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £19; gross income £820. Patron, in 1835, G. Proctor, Esq. There are three daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce about £30 per annum. This was formerly a market-town, but the market has fallen into disuse. A fair is held here for pedlery goods. An ancient palace of the kings of Mercia formerly stood here; and an entrenched eminence marks the site of an ancient castle. Pop., in 1801, 487; in 1831, 631. Houses 120. Acres 2,950. A. P. £2,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £339.

BENNINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-east of Boston, bounded on the south-east by the Boston Deep. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £33 8s. 11½d.; gross income £649. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Ripon. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 500. Houses 93. Acres 3,090. A. P. £3,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £267.

BENNINGTON (LONG), a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-west of Grantham, on the post-road to Newark-upon-Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, united with the curacy of Foston; valued at £20

1s. 10d.; gross income £463. Patron, the Crown. All tithes, moduses, &c., of Long Bennington and Foston, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1794. The parish possesses six daily and two Sunday schools.—"The church and four carucates of land in this town being given by Ralph de Filgeris or Fulgeris to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy before 1175, here became an alien priory of Cistercian monks, subordinate to that foreign monastery. During the wars with France, it was seized into the king's hands, and, being then valued at £50 per annum, given by Richard II. to the Carthusians of St Ann, near Coventry. But after the suppression of these houses this was given, 9th Henry V., to the priory of Mount-grace; and as part and parcel of the possessions of this last named monastery, this manor of Long Bennington was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster, 34th Henry VIII." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 723; in 1831, 982. Houses 158. Acres 4,420. A. P. £6,049. Poor rates, in 1837, £234.

BENNIWORTH, a parish in the wapentake of Wragg, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles east by north of Wragby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £23 8s. 6½d.; gross income £523. Patron, in 1835, G. R. Heneage. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1770. There are two daily schools here, one of which is supported by Fieschi Heneage, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 373. Houses 50. Acres 2,840. A. P. £2,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £247.

BENNO'S (ST) CHAPEL. See CLYNNOG.

BENRIDGE, a township in the parish of Ponteland, western division of Castle-ward, county of Northumberland. Pop. returned with the township of Kirkley.

BENRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Mitford, western division of the ward of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 2 miles west-north-west of Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 53. Houses 11. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

BENSINGTON, or **BENSON**, a parish, partly in the hund. of Dorchester, and partly in that of Ewelme, union of Wallingford, county of Oxford; 2 miles north-east of Wallingford, on the post-road to Abingdon. It includes the hamlets of Fifield and Crowmarsh-Battle. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, exempt from visitation, and under the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Dorchester. It is valued in the parliamentary returns at £122; gross income £180; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Lands left for repairing and maintaining the church of Bensington produce £73 12s. 6d. annually. An Independent church was formed here in 1800. There are two daily and two day and Sunday schools here. This place is said to have been taken in 572 from the Britons, by Ceawlin, king of the West Saxons, whose successors held it nearly 200 years, finally surrendering it to Offa, king of Mercia. Here is an hospital, founded in the reign of Henry VI., by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, the mastership of which is held by the regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 1,266. Houses 222. Acres 2,800. A. P. £3,329. Poor rates, in 1837, 674.

BENTFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Stansted-Mountfitchet; hund. of Clavering, county of Essex; 2 miles north-west of Stansted-Mountfitchet. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 505. Houses 105. Acres 740. Other returns with the parish.

BENTHALL, a parish in the hund. of Wenlock, union of Madeley, county of Salop; 2 miles north-

east of Much-Wenlock, near the river Severn, which is here navigable. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, annexed to the vicarage of Wenlock. There is a daily school here, with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 525. Houses 121. Acres 770. A. P. £2,077. Poor rates, in 1837, £241.

BENTHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; 11½ miles west-north-west of Settle. It comprises the chapelry of Ingletton, and the townships of Bentham and Langcliffe. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon, valued at £35 7s. 8½d.; gross income £569. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Farrer, Esq. It has recently been enlarged. A free school in Upper Bentham, and an hospital for six men and six women, were founded in 1726, by William Collingwood, and endowed with property, which now produces £240 per annum; other charities produce £38 16s. per annum. The parish possesses also nine daily and six Sunday schools. In 1838 there were 2 flax-mills, employing 308 hands within this parish, and also a cotton-mill, employing 83 hands. At High Bentham, in this township, fairs for cattle are held on January 25th, June 22d, the Saturday in Easter week, and October 25th. Pop. of the township of Bentham, in 1801, 1,487; in 1831, 2,179; that of the parish, in 1801, 2,843; in 1831, 3,957. Houses 771. Acres 24,990. A. P. £7,286. Poor rates, in 1837, £618.

BENTLEY, or **BENETHLEY**, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-hill, hund. of Gore, county of Middlesex. There was formerly a priory called Benethley, or Bentley, near the extremity of this parish towards Stanmore.

BENTLEY, a parish and liberty in the hund. of Basingstoke, union of Alton, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles west south-west of Farnham, in the neighbourhood of the Southampton and London railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, annexed to the vicarage of Farnham; valued in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £116; in the patronage of the archdeacon of Surrey. There are two daily schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £21 annually. Pop., in 1801, 504; in 1831, 728. Houses 121. Acres 2,450. A. P. £4,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £387.

BENTLEY, a township and liberty in the parish of Wolverhampton, southern division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; 2 miles west by north of Walsall, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railroad. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 104. Houses 17. Acres 1,470. A. P. £1,069. Poor rates, in 1837, £83.

BENTLEY, a parish in the hund. of Samford, county of Suffolk; 6 miles south-west of Ipswich, on the line of the Eastern Counties railroad. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 12s. 11d., in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £182. Patron, in 1835, B. Keene, Esq. There is a Sunday school here, and also a school in which children are taught to knit. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 363. Houses 64. Acres 2,330. A. P. £3,320. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

BENTLEY, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Shustock, Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick; 3 miles south-west of Atherstone, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Derby railroad. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Shustock.

There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 270. Houses 65. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

BENTLEY. See **ARKSEY**.

BENTLEY. See **HALIFAX**, Yorkshire.

BENTLEY. See **ROWLEY**, Yorkshire.

BENTLEY (FENNY), a parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 2 miles north by west of Ashborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £6 12s. 10d., in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £125; in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. There are two Sunday, and two infant schools here. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 308. Houses 57. Acres 670. A. P. £2,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BENTLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 8 miles east-south-east of Colchester. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7, in the parliamentary returns at £147 10s. 8d.; gross income £236; in the patronage of the Bishop of Rochester. This parish possesses four daily and four infant schools. A fair is held here on July 15th for toys. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 978. Houses 192. Acres 2,850. A. P. £5,055. Poor rates, in 1837, £445.

BENTLEY (HUNGRY), a liberty and chapelry in the parish of Longford, hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 4½ miles south of Ashborne. Between Alkanton and Hungry-Bentley, there was formerly an hospital dedicated to St Leonard. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 92. Houses 13. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

BENTLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 5 miles south by east of Manningtree. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £13; gross income £687. Patron, in 1835, Robert Foote, Esq. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 438. Houses 88. Acres 2,750. A. P. £2,980. Poor rates, in 1837, £236.

BENTON (LONG), a parish in the eastern division of Castle-ward, union of Tynemouth, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north-east of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the vicinity of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. It comprises the townships of Long Benton, Killingworth, Walker with Little Benton, and Weetslet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued at £3 1s. 3d.; gross income £353; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Baliol college, Oxford. There are here nine daily schools, in which 387 children are taught, and five Sunday schools. The township of Long Benton consists of one street of considerable length, built upon a rock, and is dry, pleasant, and healthy. This parish contains extensive collieries, foundries, quarries, gunpowder-works, &c. Upwards of 1,200 hands are employed in collieries alone. At Heaton colliery, in May, 1815, 65 persons, besides many horses, were killed, in consequence of the sudden irruption of water from an exhausted mine. Pop., in 1801, 3,355; in 1831, 6,613. Houses 1,174. Acres 8,760. A. P. £40,176. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,356.

BENTWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Odham, union of Alton, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; 3½ miles west of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £14 10s. 5d.; gross income £760. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Matthews. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is

a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 592. Houses 103. Acres 3,770. A. P. £3,392. Poor rates, in 1837, £313.

BENWELL, a township in the parish of St John, western division of Castle-ward, county of Northumberland; 2 miles west of Newcastle-on-Tyne, near the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £1,607 7s. 8d. Sittings 600. The township possesses three daily schools, besides a Sunday and an evening school. There are many collieries in the vicinity, one of which, in the beginning of last century, took fire from a candle, and burned for nearly thirty years. Benwell is believed to have been the Condercum of the Romans, and the station of the *Ala Astorum*. Roman antiquities have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 951; in 1831, 1,278. Houses 234. Acres 1,270. A. P. £11,730. Poor rates, in 1837, £498.—Benwell High Cross, so called from a cross that formerly stood here, lies considerably to the east of the village.

BENWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Dodding-ton, northern division of the hund. of Witchford, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge; 6 miles south-west of March. Living, a curacy exempt from visitation, annexed to the rectory of Dodding-ton. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 526. Houses 103. Acres 3,060. A. P. £3,753. Poor rates, in 1837, £362.

BEOLEY, anciently, perhaps, *BEAULIEU*, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, county of Worcester; 7 miles east of Bromsgrove, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 16s. 10½d.; gross income £74. Patron, in 1835, Wm. Holmes, Esq. There is a day and boarding school here. In the vicinity was an ancient castle—of which very slight traces now remain—which belonged successively to the noble families of Mortimer, Beauchamp, and Holland. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 673. Houses 131. Acres 4,700. A. P. £5,822. Poor rates, in 1837, £490.

BEPTON, a parish in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 2½ miles south-west of Midhurst, within the jurisdiction of the borough. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £8; gross income £128. Patron, in 1835, W. S. Poyntz, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 166. Houses 26. Acres 1,260. A. P. £877. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BERDON, **BERDEN**, or **BERDIN**, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 5 miles north-west of Stansted-Mountfitchet, in the vicinity of the railroad from London to Cambridge. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ugley. There are two daily schools in this parish. The Rev. Joseph Mede, a learned theologian and commentator on the Revelation, was born here in 1586. "Here was, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., an hospital or priory of canons, and brethren of the order of St Augustine, dedicated to St John the Evangelist. William Bohun, earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth his wife, had license, 17° Edward III., to give the advowson of this priory to the abbot and convent of Walden. Its yearly revenues were computed, 26° Henry VIII., at £31 5s. 1d. The site was granted, 30° Henry VIII., to Henry Parker; and, 5° Edward VI., to Sir Thomas Wroth, who alienated the same to Thomas Avery and his wife Margaret, by license dated March 17th, 1° of Mary, and 25° Elizabeth, it was settled on the hospitals of Christchurch, Bridewell and St Thomas."—Tanner's Not.

Mon. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 342. Houses 68. Acres 1,570. A. P. £2,287. Poor rates, in 1837, £256.

BERDWICK. See **ARBON**.

BERE-ALSTON. See **BERE-ALSTON**.

BERE-CHURCH, or **WEST DONILAND**, a parish within the liberty of the borough and union of Colchester, county of Essex; 2 miles south by west of Colchester, within the jurisdiction of the borough. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. H. Smyth. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 142. Houses 18. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,429. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

BERE-FERRIS. See **BERE-FERRIS**.

BEREFORD. See **BARFORD**.

BERE-HACKET. See **BERE-HACKET**.

BERE-REGIS. See **BERE-REGIS**.

BERGHAM. See **BARHAM**.

BERGHOLT (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Sampford, county of Suffolk; 6 miles south-south-east of Hadleigh, on the line of the Eastern Counties railway, and bounded on the south by the navigable river Stour. Living, a rectory not in charge, united with that of Brantham. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815. An Independent church was formed here in 1689. Here is a free school, which was built by subscription, on land given, in 1594, by Edward Lamb, and endowed with property, which now produces £40 per annum, bequeathed for the purpose, in 1589, by Letitia Dykes. There are four other daily schools, besides two boarding and two Sunday schools, in the parish. Charities connected with it produce £34 8s. 2d. per annum. A fair is held here on July 22d for toys. Pop., in 1801, 970; in 1831, 1,360. Houses 186. Acres 2,380. A. P. £5,846. Poor rates, in 1837, £366.

BERGHOLT (WEST), a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 3 miles north-west of Colchester, in the vicinity of the Eastern Counties railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £10; gross income £463. Patron, in 1835, William Fisher, Esq. This parish possesses five daily schools, a day and boarding, and a Sunday school. In the neighbourhood is a circular intrenchment, which Stukeley regards as having been the site of Cunobeline's palace, the British king. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 786. Houses 155. Acres 2,170. A. P. £3,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £303.

BERK. See **BARROW**.

BERKELEY HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, consisting of two divisions, embraces an area of 62,430 acres. Houses 5,196. Pop., in 1831, 26,848.

BERKELEY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Thornbury, county of Gloucester. A branch of the Bristol and Gloucester railway, to join the one between Cheltenham and Swindon, intersects this parish. It comprises the market-town of Berkeley, the chapelry of Stone, the tythings of Alkington, Hinton, and Ham, and the hamlets of radstone and Hamfallow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £32 15s. 7½d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Seagrave. The church is a spacious structure, in the pointed style of architecture. It contains some curious monuments, and is the burial-place of Jenner. The tower stands detached from the body of the church. There is a chapel-of-ease at Stone. There are 21 daily and

5 Sunday schools in this parish. The charitable benefactions connected with it are very numerous, and produce £246 16s. 2d. per annum. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill, employing 27 hands, within this parish. The vale of Berkeley is celebrated for the excellence of its dairy-farms, and for the production of Gloucester cheese. Pop., in 1821, 3,835; in 1831, 3,899. Houses 707. Acres 14,680. A. P. £28,278. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,021.

The market-town of Berkeley, in the above parish, is 114 miles north by west of London, and 15 south-south-west of Gloucester, in the vicinity of the Gloucester and Bristol railway. It stands in the vale of Berkeley, on an eminence about a mile from the Severn, and on a small tributary of that river. It consists principally of four streets. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is some trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is facilitated by the vicinity of the Severn, and the Berkeley and Gloucester canal, which last is navigable for vessels of 600 tons burden. It extends in a course nearly parallel with the Severn, from a point on the eastern bank of the Severn, within 24 miles of Berkeley to Gloucester, a distance of 18 miles, and is connected with the town of Berkeley by a cut. The market-day is Wednesday, and a fair for cattle and pigs is held on May 14th. This town was a borough in the reign of Edward I.; but the charter of incorporation has been lost. It is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen. Petty-sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley are held at the White Hart inn here. The qualified electors in Berkeley vote for the county-members for West Gloucestershire, under the new system of representation. Here is a free school for 39 boys, founded and endowed, in 1696, with lands, now producing £38 per annum, by Mr Samuel Thurner, in addition to which, lands producing £17 per annum were bequeathed by Mr John Smith. There are, besides, seven daily, and three Sunday schools, in this township. Berkeley was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr Edward Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination. Having obtained a European reputation, and some wealth, he died here of apoplexy in 1823. This place is of great antiquity. Under the Saxons it was a place of importance, and is recorded in Domesday-book as a royal demesne and a free borough. The manor is one of the largest in the kingdom, having nearly 30 parishes dependent on it. It was granted by William the Conqueror to Roger de Berkeley, who built a castle here, about three-fourths of a mile from the town, on the south-east side. The grandson of the founder was deprived of his title and estates by Henry II., for his adherence to King Stephen; they were conferred on Robert Fitz-Harding, who assumed the title of Baron de Berkeley. In this castle—which Sir James Mackintosh pronounces to be 'the finest specimen of the smaller castellated architecture'—the unfortunate Edward II. was murdered in September, 1327, having been detained here in confinement under the nominal custody of the earl. A small apartment called the dungeon-room, with its original furniture, over the flight of steps leading into the keep, is shown as the place where the cruel murder was perpetrated. [See Walsingham, page 127. *Holinshed*, ii. 883.] This castle sustained a siege, in the reign of Charles I., against the army of the parliament, but was obliged to surrender, after a siege of nine days. The remains consist of the keep, flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square tower of more recent date. The entrance is under a massive arch, adorned with rich carvings; the area is circular, and enclosed with a moat. A portion of the structure has been modernized, and is the resi-

dence of Colonel Berkeley, who enjoys the estate, but not the title. In the different apartments of the castle, a series of family portraits is preserved,—including one of George Lord Berkeley, the friend of Burton, who dedicated his 'Anatomy of Melancholy' to his lordship.—"Here was an old religious house long before the Conquest, which might be the family at Berkeley, mentioned in the acts of a synod at Clovesho, in 1824. It is very doubtful whether it consisted of monks or of nuns, who were suppressed by the villany of Earl Godwin, in the time of Edward the Confessor, as related by Camden and others out of Walter Mapes.—The hospital of St James and St John here is mentioned, Cart. 12^o Hen. III. m. 4., wherein is a confirmation of several parcels of land wherewith it was endowed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 658; in 1831, 760. Houses 177. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,600. Poor rates, in 1837, £277.

BERKELEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Frome, Shepton-Mallet division, county of Somerset; 2 miles east-north-east of Frome, intersected by the Bath and Weymouth railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £7 9s. 7d.; gross income £350; nett income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. M. Rogers. There are three daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 598; in 1831, 531. Houses 111. Acres 1,880. A. P. £2,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £421.

BERKESWELL, a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick; 6 miles west of Coventry, on the line of the London and Birmingham railway, and in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a rectory united with the curacy of Barston, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £14 12s. 6d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, Colonel Desbrowe. A daily school and several other charitable establishments are supported by the produce of a portion of land, which now yields about £70 per annum. The parish possesses four additional daily schools,—an infant school, containing 26 females, supported by Lady Wilmot, and two Sunday schools, maintained by Sir T. E. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. Various minor charities connected with the parish produce about £40 annually. Pop., in 1801, 1,192; in 1831, 1,450. Houses 277. Acres 6,360. A. P. £7,489. Poor rates, in 1837, £562.

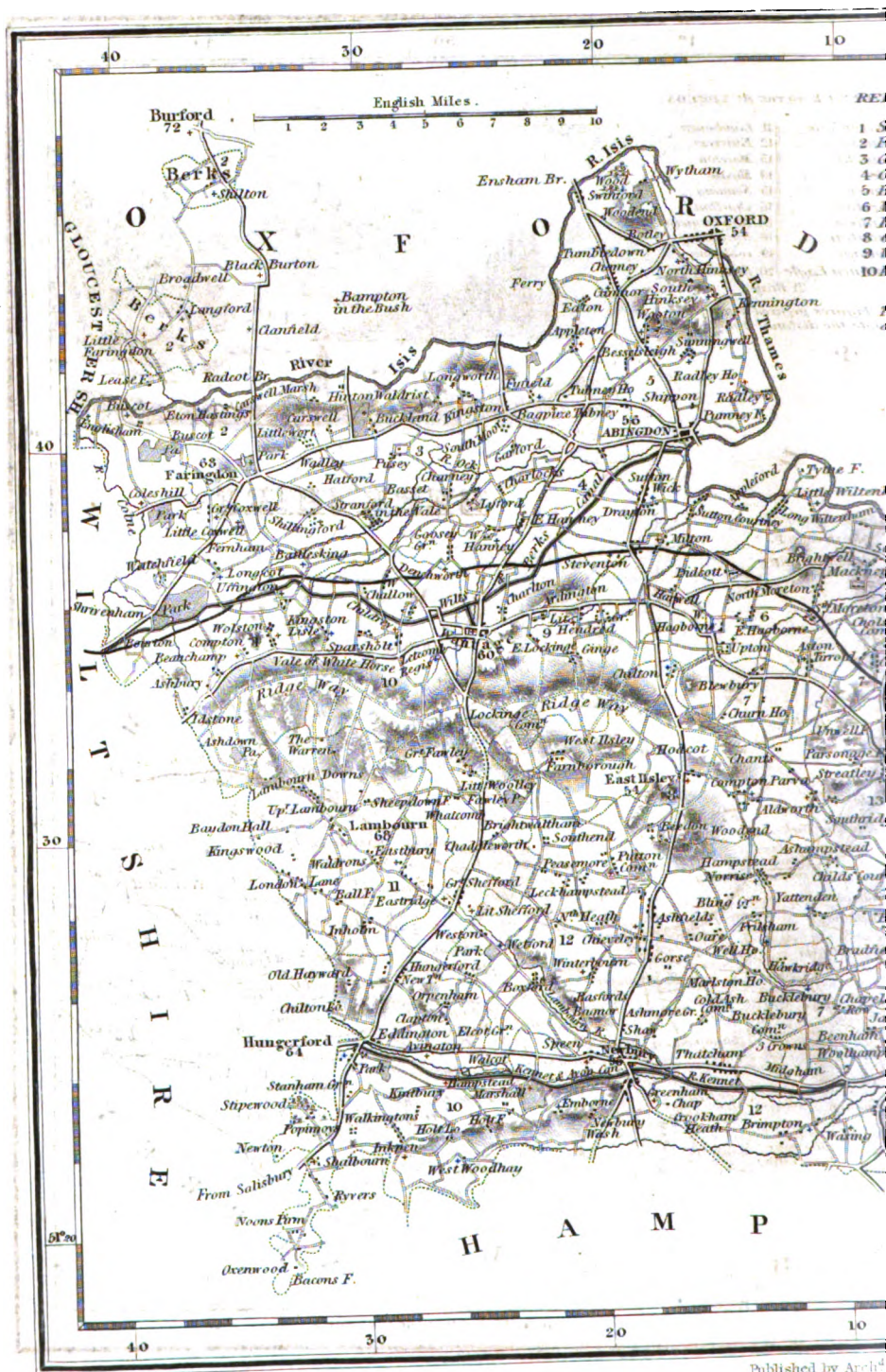
BERKHAMPSTEAD (GREAT), or ST PETER'S, sometimes written BERKHAMSTED, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Dacorum, union of Berkhamstead, county of Hertford; 28 miles by railway north-west of London, on the line of the London and Birmingham railroad, and intersected by the Grand Junction canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £20; gross income £407. Patron, the Crown. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower rising from the intersection; within the church are two small chapels, and some interesting monuments. The Baptists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1780; the Baptist in 1676. In the reign of Henry VIII., John Incent, dean of St Paul's, founded a free grammar-school here, to which the lands of the dissolved guild of St John the Baptist were granted as an endowment. It was formally incorporated and made a royal foundation by Edward VI., subject to the visitation of the warden of All Souls' college, Oxford. From this foundation the master has £250, and an assistant, £125 per annum; the annual income being be-

tween £600 and £700. In 1727, Thomas Bourne, Esq., founded the Blue-coat school here for 20 boys and 10 girls, and endowed it with £8,000, with which the sum of £9,300 in the New South sea annuities was purchased. At present 20 boys and 10 girls receive clothing and instruction in this school. There are 17 additional daily schools in this parish, in which 232 children are taught, besides 7 Sunday and 3 infant schools. In 1681, John Sayer, chief cook to Charles I., founded alms-houses here for six poor widows, and endowed them with £1,000, to which his widow added £300, and Mrs Martha Dacre £26 5s., per annum. The other local charities of this parish are numerous, to one of which, for the supply of fuel to the poor, James I. gave £100, and Charles I. £200.

The town of Berkhamstead stands in a deep valley on a branch of the river Gade. It consists of two streets, one nearly a mile in length, crossed by another at right angles. The houses are for the most part built of brick, and disposed without any regularity; but some are handsome. At the north end of Castle-street are the remains of the castle, which consist of detached portions of massive walls, surrounded on the north-west by a double, and on the other sides by a triple moat, and indicate, in no unequivocal manner, the ancient strength and importance of the fortress. Saturday is the market-day; and fairs for cattle and cheese are held on Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, and August 5th; statute fairs are also held on September 29th and October 11th. The female part of the population is now chiefly employed in the plating of straw, the manufacture of lace having declined. The trade of the place is much facilitated by the immediate neighbourhood of the London and Birmingham railroad, and the Grand Junction canal. Petty-sessions for the hundred of Dacorum is held here and at Hemel-Hempstead. The gaol here is used as a house of correction, and for the temporary confinement of malefactors, previous to their committal to the county-gaol. The Berkhamstead poor-law union comprehends 10 parishes, embracing an area of 39 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,871. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,753. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,354. "Here were," says Tanner, "in the time of King John, two hospitals of poor and infirm persons, one dedicated to St John the Baptist, and the other, which was both for brothers and sisters, lepers, to St John the Evangelist: the custody of both which was granted by Jeffrey Fitz-Pearce, earl of Essex, to the house of St Thomas of Acon in London. There was also in this town, in the time of Edward II., an hospital of St Thomas the Martyr. Upon the dissolution, the hospitals of St John the Evangelist, and St Leonard, which was at the south-east end of the High-street, with all the lands belonging to them, were granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Robert Hordun. Sir Henry Chauncey also mentions an old hospital called St James, from St James' well, at the further end of the High Street." This was the birth-place of Cowper the poet in 1731. The parsonage-house in which he was born, however, was pulled down by the Rev. John Croft, rector of Berkhamstead, who also cut down the poet's favourite walnut-tree. Pop., in 1801, 1,690; in 1831, 2,369. Houses 477. Acres 4,250. A. P. £5,679. Poor rates, in 1837, £507.

"The Saxons, in old time," Norden remarks, "called this town Berghamstedt, because it was seated among the hills; for *berg* signified a hill; *ham*, a town; and *stedt*, a seat; all of which was very proper for the situation hereof." Spelman mentions

that Wilthred, king of Kent, assisted at a great council held here in 697. At this place, William the Conqueror swore to preserve and keep inviolate the good and approved ancient laws of the kingdom. The manor of Berkhamstead was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert, "who fortified the castle here with a double trench and rampire, as appears from domesday-book, under the title of the lands of the earl of Morton; in these words: 'In Trun hundred, the earl of Moreton held Berchehamstede for 13 hides, and in it there was a priest, with 14 villains, 15 borderers, and 6 servants.' In the borough are 52 burgesses, &c. This earl being of an arrogant spirit, and envying the glory of King Henry I., raised a rebellion against him in Normandy, whereupon that king seized his estate in England, and this manor, with others. While it remained in the crown, this town obtained many privileges; for King Henry II. granted to the manor of Barkhamsted St Peter, all the laws, liberties, and customs, that they had enjoyed in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, and that they should be quit of all tollage, postage, passage, and customs, for their merchandise through England, Normandy, Aquitaine, and Anjou; and that no summons, distress, or execution, should be made by any of the king's officers within the liberties of Barkhamsted, but by the high-steward, coroner, and bailiffs of the same: that no market shall be kept within seven miles of it, nor shall the men, or merchants, be obliged to attend at any assize or sessions, &c. King Henry II. kept his court here, and it continued in the crown till the reign of King John, anno 1206, when he granted to Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, earl of Essex, this castle and honour of Barkhamsted, with the knight's fee thereunto belonging, in fee-farm, for £100 per annum to hold to him and his heirs; but this earl dying in 1215, King John seized this castle and town into his hands, and so it was in the crown again. King Henry III. gave it his younger brother Richard, whom he had made earl of Cornwall; and as the market had been a little before changed from Sunday to Monday, so the earl procured a fair of eight days, beginning upon the invention of the Holy Cross, May 3d. He was a great man and valiant hero; went into the Holy Land, forced the sultan of Babylon to make a truce upon several articles very advantageous to the Christians; as that Jerusalem should not be molested, the French prisoners released, &c.; and returning home, sickened and died at this place, anno 1272, being then in possession of this manor; and leaving it to his son Edmund, who dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown, anno 1306, where it has remained ever since, and is now annexed to the dukedom of Cornwall, and appropriated to the princes of Wales successively. His royal highness, George, prince of Wales, being now the lord of it; but Edward Carey, Esq., holds this castle and manor of the princes of Wales by lease, which was obtained by his ancestors of Queen Elizabeth, and has a noble seat here built out of the ruins of the castle. This manor and honour of Barkhamsted is very large and extensive, and 53 towns adjoining pay their homage, and choose their constables there, viz. in Hertfordshire 11, in Buckinghamshire 15, and in Northamptonshire 27, besides Lee, which is reckoned with Norcot, and Grove with Dunale, in this county." [Mag. Brit. vol. ii. page 1000.] Berkhamstead sent members to parliament in the 14th of Edward III. A charter of incorporation was given or renewed by James I. to the bailiff and burgesses of Berkhamstead St Peter, the burgesses having power to choose a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers, and to hold a weekly market on Thursday, besides their ancient market on Monday.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

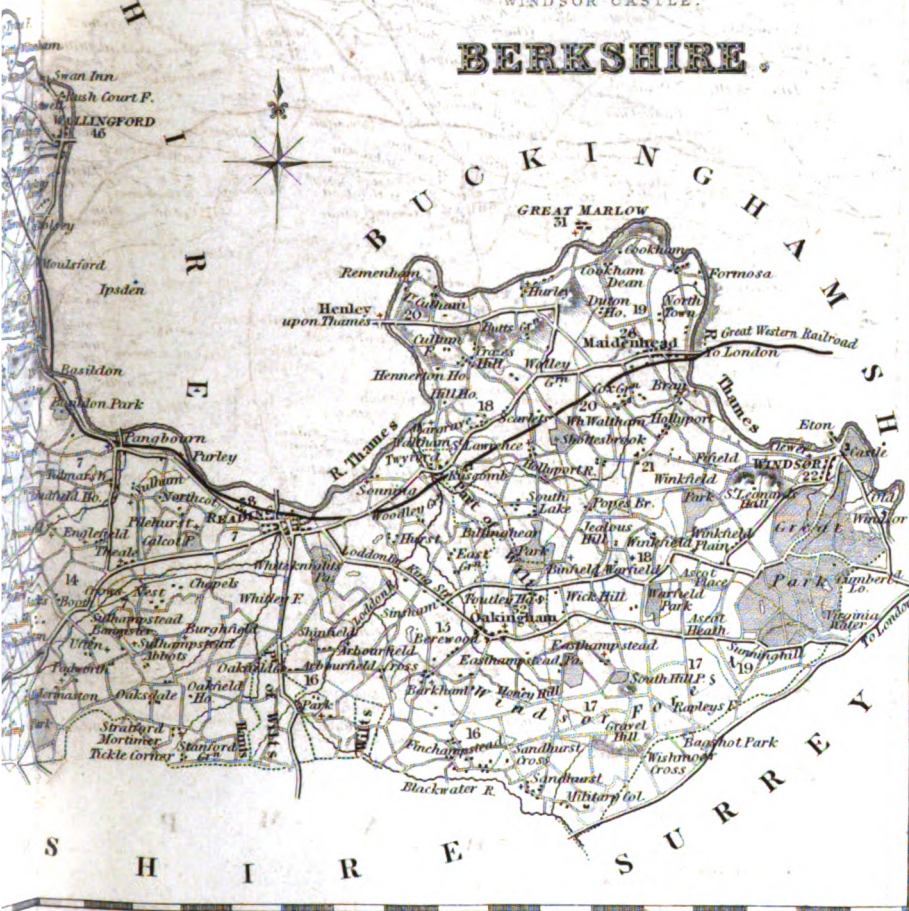
11 Strivenham	11 Lambourn
12 Faringdon	12 Faircross
13 Banfield	13 Moreton
14 Theale	14 Theale
15 Sonning	15 Sonning
16 Charlton	16 Charlton
17 Ripplesmere	17 Ripplesmere
18 Wargrave	18 Wargrave
19 Cookham	19 Cookham
20 Beynhurst	20 Beynhurst
21 Bray	21 Bray

The Figures prefixed to the Towns
note the distance from London.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

BERKSHIRE.



Longitude West 50 from Greenwich

but the town was so much impoverished during the civil wars, that the burgesses were unable to maintain their privileges, and the charter became forfeited.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund., union, and county of Hertford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Hertford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £266. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. There are a daily school, and a day and Sunday National school, here. In 1730 Maurice Hunt bequeathed £600 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which is annually distributed among those not receiving parochial relief. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 202. Houses 91. Acres 1,670. A. P. £1,467. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, ST MARY. See **NORTH CHURCH.**

BERKING. See **BARKING, Essex.**

BERKSHIRE,

An inland county of England, of irregular form, extending from $51^{\circ} 19'$ to $51^{\circ} 48'$ N. lat., and from $34^{\circ} 30'$ to $1^{\circ} 43'$ W. long. Its extreme length is 48 miles; greatest breadth 29; and circumference 208. It comprehends an area of 752 square miles, and, consequently, 481,280 acres; or, according to the population returns for 1831, 472,270 acres. On the north it is bounded for a distance of nearly 100 miles by the Thames, which separates it from the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Buckingham; on the east by Surrey; on the south by Southamptonshire; and on the west by Wilts. Fuller compares the general outline of its figure to that of a lute; others, to a slipper or sandal.

Physical Features, Rivers, &c.—The surface of this county presents few abrupt or bold elevations. The most elevated tract is a series of downs, a continuation of those in the northern part of Wiltshire. The White Horse hill, a part of this range, rises on the western boundary of the county to an altitude of 888 feet. The vale of the White Horse is the most fertile part of the county. The forest-lands are chiefly on the eastern and southern sides. Windsor forest is above 50 miles in circumference; but a great part of it was enclosed under an act passed in 1813. The principal river of Berkshire is the Thames, which becomes navigable soon after touching upon it. It enters the county at St John's bridge, about a mile to the south of Lechlade in Gloucestershire, and skirts it during a course of more than 100 miles, in which it passes the towns of Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, Maidenhead, and Windsor. The river Kennet, which is also navigable from Newbury downwards, flows into the county from Wiltshire, near Hungerford, and falls into the Thames at Reading, after a course of 25 miles in Berkshire.—The Lambourn rises in the chalk hills near the town of the same name, and falls into the Kennet near Newbury, after a course of about 12 miles.—The Loddon rises near Aldershot in the county of Southampton, enters Berkshire in the parish of Swallowfield, and falls into the Thames near Wargrave, after a course of near 30 miles, of which about 12 are in Berkshire.—The Ock is a stream of about 20 miles in length, flowing through the vale of the White Horse, and falling into the Thames near Abingdon.—There are two lines of canal in this county. The Wilts and Berks canal extends from the Thames, a little below Abingdon, through the vale of the White Horse to the western border of the county; entering Wiltshire a little beyond Shrivenham, and joining the

Kennet and Avon canal at Semmington, near Melksham. It is 52 miles in length, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the surface. The Kennet and Avon canal crosses the lower part of the county, from the Kennet above Newbury, and enters Wiltshire a little beyond Hungerford. It is 45 feet wide at the surface, and 57 miles in length. It was completed in 1810.—At Maidenhead the Great Western railway enters this county. After passing through that town and Reading, and crossing the Thames at Bassildon and Moulsoford, it pursues its course about 3 miles south-west of Wallingford, 4 south of Abingdon, and 2 north of Wantage, when, having crossed the Berks and Wilts canal twice, it leaves the county on the western border near Shrivenham.—The most important roads are the great London and Bath road, which enters the county at Maidenhead-bridge, and, after passing through Reading, and Thatcham, and a little to the north of Newbury, leaves it near the 64th mile-stone at Mongleford; and the Cirencester road, which leaves the London and Bath road at Stubbings' heath; enters Oxfordshire at Henley-upon-Thames; re-enters Berks at Abingdon, and runs through Farringdon and Lechlade.

Agriculture, &c.—Berkshire is chiefly an agricultural county; and possesses some of the finest corn-land tracts in the kingdom; no minerals of any importance occur. The western and central parts are considered the most fertile; the east and south being chiefly occupied by Windsor forest, with a considerable portion of waste and unenclosed lands. The general substratum of the cultivated districts consists of chalk or gravel, with clay in different places at various depths. Saraden-stones, of a fine silicious grit, are found in great abundance on the downs of Berkshire, and frequently on strata with which they have no apparent connection. The most fertile district is the vale of the White Horse, which receives its name from the figure of a gigantic horse cut on the side of a hill so as to expose the white chalk below. The vale of the Kennet is next in natural fertility, and perhaps superior in cultivation. Wheat, oats, barley, beans, pease, buck-wheat, vetches, rape-seed, turnips, and potatoes, are extensively cultivated; of less extensive cultivation are onions, carrots, hops, wood, flax, asparagus, and lavender. The average rent of land is about 25s. per acre. The predominant wood of the county is hazel; but ash and alder are not uncommon. The cattle are generally of the long horned or common country breed; there is a strongly marked breed of sheep, called Not sheep, said to be native; but pure specimens are not common. The cart-horses are good and strong, but not tall. Pigs and poultry are numerous in the dairy districts, and, from the proximity of London, very profitable to the farmer. The true Berkshire breed of pigs is highly esteemed. Much malt is made in the county, of which considerable quantities are sent to the metropolis. The climate of Berkshire is mild, the air salubrious and pure. There are, comparatively speaking, few manufactures in the county,—its prosperity mainly depending upon the export and import of commodities through the medium of the Thames. The proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, in 1831, was 45.2 in 100; in trade and manufactures, 31.8.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The county of Berks is in the province of Canterbury, and, with the exception of two parishes, was formerly in the diocese of Salisbury. It has been recently transferred, in accordance with the recommendation of the church-commissioners, to the diocese of Oxford. Berkshire forms an archdeaconry, which contains the deaneries of Abingdon, Newbury, Reading, and Wallingford; it is divided into 147 parishes, of which 71 are rec-

tories, 64 vicarages, and 12 perpetual curacies. In 1829 there were 81 Dissenting congregations in this county; in 1838, six of these were Roman Catholic. It possessed, in 1835, 511 daily schools, attended by 15,981 scholars, and 23 infant-schools, containing 693 children, forming a total of 16,574 young persons under daily instruction. There were, besides, 225 Sunday schools, attended by 14,113 individuals.

Hundreds, Rates, &c.—Berkshire is divided into 20 hundreds: viz. BEYNHURST, BRAY, CHARLTON, COMPTON, FAIRCROSS, FARRINGTON, GANFIELD, HORNER, KINTBURY-EAGLE, LAMBOURN, MORETON, OCK, READING, RIPPLESMEERE, SHRIVENHAM, SONNING, THEALE, WANTAGE, and WARGRAVE: which see. It contains the boroughs of Reading, Wallingford, Windsor, and Abingdon; the three first of which return each two members to parliament, the last, one, and the incorporated market-towns of Maidenhead, Newbury, and Wokingham; and the market-towns of Farringdon, Hungerford, East Ilsley, Lambourn, and Wantage. Besides these members for the boroughs, the county returns two knights of the shire to parliament. The county-members are nominated at Abingdon, and polled for at Abingdon, Reading, Newbury, Wantage, Bracknell, Maidenhead, Great Farringdon, and East-Ilsley. The county is included in the Oxford circuit. The Lent assizes and Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Reading; the Easter sessions at Newbury; the Summer-assizes and Hilary sessions at Abingdon; and the Michaelmas sessions alternately at Abingdon and Reading. The county-bridewell or house of correction is at Abingdon, and the county-gaol and house of correction at Reading. The amount raised by the parish-rates in this county in the year ending March 25th, 1837, was £67,713, and the expenditure was £68,709; of which £56,618 was applied to the relief of the poor.

Antiquities.—The churches in this county present some curious remains of Saxon and Norman architecture. There were anciently twelve religious houses in Berkshire, one of which was an alien priory, and two were preceptories of the Knights-Hospitallers. There were also three colleges, one of which is still extant in the royal chapel of St George at Windsor; and ten hospitals, two of which still exist at Abingdon, and others at Donnington, Lambourn, and Newbury. There was a magnificent abbey at Reading, built by Henry I., of which scarcely any traces remain. See **ABINGDON, AVINGTON, READING, WALLINGFORD, &c.** Roman remains occur in various places; but the only well-ascertained Roman station is that of Spine, the modern Speen. This county gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Howard, the representative of which is the earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.—Pop., in 1801, 109,215; in 1811, 116,277; in 1821, 131,977; in 1831, 145,200. Houses 23,032. A. P. £643,781.

Name and History.—The name of the county has been changed into its present form from Barrocschire, or Berrocschire, which is by some supposed to have been derived from a wood abounding in box, and called *Barroc*, or *Berroc*. Some, as Higden, and Brompton, though perhaps fancifully, deduce its etymology from *berroc*, a 'bare oak,' beneath which the Britons were wont to hold their provincial meetings. "It is more probable, however," to use the language of an etymologist, "that it may have been derived from the quantity of birch wood produced in the county in former ages, the soil in general being more adapted to the growth of that wood than any other." At the time of the Roman invasion this county was inhabited by two tribes, to whom the invaders gave the names of Bibroci and

Attrebatii. Under the Saxon heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Wessex, and was the scene of frequent conflicts with the Danes. The castle of Wallingford was garrisoned by Brian Fitzcourt for the Empress Matilda, during the struggle between her and Stephen, and afforded her a retreat when driven from Oxford. The castles of Wallingford and Windsor were seized by John, while his brother, Richard I., was absent on an expedition to the Holy Land; and during the quarrels between John and his nobles, meetings were held for the redress of grievances alternately in Wallingford and Reading, the former of which was fortified by the king, the latter was in the hands of the barons. During the parliamentary war, Wallingford and Windsor were garrisoned, the former for the king, and the latter for the parliament; and each retained possession of these places till the conclusion of the war. Further historical details will be found under the names of the more important towns, as **ABINGDON, MAIDENHEAD, WALLINGFORD, WANTAGE, and WINDSOR:** which see.

BERLINGTON, or **BIRLINGTON**, a township in the parish of Warkworth, eastern division of Coquetdale-ward, county of Northumberland; 6 miles south-east of Alnwick, on the northern bank of the river Coquet. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 85. Houses 15. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

BERMERSLEY, a township in the parish of Norton-in-the-Moors, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 6 miles north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Trunk canal. Pop., in 1821, 190; in 1831, 244. Houses 42. Other returns with the parish.

BERMONDSEY, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Brixton, union of Bermondsey, county of Surrey, adjoining on the east to the borough of Southwark, included in the bills of mortality, and within the jurisdiction of the Central criminal court; 1½ mile south-east of London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £15 8s. 11½d.; gross income £519; and, in 1829, in the patronage of Mrs Hamblay, since deceased. The present church was erected in 1660, and is a plain building, without any pretensions to architectural distinction. Among the communion plate of this parish is preserved an ancient silver salver, which presents a beautiful specimen of chased engraving. This curious relic has been assigned to the age of Edward II. It is supposed to have belonged to the abbey of Bermondsey, and transferred to the parish at the period of the dissolution. A new church was erected here in 1828, at an expense of £21,412. The building is handsome, in the Grecian style, with a tower, and a portico of the Ionic order, with 2,000 sittings; the living is a curacy, subordinate to the original rectory. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. An Independent church was formed in 1844, and another in 1703. There are also two Catholic chapels here, to which two schools are attached. The Catholic population connected with the chapel is upwards of 9,000, belonging entirely to the labouring classes. A monastic institution is now erecting in this place for the order of the Sisters of Mercy. Here is a free school, founded and endowed, in 1718, by Josiah Bacon, Esq., in which 80 boys are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, who left £700 for the erection of the premises, £80 per annum to the master, £50 per annum to the usher, and £20 per annum for keeping the premises in repair. Besides the united charity schools, which contain 219 children, 80 of whom are clothed by the institution, there are seventy-

two daily schools, one of which has been established by the Rev. W. Day as a collegiate school for the better instruction of females, particularly those intended for governesses, in all the branches of education, except sewing. There are also five Sunday schools, containing, collectively, 1,414 children. Charities connected with this parish, in addition to those already mentioned, produce about £250 per annum. "Aylwin Child, citizen of London," says Tanner, "about the year 1062, began a new and fair church in Southwark, to the honour of our Holy Saviour, with design to place therein a convent of monks of the Cluniac order, who were procured from the priory de Caritate in France, by means of Archbishop Lanfranc, A. D. 1069, about which time King William Rufus augmented the small estate which Aylwin had procured for these religious, with the grant of the manor of Bermondsey and other revenues. This priory was made denizen, 4° Richard II., erected into an abbey, A. D. 1399, and was endowed before the dissolution with a yearly income worth £548 2s. 5d. The site was granted, 33° Henry VIII., to Sir Richard or Sir Robert Southwell. Here were also an hospital dedicated to St Saviour, and another dedicated to St Thomas." Of the buildings of this convent few traces now remain. The town consists of two principal streets intersected by several smaller ones, and lighted with gas. The inhabitants are much employed in various branches of trade connected with shipping and ship-building, tanning, and fellmongering. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, employing 23 hands, within this parish. The workhouse, erected here for the union of Bermondsey, has been altered and enlarged by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £100. The Bermondsey poor-law union comprehends 1 parish, embracing an area of 1 square mile; with a population returned, in 1831, at 29,741. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,861. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,281. Pop., in 1801, 17,169; in 1831, 29,741. Houses 4,918. Acres 620. A. P. £65,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £15,951.

BERMONDSPIT HUNDRED, in the Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton. Area 19,390 acres. Houses 452. Pop., in 1831, 2,585.

BERNOLDSWICK. See **BARNOLDSWICK**.

BERRICK-SALOME, a chapelry to the parish of Chalgrove, hund. of Ewelme, county of Oxford; 4 miles north-north-east of Wallingford. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 134. Houses 34. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,125. Poor rates, in 1837, £92. Charities to the poor of this chapelry produce £8 6s. 11d. annually.

BERRIER AND MURRAH, a township in the parish of Greystock, Leath ward, county of Cumberland; 8 miles west of Penrith. Here is a school for six girls, endowed with the interest of £238 8s. 3d., 3 per cent. consols. The scholars are taught to read, sew, and knit. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 113. Houses 21. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

BERRIEW, or **AREB-RHIW**, a parish and township in the hund. of Newton, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 5 miles south by west of Welshpool, at the confluence of the Rhiw with the Severn. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £450; in the patronage of the Bishop of St Asaph and Bangor. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which, including 54 boys, is supported by an endowment in land, and three Sunday schools. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, em-

ploying three hands, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 2,059; in 1831, 2,429. Houses 453. A. P. £10,020. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,202.

BERRINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kyloe, in Islandshire, of the county of Durham. This was anciently the manor of Maners, within which several proprietors held lands by rendering a rose at the feast of Pentecost.

BERRINGTON, anciently **BURINGTON**, a hamlet in the parish of Chipping-Campden, upper division of the hund. of Kiftagete, county of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 129. Houses 37. Other returns with the parish.

BERRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Condovery, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 5 miles south-east by south of Shrewsbury, intersected by the Severn, which is here navigable. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester; valued at £10 12s. 1d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, Lord Berwick. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 684. Houses 77. Acres 2,920. A. P. £4,226. Poor rates, in 1837, £339.

BERRINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Tenbury, upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, county of Worcester; 2 miles west by south of Tenbury, in the vicinity of the Leominster canal. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 165. Houses 35. Other returns with the parish.

BERROW, a parish in the hund. of Brenton-with-Wrington, Wrington division, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 9½ miles west by south of Axbridge; bounded on the west by Berrow bay, and intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £13 11s. 10½d.; gross income £191; in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Wells. There are four daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 496. Houses 73. Acres 2,310. A. P. £6,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £296.

BERROW, a parish in a detached portion of the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslaw, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester, situated in the hund. of Pershore; 5½ miles south-west of Upton-upon-Severn, and about 8 west of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 18s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £45; gross income £84; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Charities connected with the parish produce £11 13s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 397; in 1831, 507. Houses 90. Acres 1,940. A. P. £2,279. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

BERRY-ARBOR, a parish in the hund. and division of Branton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 3 miles east-south-east of Ilfracombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £34 15s. 10d.; gross income £720. Patrons, in 1835, — Fursdon, Esq., the Bishop of Exeter, the Rev. E. W. Richards, and J. D. Bassett, Esq., alternately. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1809. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. This parish, in 1522, was the birth-place of the celebrated Bishop Jewell. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 794. Houses 153. Acres 5,050. A. P. £3,959. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

BERRY-POMEROY, a parish in the division of Teignbridge, hund. of Haytor, union of Totness, county of Devon; 2 miles east-north-east of Totness. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £18 19s. 7d.; gross in-

come £360. Patrons, in 1835, R. W. Newman, and W. J. Denne; impropiator, the Duke of Somerset. The church contains some ancient monuments of the Seymour family, as well as a finely carved screen and rood-loft. There are five daily and two Sunday schools here. From lands left in 1700 by Mrs Bound, small sums are distributed at different periods amongst the poor of this parish. In a beautiful dell in this vicinity, surrounded with wooded hills, are the remains of Berry castle, erected by Ralph de Pomeroy, whose family held this lordship from the Conquest to the reign of Edward VI. The protector Somerset purchased the castle from Sir Thomas Pomeroy, since which period it has been possessed by the Seymour family. It was dismantled in the civil wars, and a considerable portion has fallen to ruin. The great gates, with the walls of the south front, the north wing of the quadrangle, and a few turrets, are yet standing; and these are so finely overhung with the branches of trees and shrubs that grow close to the walls, so beautifully mantled with ivy, and so richly incrustured with moss, that they constitute a most picturesque object. When the surrounding scenery is taken into account, the noble mass of wood fronting the gate, the bold ridges rising on the margin on the south, and the fertile valley opening to the east, the ruins of Berry-Pomeroy castle—as it is frequently called—are nearly unrivalled in their effect. Pop., in 1801, 1,124; in 1831, 1,186. Houses 122. Acres 4,610. A. P. £7,419. Poor rates, in 1837, £653.

BERSHAM, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 1 mile west of Wrexham; to the vicarage of which there is a chapel here. Living, a curacy not in charge. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here; the church was founded in 1717. There are six daily schools here, one of which, containing 36 girls, is supported by Mrs Fitz-Hugh of Plas Power. There are some iron-works in the vicinity, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. Pop., in 1821, 1,139; in 1831, 1,240. Houses 282. Poor rates, in 1837, £315.

BERSTED, a parish in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, county of Sussex; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Chichester, in the vicinity of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £7 18s. 9d.; gross income £222; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This parish possesses 13 daily schools, including 186 pupils, and three day and Sunday schools,—one of which was instituted by her late Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and is supported by voluntary donations; and another, in which 20 females are instructed and clothed, is maintained at the sole charge of Mrs Smith of Bersted Lodge. This parish contains the hamlets of North and South Bersted, and the bathing-place of Bognor. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 2,190. Houses 410. Acres 2,750. A. P. £7,834. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,183.

BERWICK, a parish in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, union of West Fife, county of Sussex; 7 miles south-east of Lewes, on the Cuckmere river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £362. Patron, in 1835, — Delves, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 203. Houses 33. Acres 1,250. A. P. £1,477. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

BERWICK. See SKIPTON, west riding of Yorkshire.

BERWICK-HILL, a township in the parish of Ponteland, western division of Castle-ward, county

of Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 105. Houses 21. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BERWICK, ST JAMES, a parish in the division of Salisbury and Amesbury, hund. of Branch and Dole, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Amesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, exempt from visitation, a peculiar of the bishop of Salisbury; valued at £8 10s.; gross income £54. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburton. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 232. Houses 44. Acres 2,370. A. P. £2,024. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BERWICK, ST JOHN, a parish in the division of Hindon, hund. of Chalk, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Shaftesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £26 13s. 4d.; gross income £664; in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New college, Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; the church was formed in 1825. This parish possesses a daily school, containing 53 pupils, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 425. Houses 90. Acres 4,230. A. P. £2,881. Poor rates, in 1837, £280.

BERWICK, ST LEONARD, a parish in the division of Hindon, hund. of Dunworth, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 1 mile east of Hindon. Living, a rectory, to which is annexed the chapelry of Sedghill, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £389. Patronage in dispute. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1816. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 51. Houses 8. Acres 970. A. P. £1,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a seaport town and parish, situated on the northern bank of the Tweed, at its confluence with the sea, the centre of the poor-law union of Berwick-on-Tweed, county of Northumberland; 337 miles north by west of London, 54 east-south-east of Edinburgh, and 64 north by west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Geographical position of the townhouse, $55^{\circ} 46' 21''$ N. lat., and $1^{\circ} 59' 41''$ W. long.

The living is a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland, deanery of Bambrough, custom of York, and dio. of Durham, of the annual value of £289. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. The parish-church is a handsome edifice. The Presbyterians, Baptists, United Secession church, Scottish Relief, the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The United Secession church was formed in 1771; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1796; and the Primitive Methodist in 1829. There is also a week-day lectureship, founded in 1825, now in the gift of the London Mercers' company.—A free grammar-school was founded here by Queen Elizabeth; the management is vested in the corporation. The master has a free house and garden, a salary of £80 per annum, and is entitled to charge a fee of 10s. per quarter for every scholar who is not the son of a freeman. The number of his pupils varies from 20 to 30. In the corporation school the sons of burgesses are instructed in English, Latin, and Mathematics, by separate teachers, who receive considerable salaries, and have each a free house and garden.—Forty boys are clothed and educated in the Blue-coat school, which was founded in 1725. The National system is followed in this school: the salary of the master is £50 per annum. In 1819 the ladies of Berwick established a school of industry, in which above 120 girls are taught.—The corporation of Berwick support six daily schools,

containing 330 children; another, with 98 pupils, is supported out of the poor's rate. Besides these, the parish possesses 17 daily and 17 Sunday schools; the former including 563, the latter 912 scholars. The charitable bequests of John Brown, Esq. and others, produce annually about £104.—A dispensary was established here in 1814. A lunatic asylum for paupers was erected in 1813. David I. of Scotland is said to have founded in, or near South Berwick, a Benedictine nunnery.

The town of Berwick is equally celebrated in the History of Scotland and in the annals of this country. Stretching itself up a gentle acclivity, which forms the northern bank of the river, Berwick enjoys a favourable southern aspect. It includes within its walls an area of little more than 2 miles in circumference; and consists of streets which for the most part are narrow, straggling, and irregular. Its principal buildings are: the town-hall, a very handsome modern free-stone structure, with a beautiful portico of the Tuscan order, its pediment surmounted by a graceful spire, begun in 1754, and finished in 1761;—the governor's house, an edifice of stone;—the barracks, built of the same materials, strong and commodious;—and the bridge, consisting of 15 noble arches, and measuring 1,164 feet in length, though only 17 feet wide: it was begun in the reign of James I., but such was the poverty of the period, or the indolence of the workmen, that upwards of 24 years elapsed before it was completed. The disbursements were then found to have amounted to £15,000. The houses are in general ancient. The town is fortified, but the works are chiefly modern; of the more ancient fortifications few traces remain. The modern works consist of an earthen rampart, substantially reveted, with bastions, flanks, and a ditch, on the north and east; and on the south and west, of high walls flanked with cannon, under which the river flows, serving the purpose of a moat. The ramparts form a very agreeable promenade. The suburb, called Castlegate, is situated without the walls, near the north-west part of the town; and a long range of houses, called the Greens, stretches from Castlegate eastward. There are good assembly-rooms, in which subscription-concerts are held. A public subscription library was established in 1812, and now possesses upwards of 5,000 volumes.

Some manufactures, but not to any great extent, are carried on here; among which are those of linen, sack, and sail-cloth, ropes, hosiery, carpets, &c. There is an extensive iron-foundry. Berwick has an extensive coasting commerce. There are regular traders and steamers between Berwick, London, Kingston-upon-Hull, Newcastle, and Leith. Timber, iron, hemp, flax, bones, tallow, and blubber, form the principal of the imported articles; corn, coals, wool, salmon, pork, and eggs, are exported in considerable quantity. Salmon are caught in great numbers in the Tweed; and are for the most part sent to London, either alive in wells, in the holds of vessels, or packed in ice, which preserve their freshness for a considerable time. There is a considerable fishery of white fish and lobsters off the coast. About 800 of the inhabitants are connected with these fisheries. The fisheries produced a rental of £20,000 20 years ago; they do not now reach £4,000. The port of Berwick is frequented only by small vessels, a bar at the entrance of the harbour rendering it unfit for large ones. According to returns made in 1828, the number of vessels belonging to the port was 54, and the average burden 90 tons. In 1834, the tonnage inwards, coasting and foreign, amounted to 28,768 tons; outwards, 40,715. For the improvement and protection of this harbour, a stone-pier, half-a-mile in length, has been constructed, and a

lighthouse erected at its extremity. There are no docks. The Tweed is navigable as high as the bridge, and the tide flows about 7 miles farther up; the ordinary spring-tides rise 15 feet. A railway has been proposed between Berwick and Kelso. The market, which is held on Saturday, is well-supplied with grain and provisions; a smaller market is held on Wednesday. A fair for black cattle, sheep, and horses, is held on the Friday in Trinity week. There is here a branch of the North of England joint-stock banking company.

The charter, under which Berwick is now incorporated, was granted by James VI., though it had previously held under various charters granted at different periods. The corporation formerly consisted of a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses. By the municipal act of 1835, the borough has been divided into three wards, to each of which six councillors are apportioned. Petty-sessions for the borough are held in the town-hall. A commission of the peace and court of quarter-sessions have been recently granted. In all the courts, civil and criminal, the proceedings are regulated by English law: although it is difficult to determine, either historically or topographically, whether Berwick belongs to England or Scotland. The annual value of the corporation property, in 1837, was £12,754, of which £3,849 arose out of rents; the expenditure in that year was £12,369; the debt is about £60,000. Berwick has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Philip and Mary; and has always been what is called an open borough, though much influenced by the number of residents in the pay of government. The right of election was vested to all the burgesses, whether resident or not, in number about 1,000. Under the reform act, the parish of Berwick, and the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal, unite in returning two members to parliament. The liberties of Berwick extend from the entrance of the harbour northwards to the grounds of Lamberton, whence they are bounded by a line crossing the river Whitadder, and ending at the Tweed; the other boundary line runs down close by the river to its termination at the bar, there forming an equilateral angle, two sides of which are 2 miles each, and the other side somewhat more. Within these liberties—which form one parish—are a number of private estates; a part is let out upon leases; and the rest, measuring about 4,500 acres, is parcelled out into separate allotments called 'Burgess' meadows,' or stints, which are occupied by the oldest burgesses or their widows, and are worth from £5 to £15 per annum. The sixth pillar upon Berwick bridge separates Berwick from the co-palatine of Durham. The poor-laws are very judiciously administered in this place by a select body of trustees, who are elected by the rate-payers. In 1820, the poor-rates of the houses, lands, and fisheries, within the parish, amounted to £5,388; in the year ending March, 1837, they had been reduced to £3,067. The workhouse, erected here for the union of Berwick-on-Tweed, has been altered and enlarged by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £1,000. The Berwick-on-Tweed poor-law union comprehends 17 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 28,782. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,442. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,837.

The name of Berwick is supposed by Leland to have been originally *Aberwick*, from the British words *aber*, the mouth of a river, and *wic*, a town. Camden and some other antiquaries derive it from the ancient word *berewic*, which is used in old records to

designate a hamlet attached to a place of greater importance.* The supposition of Leland seems to be the better of the two; but Chalmers suggests that the name may have originated in the Anglo-Saxon *bar*, i. e. *bare*, and *wic*, i. e. *vicus*, *castellum*, *sinus*, the curving-reach of a river. "It hath bene," says Lambard, "of very long tyme under the realme of England; for Hector sayeth, that in Fergus tyme, the first kinge of Scottes, (what tyme he devided that realme into countries) the towne of Berwyk was very populous, and was, as he calleth it, a Shyredome, which the Scottes and Pictes recovered from the Romaynes cominge in aid of the Britons. The tymes and causes of the change of possession of this towne from Ingland to Scotland, and from Scotland to Ingland, are so variably discoursed amongst hystorians, as they are not in myne opinion to be reconciled. I will, therefore, follow those that in myne owne opinion seme to use most probabilitie. Edgar, a kinge of Scottes, gave it to the bishop of Durham about the yere 1120, which byshoprick was then within Scotland, as Hector affirmeth. Henry the Second gate it by composition, or rather compulsion, from William, then kinge of Scottes, anno 1175. Richard I. toward his expedition to Jerusalem, delivered it and Rokesbrough to the same William for 10,000 poundes. Kinge Jhon wan it againe from Alexander of Scotland, and many other holdes that weare then in common opinion thought impreignable, whom also he called Red Fox, (bycause he was red headed,) and said that he would beate him out of al his holdes after the same maner. But Alexander of Scotland recovered it agayne from Henry III. within age, and exchanged it with hym for Carleil. After his death, Edward I. who, in his epitaph at Westminster, is named *Scotorum Malleus*, wan it from Baliol about the yere 1296, and caused al the nobles of Scotland to do him homage; the maner whereof is at large set forthe by him that continued the hystorie of Prosper. Aquit. Edward II. his son, whiche incurred the displeasure of his nobles, and dislikinge of the comons for his careles government, lost it agayne by the treason of one Spaldinge an Englishman, whose posteritie enjoy the comoditie of his reward, for that service to this day, as Hector Boetius confesseth. Lastly, Edward III. wan it, as it appeareth manifestly by consent of al writers. Yet Hector Boetius sayth, that the Scottes recovered it duringe the tyme of the imprisonment of David their kinge; but fearinge that they should be constrained to rendre it, thei set it on fyre, and left it to Kinge Edward III., who walled it about. Sence which tyme it hathe not retourned to Scotland." Honest Lambard is incorrect in his concluding statement; for Berwick after this was frequently besieged, and frequently changed masters, in the wars between the two kingdoms, till 1482, when it finally fell into the hands of Edward IV. By a treaty of Edward VI. and Mary, queen of Scots, it was erected into an independent town; Elizabeth, however, resumed possession of it, and strengthened the fortifications. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, its importance as a frontier-town was extinguished; and as a fortified town it has only once appeared in history since that period,

* At the epoch of domesday-book, *berewics* signified a village which appertained to some manor or town. Thus, Tothill was called the berewicks of Westminster; and it has been supposed by some that Berwick may have been the berewicke of Coldingham. But there is no evidence, and very little appearance of probability for this. Somner and Lye, the Saxon glossarists, inform us that *berewic* is the same with *beretum*, i. e. *villa frumentaria*, a grange, or village. But the same objections lie to this derivation of the name. In some ancient deeds this place receives the name of 'South Berwick,' probably to distinguish it from North Berwick, a small seaport and borough in East Lothian.

having been garrisoned by the parliament in the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Pop. of Berwick, in 1801, 7,187; in 1831, 8,920. Pop. of the parliamentary borough, that is, including Tweedmouth and Spittal, 12,190, in 1831. Houses 1,190. Acres 5,120. The amount of assessed property in the parish of Berwick, in 1831, was £30,811.

BESFORD, a township in the parish of Shawbury, hund. of Pimhill, county of Salop. Pop., in 1821, 169; in 1831, 158. Houses 23. Acres 1,310.

BESFORD, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hund. and union of Pershore, county of Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Pershore, near the Avon, and on the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of St Andrew's, Pershore. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 146. Houses 31. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,991. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

BESSEL'S GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Orpington, county of Kent. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1715.

BESSELSLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Hormer, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; 4 miles north-west of Abingdon, and about 6 north of the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £4 17s. 3d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, W. J. Lenthall, Esq. The inhabitants of this parish are entitled to send their children to the school at Appleton, erected and endowed by Sir R. Fettiplace. W. Lenthall, Esq., speaker of the Long parliament, resided at the ancient manor-house of Besselsleigh, having purchased it of the Fettiplace family. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 124. Houses 21. Acres 960. A. P. £1,153. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BESSINGBY, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Bridlington. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £5 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £83; gross income £59. Patron, in 1835, Henry Hudson, Esq. Certain great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1766. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 83. Houses 13. Acres 1,230. A. P. £2,045. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BESSINGHAM, or BASSINGHAM, a parish in the northern division of the hund. and union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-west of Cromer. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £4 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. E. Arden. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1831, 137. Houses 30. Acres 410. A. P. £586. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

BESTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 1 mile east of Attleborough, on the post-road to Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 6s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Winterton. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 542. Houses 99. Acres 2,440. A. P. £3,745. Poor rates, in 1837, £462.

BESTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of South Scarle, hund. of Newark, county of Nottingham; 7 miles north-north-east of Newark-upon-Trent. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £8 12s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 322. Houses 59. Acres 510. A. P. £1,518. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

BESWICK, a township in the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1 mile north-east of the Manchester and Sheffield railway depot. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1821, 35; in 1831, 248. Houses 39. Acres 60. Other returns with the parish.

BESWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Kilnwick, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north by west of Beverley. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, annexed to the curacy of Kilnwick. The Baptists have a place of worship here, and there is an infant school. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 205. Houses 39. Acres 1,430. A. P. £2,104. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BETCHWORTH, or **BEACHWORTH**, a parish in the first division of the hund. and union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 3½ miles west of Reigate, through which borough the Croydon railway passes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £7 8s. 11½d.; gross income £184; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. There are a Baptist church, formed in 1785, and a school, supported partly by an endowment of £20 per annum, and 3 daily schools in this parish. Charities to the poor produce annually £60 5s. 8d. This manor formerly belonged to Abraham Tucker, author of the well-known philosophical work entitled 'The Light of Nature Pursued.' Pop., in 1801, 930; in 1831, 1,000. Houses 192. Acres 3,660. A. P. £5,402. Poor rates, in 1837, £719.

BETHELKING. See BAULKING.

BETHGELERT. See BEDDGELEART.

BETHERSDEN, a parish in the upper half-hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, Kent; 5½ miles west-south-west of Ashford, intersected by the South Eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £12; gross income £166; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent-charge £480 19s. 6d. The Baptists have a church here which was formed in 1809. The parish possesses 3 daily schools. A fair is held on the 3d Monday of April for pedlars' ware.—Pop., in 1801, 740; in 1831, 973. Houses 146. Acres 6,410; of which about 140 are in hops. A. P. £4,906. Poor rates, in 1837, £779.

BETHNAL-GREEN, a parish in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Bethnal-Green, Middlesex; 2½ miles north-east by east of St. Paul's; and containing the depot of the Eastern Counties railroad. It is within the bills of mortality, and was formerly only a hamlet in the large parish of Stepney, from which it was separated by act of parliament in 1740. In the petition for the act it was stated that the hamlet then contained 1800 houses, and a population of 15,000. The houses in the streets immediately contiguous to Christ-church, Spitalfields, were probably erected in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., and are larger and more lofty than in that part of the parish erected within the present century. It consists of the Church, Green, Hackney-road, and Tower divisions.—Living, a rectory in the dio. of London, not in charge; gross income £614; annual stipends paid to two curates, £225; in the patronage of the principal and fellows of Brasenose college, Oxford. The church, on the east side of Church row, was erected in 1746, under the authority of the commissioners for building new churches. In 1828, a new church was erected, from designs by Mr. Soane, at an expense of £17,638 18s., by the parliamentary commissioners. It is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a tower; and is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. There

is also an Episcopal Jew's chapel erected in 1814, to which are attached 2 schools. The Independents have 12 chapels here, the oldest of which was built about 1700. The Baptists have 4 chapels; the Wesleyan Methodists 8; and several other classes of dissenters have places of worship here.—Here are a free school and alms-house, for the foundation of which, in 1722, Mr. Thomas Parmiter left an estate in Suffolk. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter gave the ground on which the school was erected, rent free, for 600 years; and the endowment has been increased by £10 per annum given by Mrs. Carter, £10 per annum by Mr. William Lee, and £5 by Mr. Edward Mayhew. The income has been well-managed and has increased considerably; the salary of the master is £50, and each of the people in the alms-house receives £5, and a supply of coals annually. The companies of drapers and dyers have alms-houses in this parish, in which are also those founded in 1711 by Captain Fisher. At Mile-end is Trinity hospital, erected in 1695, on land given by Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother of the Trinity house, and endowed in 1701 by Captain Robert Sandes. Certain funds arising from lighthouses, ballast-offices, buoys, beacons, &c. are appropriated to it by government. The inmates are 28 in number, and must be decayed masters of vessels, or their widows. In 1771, the inhabitants founded St. Matthew's school, for the education and clothing of 45 boys and 45 girls. Besides these, there are in this populous district 11 daily schools, containing 473 scholars, 5 day and Sunday schools attended by 1,337 children, and 7 Sunday schools. But notwithstanding all this provision, the Bethnal-Green Educational committee state, "that after making allowance for such as must at all times be prevented from attending school, there were, in 1838, from 8,000 to 10,000 children in Bethnal-Green alone, not only without daily instruction, but for whom no means of daily instruction are provided."—The inhabitants of Bethnal-Green are chiefly journeymen silk-weavers, who work in their own houses for the master-weavers in Spitalfields. The manufacture of silks was introduced here, shortly after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, by French refugees, many of whose descendants still exist here. There was a French church in St. John street, till about the year 1815. In July, 1838, there were 7,847 looms employed in this parish as follows: viz. 2,144 on velvets; 23 on jacquard velvets; 445 on jacquard or figured goods; and 5,235 on plain goods. To these might be added 776 unemployed looms, and 189 which had been parted with. The value of a new loom is from 30s. to 40s.; they are sometimes hired at 1s. 4d. a month; and 1s. per week is charged for a loom-standing. The gross earnings of a skilful weaver cannot at present exceed 15s. a-week, from which 4s. may be deducted for expenses. [See ARTICLES CHRIST-CHURCH AND SPITALFIELDS.] The houses are in general built of brick, and often inhabited by several families. Part of the parish is occupied by market-gardens. In the greater part of it the streets are not close; but in one part the population is as densely crowded as in the closest and most thickly-peopled parts of the city; and a large portion of Bethnal-Green is a swamp, hardly any part of which is drained. "In the less open parts of Bethnal-Green, and in a considerable part of White-chapel," say the poor-law commissioners, "the closeness of the streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, is most oppressive. A fresh current of air can hardly ever reach them; and the evil is greatly aggravated by the very general custom of the people permanently to close the windows of their houses, partly for the sake of warmth, and partly to prevent the real or imaginary effects of the air on the

silk used in their work." A fair was formerly held here, but has been suppressed in consequence of the riots which occurred at it. The workhouse, erected here for the union of Bethnal-Green, has been enlarged by the commissioners, at an expense of £1,000. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the Bethnal-Green union, was £14,218. Expenditure, in 1838, £12,451.—Pop., in 1740, 15,000; houses, 1800; the number of people to a house being about 8·3. Pop., in 1801, 22,310; in 1831, 62,018. Houses, in 1831, 10,877; in 1839, 12,048; of which 11,193 were rated under £20. Acres 780. A. P. £69,722. Poor rates, in 1837, £15,945.

BETLEY, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 6½ miles west by north of Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the line of the Grand Junction railroad. This was formerly a market-town, but the market has long ago fallen into disuse. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £101 9s. 6d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, George Tollett, Esq. This parish possesses four daily schools, and two day and Sunday National schools, one of which has an endowment for the instruction of ten boys, and both have lending libraries attached. Charities connected with the parish produce about £14 annually. The remains of Healy-castle, belonging to Lord Audley, stand on a rock about a mile to the south-east of Betley. Pop., in 1801, 670; in 1831, 870. Houses 163. Acres 1,480. A. P. £2,804. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BETTERTON, a tything in the parish of Lockinge, Berks; 2½ miles east-south-east of Wantage, in the vicinity of the Berks and Wilts canal.

BETTESHANGER, or BETSHANGER, a parish in the hund. and union of Estry, lathe of St Augustine, county of Kent; 3½ miles south-south-west of Sandwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £6 4s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, F. E. Morrice, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 20. Houses 2. Acres 370. A. P. £1,331. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

BETTISCOMBE, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, locally situated in the hund. of Godderthorne, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 7 miles north by east of Lyme Regis. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £8 2s. 3½d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, F. J. Browne, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 65. Houses 12. Acres 1,810. A. P. £731. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BETTUS, a parish in the hund. of Clunn, county of Salop; 7 miles north-west of Knighton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £20; gross income £57. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Powis. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 389. Houses 59. Acres 8,500. A. P. £2,159. Poor rates, in 1837, £203.

BETTWS, a parish in the hund. of Ickennen, union of Llanelly, county of Caermarthen, South Wales; 9 miles north-west of Caermarthen. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Caermarthen and dio. of St David's; valued at £6; gross income £96; in the patronage of the Bishop of St David's. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1795. This parish is about 5 miles in length and 1½ in breadth, and is supposed to contain some valuable beds of coal. Pop., in 1821, 1,026; in 1831, 830. Houses 182. A. P. £1,593. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

BETTWS-YN-RHOS, or BETTWS-ABERGELEY,

a parish with a hamlet of the same name, in the hund. of Idulaa, union of St Asaph, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 3½ miles south-west of Abergely. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St Asaph and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued at £12 15s. 5d.; gross income £395; in the patronage of the Bishop of St Asaph and Bangor. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily National school, containing 61 pupils, partly supported by an endowment of £23 per annum, arising from the rents of premises bequeathed for that purpose, and partly by subscription. There are also four Sunday schools. The petty-sessions for the hundred are sometimes held at the hamlet. The parish occupies an elevated situation, and is in a great measure uncultivated. Pop., in 1821, 897; in 1831, 912. Houses 182. A. P. £2,745. Poor rates, in 1837, £702.

BETTWS, a parish in the hund. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 5 miles north of Bridgend. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Newcastle. There is a daily school here. The parish contains 1,000 acres of land, and is subject to rectorial tithes. Pop., in 1821, 344; in 1831, 362. Houses 64. A. P. £1,506. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

BETTWS, a township in the parish of Llan-fawr, hund. of Penllyn, county of Merioneth, North Wales; 2 miles north-east of Bala. This village stands in the picturesque vale of Eidernion. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1822. Pop., in 1821, 467. Other returns with the parish.

BETTWS, a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hund. of Wentloog, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 2½ miles north-west of Newport, intersected by the Crumlin canal. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Newport. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 95. Houses 20. Acres 1,470. A. P. £932. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BETTWS, a parish in the hund. of Newtown, union of Newtown and Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 3½ miles north of Newtown, on the river Bechan, a little above its junction with the Severn. It includes the township of Garthgillin and Glanithan, and of Ucheldre and Dolewain. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued at £10; gross income £254; in the patronage of the Bishop of St Asaph and Bangor. There are four daily and two Sunday schools here. This parish is an upland district, and presents an undulating surface of nearly 7,000 acres in extent, part of which is pretty fertile. In the township of Dolewain are the ruins of a castle of the same name, near which some curiously wrought brazen and earthen vessels have been found. The authentic history of this structure is involved in obscurity; it has been conjectured that it was erected by the British during the Roman occupancy. Leland and Milton are said to have taken from the name of this castle (*forwyn*, signifying a maiden,) the hint of the tale of 'the Maiden Sabrina.' Pop., in 1821, 853; in 1831, 890. Houses 154. A. P. £3,083. Poor rates, in 1837, £538.

BETTWS-BLEDDRWS, a parish in the hund. of Moeddyn (Moythen), union of Lampeter, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 2½ miles north of Lampeter, on the river Tivy, and crossed by the high road from Tregaron to Lampeter. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's; valued at £4 7s. 8½d.; gross income £152; in the patronage of the Bishop of St David's. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school.

Pop., in 1821, 216; in 1831, 285. Houses 46. A. P. £820. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BETTWS-CLYRO, a small parish in the hund. of Pains-castle, union of Hay, county of Radnor, South Wales; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Hay, on the western bank of the Wye. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Clyro. There is a day and Sunday school here, to which the parish contributes £15 annually for the education of 10 poor children. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 683. Houses 45. A. P. £1,742. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BETTWS-DISERTH, a parish in the hund. of Colwyn, union of Builth, county of Radnor, South Wales; 7 miles west-south-west of New Radnor. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Diserth. A school is generally kept here during the summer months. This parish lies near the source of the river Eddw, and embraces an area of 1,800 acres. Pop., in 1821, 128; in 1831, 141. Houses 22. A. P. £468. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

BETTWS-GARMON, a parish in the hund. of Is-Gorfa, or Gwyrfa, union of Caernarvon, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; 5 miles south-east of Caernarvon, on a rivulet flowing from Llyn-Llewellyn, and falling into the Menai strait. Living, a curacy, to which is annexed the vicarage of Llanfair-in-Gaer, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; valued in the parliamentary returns at £45; gross income £93; in the patronage of the bishop of Bangor. There are two Sunday schools here, containing 122 children. This parish lies at the base of Snowdon, and the high road from Caernarvon to Beddgelart and Tan-y-Bwch passes through it, on which is situated the hamlet of Bettws-Garmon, consisting of a few cottages, a public-house, and the little church dedicated to St Garmon. Pop., in 1821, 111; in 1831, 128. Houses 20. A. P. £580. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BETTWS-GWERFYL-GOCH, a parish in the hund. of Eideinion, union of Corwen, county of Merioneth, North Wales; 4 miles north-west of Corwen, near the post-road to Bangor. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued at £5 4s. 7d., and in the parliamentary returns at £121 16s. 10d.; gross income £125; in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph and Bangor. In this parish is a hamlet of the same name, situated near the river Alwen. Fairs for sheep, horned cattle, and horses, are held here on the 16th of March, 22d of June, 12th of August, 16th of September, and 12th of December. Pop., in 1821, 273; in 1831, 273. Houses 59. A. P. £960. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

BETTWS-JEVAN, or **EVAN**, a parish in the hund. of Troedysaur, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 5 miles north by west of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, on elevated ground, between Cardigan bay and the river Tivy. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Pembroyn. Pop., in 1821, 402; in 1831, 386. Houses 72. A. P. £1,175. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

BETTWS-LLEUCE, or **LEIKI**, a parish in the hund. of Moythen, union of Tregaron, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 7 miles north by east of Lampeter. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St David's, united with the curacy of Llandewy-Brefi; valued at £12 4s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £50; in the patronage of the perpetual curate of Llandewy-Brefi. There is a Sunday-school here. Pop., in 1821, 355; in 1831, 381. Houses 76. A. P. £2,240. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BETTWS-NEWYDD, a parish in the hund. of

Ragland, union of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Usk, near the river Usk, over which there is a suspension bridge here. Living, a curacy not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Lanarth. There is a Sunday school in this parish, among the poor of which £5 is annually distributed from Davies' charity. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 108. Houses 19. Acres 1,200. A. P. £611. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BETTWS-Y-CEOD, a parish in the hund. of Nant-Conway, union of Llanrwst, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Llanrwst, on the river Llygwy, near its junction with the Conway, and in the immediate vicinity of the post-road to Bangor. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bangor and dio. of St Asaph and Bangor; valued at £3 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £28; gross income £101; in the patronage of the bishop of St Asaph and Bangor. The church contains the tomb of Gryffyd, grand-nephew of Llewellyn, the last prince of Wales. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1804. The parish possesses a daily school, and a Sunday school. Here is the picturesque bridge of the cauldron, (Pont-y-Pain,) beneath which is a famous salmon-leap. The Holyhead road passes through this parish. Fairs are held on May 15th and December 3d. Pop., in 1821, 389; in 1831, 348. Houses 74. A. P. £591. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BEVERCOATES, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Tuxford. Living, a vicarage united with that of West Markham. There is no school here, but the male children of the parish have a right to attend the daily school at Haughton and Serlby, free of expense. The church is now in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 51. Houses 8. Acres 790. A. P. £731. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

BEVERLEY, an important borough, market-town and township, within the liberty and union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; 183 miles north of London, 29 east-south-east of York, and 9 north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull, at the foot of the wolds, in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, and about 1 mile west of the river Hull, with which it is connected by means of a canal. The borough consists of three parishes: St Mary, St Nicholas, and St Martin, with a small portion recently added from the parish of St John. The liberty of which Beverley is the head contains the additional townships of Molescroft, Stockhill with Sandholme, Thearne, Ticton with Hullbridge, Weal, Woodmansey with Beverley park, and part of the township of Aike, all of which are in the parish of St John. The parishes of St John, St Martin, St Mary, and St Nicholas, are within the deanery of Harthill, archdeaconry of the east riding and diocese of York. The living of St John's, to which is annexed that of St Martin's, is a perpetual curacy, valued at £31 6s. 8d.; gross income £183; in the patronage of the corporation. The church of St Martin no longer exists. The church of St John—popularly called Beverley minster—is a collegiate church, of which the following history is given by Tanner:—"John, archbishop of York, afterwards called St John of Beverley, is said to have founded, about the year 700, in the choir of the parish-church here, a convent of monks dedicated to St John the Baptist; in the nave of the church, a college of seven secular canons with seven clerks, to the honour of St John the Evangelist; and in the chapel of St Martin, adjoining this church, a society of religious virgins or nuns; but, about 160 years after, the

religious here were murdered, and the church and buildings plundered and burnt to the ground by the Danes. Not long after, some of the seculars who had fled from and escaped the Danish fury, began to settle here again, and to repair the church, which was completed and endowed with revenues for seven canons, and with large privileges, (to the honour of St John of Beverley,) by King Athelstan, and the favour and bounty of succeeding kings, and of the archbishops of York, who claimed the immediate patronage. This collegiate society flourished to that degree that it consisted at the dissolution of a provost, eight prebendaries, a chancellor, preceptor, seven rectors choral, nine vicars choral, with many chantry priests, clerks, choristers, officers and servants. The provostship was rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £109 8s. 8d.; the prebend of St Michael at £31 13s. 4d.; of St Peter, at £46 6s. 11d.; of St Martin, at £39 11s. 1d.; of St Catherine, at £10 18s. 4d.; of St Mary, at £35 17s.; of St Stephen, at £44; of St Andrews, at £48 16s. 1d.; of St James, at £47 1s. 4d.; the chancellorship, at £13 16s.; the precentorship, at £13 9s. 4d.; the fabric lands, at £18 3s. 8d.; the rectors choral had lands in common to the yearly value of £8 13s. 7d., besides a pension of £6 13s. 4d. to every one of them. The vicars choral had in common £12 per annum, and a pension of £8 to every one of them." The town owed the origin of its prosperity to this monastic establishment. St John of Beverley, to whom the church is dedicated, was born at Harpham on the wolds, about the year 640; he held the see of York for 33 years, with a reputation for great sanctity, and afterwards retired to finish his days in obscurity and devotion in the monastery which he had founded here. "He was educated," says Fuller, "under Theodorus the Grecian, and archbishop of Canterbury. Yet was he not so famous for his teacher as for his scholar, Venerable Bede, who wrote this John's life, which he hath so spiced with miracles that it is of the hottest for a discreet man to digest into his belief." After his death—which took place in 721—he was canonized by the title of St John of Beverley; and his memory was held in such veneration, that when William the Conqueror advanced within 7 miles of the town, he issued strict orders that his army should respect the property of the monastery. The day of his death was appointed to be kept holy, and the festival of his translation, October 25th, was ordered in 1416, to be annually celebrated, in commemoration of the battle of Agincourt, the gaining of which was superstitiously attributed to his influence. The original building was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1188. The present edifice is supposed to have been completed in the early part of the reign of Henry III.: it is a venerable cruciform structure, with two noble towers at the west end. Notwithstanding the mixture of styles which this structure presents, it is considered equal in purity of composition, correctness of detail, and elegance of execution, to any of the great English cathedrals. Mr Rickman says: "The north porch of Beverley minster is, as a panelled front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogee, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panelled; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles." Of perpendicular fronts, the same author says, "by far the finest is that of Beverley minster. What the west front of York is to the decorated style, this is to the perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen; all is harmonious. Like

York minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows in the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work, of excellent composition, and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have the hanging feathered ornament; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands free in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with early English." In the body of the choir is a beautiful monument to a female member of the Percy family, and in the north transept is an altar-tomb, both of which are in the decorated style. The right of sanctuary was conferred on this church by Athelstan, and extended for a mile round the town, the limits being marked by four stone crosses, set up at the principal approaches. The collegiate church of Beverley, until the dissolution in 1544, exercised a jurisdiction over Beverley and several other parishes, namely, Brandsburton, Cherryburton, Leckonfield, Leven, Middleton on the wolds, Ottringham, Patrington, Sigglesthorne, Scorbrough, South Dalton, and Welwick, to which Bacon adds Halsham and Rise. The great and small tithes of St John in Beverley and Skidby, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1785. The estates of the minster now produce an annual revenue of about £3,000, a portion of which is appropriated to keeping the edifice in repair.—The living of St Mary's is a vicarage, valued at £14 2s. 8½d., to which is united the rectory of St Nicholas, valued at £5 0s. 10d.; gross income of both £340; in the patronage of the Crown. The church of St Nicholas has long ago fallen into ruin. That of St Mary is an elegant structure, consisting of a nave, transept, chancel, and aisles. At the west end there are two finely pierced and embattled octagonal turrets. The chancel, which is divided from the aisles by five pointed arches, has a lofty and beautifully groined roof, with well-proportioned arches and piers. This church also contains some interesting monuments, and an ancient baptismal font. It possesses a reparation fund, which now produces £800 per annum. The Baptists, Roman Catholics, Society of Friends, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The first Baptist church was formed about 1791; the second in 1833; the Independent in 1701; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1814.—There is a grammar-school here; the date of its origin appears to be very ancient, but the name of the founder is unknown. It is endowed with £10 per annum, bequeathed in 1652 by Dr Metcalf; which sum is increased by the corporation to £100. The master is also entitled to receive 40s. per annum from each scholar, and has the privilege of taking boarders. The management of this school is vested in the corporation. Scholars from this school are entitled to three scholarships of £6 13s. 4d. per annum each, founded by Dr Metcalf; to one of £6 per annum, founded by William Coates, Esq.; and to two of £8 per annum each, founded by Dr William Lacey, all in St John's college, Cambridge; and to one of £10 per annum, in St John's or Corpus Christi college, founded by Dr Green, bishop of Lincoln.—Here is a Blue-coat charity school for the maintenance,

clothing, and education of poor children. It was founded in 1709 by subscription, and has been endowed by various benefactors with property, which now produces an annual income of £126 8s. 8d.; ten boys are educated here, each of whom is apprenticed on leaving school, with a fee of £3.—In 1804, Mr James Graves founded a school for 200 children of both sexes, and endowed it with £84 per annum, drawn from stock in the navy five per cents.; the girls in this establishment are instructed on the system of Dr Bell, and the boys on that of Mr Lancaster. There are also, besides, a Central National school, 22 daily, and 6 Sunday schools, connected with the borough and liberties of Beverley.—In 1636, Mr Thwaite Fox founded alms-houses for four poor widows, with an endowment which yields to each of them 10s. per month. Alms-houses for 32 widows, with a matron and two nurses, were founded and endowed, in 1721, by Mrs Anne Routh. Each of the inmates receives a weekly allowance of 5s., in addition to which the matron receives 2s. 6d., and each of the nurses 2s.—Mr Charles Warton, in 1712, founded an hospital with 14 apartments, for a like number of widows; the endowment consists of property, which now yields a revenue of £404 2s., from which each widow receives a weekly allowance of 4s.—There are, besides these, 26 unendowed alms-houses erected by the corporation, the inmates of which participate in the benefits of several minor charitable bequests. An estate, which now produces from £70 to £100 per annum, was bequeathed in 1711 by Mr Robert Stephenson, for the support of 'Nonconformist preaching ministers'; and, in 1724, Sir Michael Warton, knight, bequeathed 4,000, as a perpetual fund for keeping the minster in repair. Other charities connected with the borough produce about £205 per annum.

The town of Beverley is handsome and well-built. It consists of several streets; the principal one is nearly 1 mile in length, and terminates in an ancient gateway. The streets are lighted and well-paved, and there is a good supply of water; the environs are agreeable, and the air is considered very salubrious. The poorer classes of inhabitants are partially employed in the manufacture of bone-lace. It has considerable trade in coals, corn, oatmeal, malt, and leather, which is much facilitated by a canal called Beverley beck, communicating with the river Hull. This cut appears to have been navigable so early as 1344. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the most important. Fairs for horses, horned cattle, and sheep, are held on the Thursday before February 25th, Holy Thursday, July 5th, and November 5th. The principal markets for cattle are held on April 5th, Wednesday before May 12th, September 14th, and Wednesday after December 25th. The market-place is a spacious area, with a cross supported on eight pillars. Races take place annually in May on Hurnmeadow, one of the four common pastures belonging to the town. A railway from Beverley to Hull has been proposed.

This borough is now divided into two wards: St. Mary's and Minster,—to each of which 9 councillors are assigned. The burgesses have each a right of pasturage for 12 or 13 head of cattle on the common lands, of 1,174 acres in extent. They also claim exemption from toll and custom in every town and port in England,—a privilege said to have been conferred by King Athelstan, and commemorated by an ancient table which hangs in the south transept of the minster, exhibiting the portraits of St. John of Beverley and King Athelstan, with this distich:—

"Als free make I thee,
As hort may thyneke, or egh see."

Beverley is considered as the capital of the east riding; the quarter-sessions for that division are held in the guild-hall here, and the petty-sessions for the division of Hunsley Beacon in the New sessions-house. The guild-hall—which is better known in Beverley by the name of the Hallgarth—is a handsome building, containing the apartments in which the business of the corporation is conducted, the sessions-hall, and an office for the registration of wills and other deeds. In 1832 the corporation new-fronted the town-hall, and built the adjoining prison at an expense of £4,000. It is detached from other buildings, and appropriated to the reception of debtors and prisoners under examination,—the borough, since the passing of the municipal act, having received no grant of quarter-sessions. The gaol consists of three distinct ranges, with as many airing-yards, divided by lofty walls, and 13 sleeping cells. It is seldom used, except for debtors from the borough-court and those from a jurisdiction over the town and liberties of Beverley for the recovery of small debts. The house of correction for the east riding stands at a short distance from the town, and cost £42,000 in erection. It is connected with the sessions-house, and surrounded by a boundary-wall. Since the passing of the gaol acts it has been enlarged by the addition of three wings, with airing-yards between each, and a central building containing apartments for the turnkeys. It possesses 40 tread-wheel houses,—to which labour both males and females are subjected,—101 cells, 14 wards, and 14 airing-yards. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 234. Of these 58 could neither read nor write, and 10 could read and write well. Beverley returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I, from which period till the 5th of Elizabeth, the privilege was not exerted. Since the latter time it has regularly returned two members. The parishes of St Martin and St Nicholas, and part of the parish of St John, unite with Beverley under the reform act, in returning two members. Beverley is also the place of nomination, and one of the polling-places in the election of members for the east riding of the county. Beverley is supposed to have been the birth-place of Alfred de Beverley, a monkish historian of the 12th century. Among the distinguished men who were natives of this place we may mention Dr John Alcock, bishop of Ely, and founder of Jesus' college, Cambridge; Dr Fisher, bishop of Rochester, the victim of the intolerance of Henry VIII.; and Dr John Green, bishop of Lincoln, an elegant scholar, and one of the authors of the 'Athenian letters,' published by the earl of Hardwicke. Pop., in 1801, 6,033; in 1831, 8,302. Houses 1,805. Acres 9,370. A. P. £33,569. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,664.—The Beverley poor-law union comprehends 36 parishes, embracing an area of 118 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 16,614. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,069. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,013.

BEVERLEY-PARK. See WOODMANSEA.

BEVERSTONE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Tetbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles west-north-west of Tetbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £30, united with the curacy of Kingscote; gross income £595; in the patronage of the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. There are two daily schools in this parish. Here are some remains of a

moated castle erected in the reign of Edward III., by Thomas, Lord Berkeley. In the parliamentary wars it was repeatedly besieged, and finally taken and burnt. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 174. Houses 30. Acres 2,360. A. P. £2,304. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

BEWALDETH AND SNITTELEGARTH, a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale below Darwent, county of Cumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Cockermouth, in the neighbourhood of the Carlisle railroad. All tithes, moduses, &c. of the manor of Bewaldeth, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1814. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 172. Houses 12. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £838. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BEWCASTLE, a parish and township in the ward of Eskdale, union of Longtown, county of Cumberland; 10 miles north by east of Brampton, within 6 miles of the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad. It comprises the townships of Bailie, Belbank, and Nixons. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £2, and in the parliamentary returns at £182; gross income £92; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Carlisle. The parish possesses three daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. In the churchyard is a curious obelisk composed of a single block of stone, bearing inscriptions which are supposed to be of Danish origin. The Scots Presbyterians and Independents have places of worship here. The rivers Levan and Irthing have their sources in this parish. Coal and lead-ore are found here. A market and fair was formerly held here, for which John Swinburn obtained license in the reign of Edward I., but has long ago fallen into disuse. This was anciently a Roman station, garrisoned by the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, and many relics of that people have been found in the neighbourhood. Some vestiges of Bewcastle, a fortress built by Bueth, lord of Gilsland, soon after the conquest, are yet to be seen here. It was occupied by a border-garrison in the reign of Elizabeth, and in 1641 was demolished by the army of the parliament. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1,336. Houses 251. Acres 26,640. A. P. £1,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £876.

BEWDLEY, a borough, market-town, and chapel-ry, having separate jurisdiction, in the parish of Ribbesford, lower division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Kidderminster, county of Worcester; 120 miles north-west of London, and 14 north-north-west of Worcester, on the western bank of the Severn, and in the neighbourhood of the Worcester and Stafford canal. Living, a perpetual curacy to the rectory of Ribbesford, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; it is valued in the parliamentary returns at £34; gross income £100; in the patronage of the rector of Ribbesford. The chapel, erected in 1748, is a neat stone edifice at the upper end of the street leading from the bridge. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1649; the Unitarian in 1696.—Here is a free grammar-school, of which the corporation are trustees, founded and endowed in 1591 by William Monnox, and further endowed in 1599 by Humphrey Hill. It was made a royal foundation by charter of James I., and the master now receives a salary of £26 per annum, and has a house rent-free. In the school is kept a library, for the general use of the inhabitants, given by the Rev. Thomas Wigan, and under the charge of the master and the rector of Ribbesford.—There are also seven daily and six infant schools, in which 438 children are instructed, besides three Sunday schools, for one of which the Rev. J. Cawood has lately built, at a

cost of more than two hundred guineas, a large house in the forest of Wyre.—Here are six almshouses for aged men, founded and endowed with £30 per annum by Mr Sayer, of Nettlestead, in the county of Suffolk; the buildings were re-erected in 1763, by Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., member for the borough.—Burton's almshouses, for fourteen aged women, were founded and endowed in 1645.—Mr Thomas Cook, in 1693, founded eight other almshouses with a small endowment. The property called the Mill and Meadow, is vested in the corporation of Bewdley, and produces £26 15s. per annum. This sum is distributed amongst the poor, according to the size of their families.

The chapel-ry of Bewdley includes the hamlet of Wribbenhall, which, though separated from the borough by the Severn, is connected with it by a handsome bridge, erected in 1797, and, for all the purposes of intercourse and interest, forms a portion of the town. The scenery in the neighbourhood is remarkably fine and the situation pleasant, from which circumstances it received the name of *Beau lieu*, from which its present name has been derived by corruption. Bewdley was originally an extraparochial liberty, but was united to the parish of Ribbesford, by letters patent of Henry IV. Among its numerous privileges we may notice that of sanctuary for persons who had committed homicide or murder. It was originally included within the marches of Wales, but was united to the county of Worcester by an act of parliament passed in the reign of Henry VIII. It has been a royal domain since the reign of Henry VII., who erected here a palace for his son Arthur, in which that prince was married by proxy to Catharine of Arragon. The palace suffered much in the parliamentary war, and was subsequently taken down and the site built upon, so that no traces whatever of the original edifice remain. After the retreat of Charles I. from Oxford, he took refuge for a time in this town. The town stands on a rising ground on the western bank of the river Severn, over which a very handsome stone-bridge was erected in 1797. The houses are in general well-built and of a respectable aspect, and the streets are neat, clean, and well-paved, but neither lighted nor watched at any period of the year. The inhabitants have a plentiful supply of water, and the air is salubrious. The environs are delightful and present richly diversified scenery, and the general aspect of the town itself, situated on an eminence, with the houses built at different altitudes and alternating with trees and gardens, is remarkably picturesque. The commerce of Bewdley, which is considerable, is chiefly connected with the carrying trade on the river Severn. It was formerly the mart from which the neighbouring towns were supplied with many imported articles of consumption, but this trade has fallen off very much, in consequence of the recent construction of a canal from Stourport to Stourbridge. The tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent, and much malt is made for exportation. The principal manufacture is that of comb-making; and in Wribbenhall a manufactory for carpets has been recently established. Markets were formerly held here twice a-week, but only one is now held, on Saturday. Fairs for cattle, horses, cheese, and linen and woollen cloth, are held on the 23d of April, Monday before the 28th of July, and the 11th of December. On December 10th a fair is held for hogs only.

This borough was first made a corporate-town by Edward IV., in the 12th year of his reign. The charter under which it is now governed was granted by James I., surrendered to Charles II. and James II., and restored by Anne. The government was

vested in a bailiff, high steward, recorder, deputy recorder, and 12 capital burgesses, with a town-clerk and other officers; under the municipal reform act, it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The town-hall, erected in 1818, is a handsome building of stone, with three arches in front, under which is the entrance to the market-place, which has arcades on each side for stalls, and an open area in the centre. Bewdley, with the parish of Ribbesford, and the hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, and Lower Mitton with Lickhill, under the reform act, returns one member to parliament. The elective franchise was originally conferred by James I. on the bailiff and twelve burgesses alone. Number of electors, in 1837, 400. Pop., in 1801, 3,671; in 1831, 3,908. Houses 867. Acres 4,330. A. P. £4,372. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,074.

BEWERLEY, a township in the parish of Ripon, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-west of Ripley. This township, with that of Dacre, possesses one daily school, four day and Sunday schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £20 per annum, and another by Mr Yorke, and two Sunday schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lead mines in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1821, 1,408; in 1831, 1,310. Houses 207. Acres 5,320. Assessed property included with the township of Dacre. Poor rates, in 1837, £540.

BEWICK (NEW), a township in the parish of Eglingham, northern division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Wooler. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 106. Houses 16. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

BEWICK (OLD), a township in the parish of Eglingham, northern division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Wooler. There is a daily school here, containing 40 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 227. Houses 42. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED, lathe of St Augustine, county of Kent. Area 17,510 acres. Houses 2,416. Pop., in 1831, 13,208.

BEXHILL, a parish and hund. in the rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex; 6 miles west of Hastings, near the coast. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £24 10s. 2d.; gross income £1,494; nett income £977; in the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. There are four daily schools here, in which 127 children receive instruction, besides a day and Sunday school. The hundred possessed privileges as a franchise similar to those possessed by that of Battle. This parish contains several chalybeate springs, and is considered remarkably healthy. Pop., in 1801, 1,091; in 1831, 1,931. Houses 367. Acres 7,900. A. P. £6,439. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,233.

BEXINGTON, a hamlet, formerly a parish, in the liberty of Bindon, parish of Abbotsbury, hund. of Uggescombe, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by south of Abbotsbury. "This vill, anciently a distinct parish and a manor, in the liberty of Bindon, is now reduced to a farmhouse and two or three cottages. The church of Bexington, dedicated to St Giles in 1541, stands near the sea-shore, and only some small part of the wall remains. The patron of the rectory was anciently the abbot of Abbotsbury, since the dissolution, the lords of Puncknoll, to which it was annexed, 9th September, 1451. In 1291 it was valued at £5."—Hutchins' Dorset, vol. i. Returns with the parish.

BEXLEY, a parish partly in the hund. of Lessness, and partly in that of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 3 miles west by south of Dartford, on the post-road to Deptford, and intersected by the Central Kent railway. This parish contains the hamlets of Blendon, Bridgen, Halfway-street, Hurst, Upton, and the south of Welling. Living, a vicarage in the deanery of Shoreham, and under the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury; valued at £13 4s. 7d.; gross income £720; nett income £592. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Sydney. The church contains several ancient monuments, among which are some to members of the Austin family. The parish possesses 15 daily schools, containing, collectively, 492 scholars, and 5 Sunday schools. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1810. Here are alms-houses for 12 persons. From before the Conquest, this manor belonged to the see of Canterbury, and was alienated, with all the other lands belonging to his see, by Archbishop Crammer, to Henry VIII. Sir John Spilman, who obtained a grant of it from James I., sold it in the reign of Elizabeth to the celebrated antiquary, Camden, who bequeathed it in trust to the master and fellows of the university college, Oxford, for the foundation and endowment of a professorship of history. The inclosure of Bexley heath has tended to increase the population of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,441; in 1831, 2,306. Houses 601. Acres 5,370. A. P. £12,115. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,326.

BEXTON, a township in the parish of Knutsford, hund. of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester; 1 mile south-south-east of Nether-Knutsford. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 76. Houses 11. Acres 540. A. P. £1,224. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BEXWELL, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 1 mile east of Downham-Market. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £7 11s. 8d.; gross income £380; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 53. Houses 11. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,385. Poor rates, in 1837, £17.

BEYNHURST HUNDRED, in the county of Berks; bounded on the north and north-west by the Thames; on the east by the hund. of Bray; on the south-east by Ripplesmere hund.; and on the south and south-west by that of Wargrave. Area 13,020 acres. Houses 638. Pop., in 1831, 3,424.

BEYTON. See **BEXINGTON**, Suffolk.

BIBURY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Bradley, and partly in that of Brightwell's Barrow, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-west of Fairford, intersected by the proposed Ireland, Cheltenham, and London Junction railway. It contains the chapel of Winson, the township of Bibury, and the tythings of Ablington and Arlington. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with the curacy of Winson; valued at £13 1s. 5d.; gross income £1,045; a peculiar, within which the vicar exercises concurrent jurisdiction with the consistory court of Gloucester. Patron, in 1835, Lord Sherborne. The north and south doors of the church, supposed to have been rebuilt by the works of Osenay, are of Norman architecture. All tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1767. There are two daily schools here, one of which, on the Lancasterian system, is partly supported by an allowance of £5 per annum from Lord Sherborne, who has also provided the necessary accommodation, and a day and boarding school. There is an alms-house here, endowed by Hugh Westwood, for four poor men. It is a stone

building, consisting of four apartments. Other charities connected with the parish produce £11 per annum. Petty-sessions for the division of Bibury are held at the Swan inn here. Races take place in July. Pop., in 1801, 852; in 1831, 850. Houses 201. Acres 6,300. A. P. £2,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £329.

BICESTER, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 12 miles north-north-east of Oxford, on the post-road to Banbury. The town, which occupies a low position on the eastern border of the county, is neat, and possessed of some handsome edifices. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £16; gross income £252. Patron, in 1835, Sir George O. P. Turner, Bart. The church is a spacious edifice, erected in 1400, on the site of a still more ancient edifice, and contains many interesting monuments with some antique sculptures. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are two Independent churches; one of them formed in 1730. The Methodist church was formed in 1816. Lands producing £200 per annum, and a few minor charitable foundations, are here appropriated to the relief of the poor. Here is a school for the instruction and clothing of 30 boys, supported partly by subscription, and partly by endowment. In 1811, Mr Walker gave £1,000 stock, of the interest of which £14 is annually divided between two Sunday schools, the one of which is connected with the established church, and the other with the Dissenters, and the remainder is given to the school above-mentioned. There are, besides these, two daily and five infant schools in this parish.—Under the Saxons, the name of this place was Burenceaster, or Bernaceaster, implying a fortified place, and has been variously derived from its vicinity to Bernwood, a forest in the county of Buckingham, and from the name of its supposed founder, Birinus, a canonized Saxon prelate. Tanner, in his 'Notitia,' says, "Gilbert Basset, baron of Hedingdon, built a monastery here, A. D. 1182, for a prior and eleven black canons, to the honour of St Mary and St Edburgh. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £167 2s. 10d., and granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk." In 1819, some workmen, in making excavations, discovered the foundations of the conventual buildings, in which many relics of various kinds were found. "A royal license," says Tanner, "was granted, A. D. 1355, to Nicholas Jurdan, hermit, warden of the chapel of St John the Baptist here, to found a new hospital in this town for poor and infirm people, to the honour of the blessed Virgin and St John the Baptist, and to purchase lands for the endowment of it, to the value of £5 per annum." This design does not appear ever to have been put into execution. The parish is divided into the two townships of King's End and Market End, each maintaining its own poor; part of the latter is in the parish of Caversfield, within the counties of both Oxford and Buckingham. The chief business of the inhabitants arises from the well-attended markets and cattle-fairs; the town is also celebrated for ale. Friday is market-day. Fairs are held on the Friday in Easter week, on Whit-Monday, on the first Friday in June, August 5th, and December 17th, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, wool, &c.; and on the Friday after old Michaelmas, and October 10th, for hiring servants. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold the petty-sessions for the hundred of Ploughley here. Races take place here in September. This town suffered from both parties during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., and, in 1643, the royal-

ists were defeated in a skirmish here. Pop., in 1801, 1,946; in 1831, 2,868. Houses 565. Acres 2,580. A. P. £8,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,908. —A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bicester, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £4,640, capable of accommodating 350 persons. The Bicester poor-law union comprehends 38 parishes, embracing an area of 103 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,850. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £15,327. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,090.

BICKENHALL, a parochial chapelry in the division of Ilminster, hund. of Abddick and Bulstone, county of Somerset; 5 miles south-east of Taunton, in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the Bridgewater and Taunton canal. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the rectory of Staple-Fitzpaine. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 270. Houses 40. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BICKENHILL (CHURCH), a parish in the Solihull division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick, including the quarters of Lyndon and Marston; 4½ miles south-south-west of Coles Hill, on the line of the Birmingham and London railway, and in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 17s. 3d.; gross income £222. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Aylesford. The great and small tithes of Bickenhill and Diddington, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1818. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 664; in 1831, 725. Houses 143. Acres 3,810. A. P. £3,844. Poor rates, in 1837, £428.

BICKER, a parish in the wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; 9½ miles north-east by east of Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £15; gross income £560; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The great and vicarial tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and the vicar, were commuted in 1768. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with the rent of an acre of land bequeathed by Thomas Copley, Esq., late of Donnington. Pop., in 1801, 485; in 1831, with the extra-parochial liberties of Coppin-syke and Ferry-corner, 712. Houses 156. Acres 3,720. A. P. £6,550. Poor rates, in 1837, £397.

BICKERSTAFFE, a township in the parish of Ormakirk, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-east of Ormakirk. There are three daily schools here, containing 82 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 811; in 1831, 1,309. Houses 214. Acres 5,860. A. P. £6,776. Poor rates, in 1837, £457.

BICKERTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north of Malpas. The Chester Junction railway passes 4½ miles north of the township. There is a daily school here, including 63 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 373. Houses 73. Acres 1,780. A. P. £1,702. Poor rates, in 1837, £140.

BICKERTON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, western division of Coquetdale-ward, county of Northumberland; 15½ miles south-west of Alnwick, in the immediate neighbourhood of the river Coquet. Here is a school endowed with about £20 per annum. Pop., in 1821, 31; in 1831, 26. Houses 4. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £13.

BICKERTON, a township in the parish of Bilton, ainstey of the city of York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Wetherby. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 150. Houses 29. Acres 1,080. A. P. £915. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BICKINGTON, a parish in the hund. and division of Teignbridge, union of Bickington, county of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ashburton. Living, perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ashburton. There are three daily schools here, attended by 54 children. Here are two schools with small endowments. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 351. Houses 57. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,516. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BICKINGTON-ABBOTS. See **ABBOTS-BICKINGTON**.

BICKINGTON (HIGN), a parish in the South Molton division, hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, county of Devon; 7 miles east by north of Great Torrington, intersected by the river Taw. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £29 7s. 6d.; gross income £532. Patron, in 1835, W. M. Stowell, Esq. A Baptist church was formed here in 1834. There are six daily schools in the parish, two of which have small endowments. Pop., in 1801, 693; in 1831, 853. Houses 142. Acres 390. A. P. £2,854. Poor rates, in 1837, £285.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in the Collumpton division, hund. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 3 miles south-west of Tiverton, intersected by the river Exe, which is here joined by the Dart, and crossed by a bridge near its confluence. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £18 4s. 9d.; gross income £434. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The church has been recently repaired and improved. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. The celebrated Bamfylde Moore Carew, was the son of the rector of this parish, and was born here in 1693. He received part of his education at Tiverton; but having formed acquaintance with a gipsy-gang in the neighbourhood of that place, and being captivated by their roving mode of life, he deserted the school, and was subsequently made king of the fraternity. After his extraordinary wanderings, he returned to the place of his nativity, and died here in 1758. Charities connected with the parish produce £25 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 282. Houses 64. Acres 1,690. A. P. £2,487. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in the division and hund. of Roborough, union of Plympton-St-Mary, county of Devon; 6 miles north-north-east of Plymouth, crossed by the Dartmoor railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, with the chapelry of Sheepstor annexed; valued at £11 7s. 4d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Lopez, Bart. There are two daily schools here, containing 28 scholars, and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 466. Houses 69. Acres 2,960. A. P. £2,281. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BICKLEY, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north by west of Whitchurch. There are three daily schools here, including 173 children, supported by the marquis of Cholmondeley; to one of which, a lending library is attached. On the 18th of June, 1657, about a quarter of an acre of elevated ground, covered with full-grown trees, sank suddenly here with a thundering noise to such a depth below the surface of the surrounding ground, that even the summits of the trees were not visible, from their total immersion in water: the water has

long been dried up, and the chasm, called the Barrel Fall, from being situated on the Barrel farm, is now quite dry. Pop., in 1821, 435; in 1831, 451. Houses 82. Acres 2,200. A. P. £2,064. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

BICKMERSH AND LITTLE DOBSINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Welford, Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, county of Warwick; 8 miles south-west of Stratford-on-Avon, intersected by the Ikniel-street. Pop., in 1811, 21; in 1831, 65. Houses 12. Acres 1,340. Other returns with the parish.

BICKNOLLER, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanors, Bishops Lydeard division, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 13 miles west by north of Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Stogumber. There is a daily school here, in which 28 children receive instruction. Near the church are the remains of some ancient fortifications, known by the names of Trendle's castle and Turk's castle. In the neighbourhood many Roman coins have been found from time to time. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 285. Houses 44. Acres 1,370. A. P. £2,081. Poor rates, in 1837, £94.

BICKNOR (CHURCH), anciently written **BYKKNOR**, a parish in the upper half-hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Milton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £5 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £122; in the patronage of the Crown. The church is an ancient and curious building. This place was formerly part of the possessions of a family of the same name. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 44. Houses 7. Acres 500. A. P. £341. Poor rates, in 1837, £20.

BICKNOR (ENGLISH), a parish in the hund. of St Briavells, union of Monmouth, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north of Colford, on the eastern bank of the Wye. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £300; in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The church stands within the fosse of an ancient fortification, and beyond it is a jutting promontory round which the river winds romantically. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £10 17s. per annum. This vicinity is remarkable for fine orchards and meadow lands, and a considerable quantity of cider is made. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 598. Houses 117. Acres 2,440. A. P. £2,081. Poor rates, in 1837, £179.

BICKNOR (WELCH), a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Skenfreh, union and county of Monmouth; 7 miles west by south of Ross, almost encircled by the river Wye. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, now in the dio. of Llandaff; valued at £4 6s. 8d.; gross income £172; in the patronage of the Crown. A recumbent stone-figure in the church, is said to represent the countess of Salisbury, who, as tradition relates, nursed Henry V. at Courtfield, a mansion about half a mile off. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 91. Houses 16. Acres 960. A. P. £284. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

BICKTON, a chapelry in the parish of St Chad, within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury, county of Salop; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Shrewsbury, on the post-road to Oswestry, and intersected by the river Severn, which is here navigable. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester; valued at £20 4s., and

rated in the parliamentary returns at £47 10s.; gross income £60; in the patronage of the vicar of St Chad. Pop. returned with the parish.

BICTON, a parish in the division of Woodbury, hund. of east Budleigh, union of St Thomas, county of Devon, including a portion of the tything of Rawleigh; 4 miles west-south-west of Sidmouth, on the coast. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rolle. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 213. Houses 32. Acres 1,180. A. P. £1,966. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

BIDBOROUGH, a parish and small village in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tunbridge, county of Kent; 3 miles south-west of Tunbridge, in the neighbourhood of the South-Eastern railroad. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, now in the dio. of Canterbury; valued at £5 4s. 4d.; gross income £273. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of W. Gay, Esq. The church is a very ancient stone-building. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 237. Houses 30. Acres 1,360. A. P. £991. Poor rates, in 1837, £200.

BIDDENDEN, a parish forming the hund. of Barclay, in the lathe of Scray, union of Tenterden, county of Kent; 5 miles east by north of Cranbrook, in the vicinity of the South-Eastern railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £35, and in the parliamentary returns at £108; gross income £669; nett income £436; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with an annual rent charge of £20 3s. 4d. by John Mayne. For this sum the teacher instructs 15 children, and keeps a large and very old school-house in repair. There are also two Sunday schools. A fair is held here, on November 8th, for cattle and horses. Pop., in 1801, 1,151; in 1831, 1,658. Houses 223. Acres 7,110. A. P. £6,356. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,073.

BIDDENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 2 miles west of Bedford. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £8; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, the honourable G. R. Trevor. There are three daily schools here, principally for lace-making, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 369. Houses 59. Acres 1,760. A. P. £1,933. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

BIDDESCOTE, a township in the parish of Tamworth, southern division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Tamworth, in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby railway, and the Coventry canal. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 11. Houses 2. Acres 350. Other returns with the parish.

BIDDESHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bempstone, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 3 miles west by south of Axbridge, intersected by the river Axe, and in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Compton-Dundon. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 158. Houses 25. Acres 510. A. P. £1,756. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

BIDDESTONE (ST NICHOLAS AND ST PETER), a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 4 miles west of Chippenham, in the vicinity of the Great Western railroad. Living, a discharged rectory, composed of the united rectories of St Nicholas and St Peter, with the perpetual curacy of Slaughterford, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of

Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £2 18s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £112; in the patronage of the warden and fellows of Winchester college. In the church of St Nicholas is a monument to Edmund Smith, the translator of Longinus, and author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolytus. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 454. Houses 93. Acres 2,530. A. P. £2,435. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BIDDICK (South), a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, Eastington ward, county of Durham; 6 miles west-south-west of Sunderland, on the line of the Durham Junction railway. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 199. Houses 48. Acres 280. Poor rates, in 1837, £241.

BIDDLESDEN, or **BITTLESDEN**, a parish in the second division of the three hundreds of Buckingham, county of Buckingham; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Brackley. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £6 8s., rated in the parliamentary returns at £55; gross income £72. Patron, in 1835, G. Morgan, Esq. "Ernald de Bosco, steward to Robert, earl of Leicester, gave this village to the Cistercian monks of Gerondon, to the intent that an abbey of the same order might be founded here, which was accordingly begun A.D. 1147. It was dedicated to St Mary and St Nicholas, and had, at the dissolution, annual revenues rated at £143 1s. 3d. There belonged to this house eleven monks and fifty-one servants. The site passed from the crown, 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas Wriothesley." Tanner's Not. Mon. "On the destruction of the abbey the parishioners resorted to a small chapel adjoining to a dwelling-house; this was a little tiled fabric and had a bell in a turret. I presume it was sometimes made use of in the time of the abbey by the parishioners, especially on common days. It was, as appears by old deeds, dedicated to St Margaret, on whose festival here was a fair granted to the convent, in 1315, 8th Edward II., and also a Monday market. This parish contains 1700 acres." Willis's Hist. of Bucks. Adjoining Biddlesden house there is a modern chapel, appropriated to the use of the parishioners. A Sunday school, in which 70 children are instructed, is supported by George Morgan, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 184. Houses 33. Acres 1,630. A. P. £2,119. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BIDDLESTONE, or **BIDDLESTON**, a township in the parish of Allenton, western division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; 15 miles west by south of Alnwick. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Biddlestone has long been the seat and manor of the ancient and honourable Catholic family of the Selbys. The first of this name obtained a grant of Biddlestone—which formerly belonged to the Viscounts—from Edward I. in 1272. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 156. Houses 27. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

BIDDULPH, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Firehill, union of Congleton, county of Stafford; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west-north-west of Leek, in the neighbourhood of the Macclesfield canal, and the Manchester and Birmingham railroad. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £4 9s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £86; gross income £122. Patron, in 1835, J. Bateman, Esq. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £14 per annum, and three Sunday schools. Several charities connected with this parish have been lost; those which remain produce, beside

the school-endowment, £5 6s. per annum. The inhabitants are employed in iron-works, collieries, potteries, and cotton manufactories, which are numerous in the neighbourhood. There are 112 men connected with coal mines alone in this parish. It possesses a curious relic of antiquity called the Bredstones, consisting of eight upright free-stones, six of which are placed in a circle, inclosing the other two, and also several artificial caves paved with stones. Pop., in 1801, 1,180; in 1831, 1,987. Houses 364. Acres 5,530. A. P. £4,390. Poor rates, in 1837, £387.

BIDEFORD, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and parish, in the division of Great Torrington, hund. of Shebbear, union of Bideford, county of Devon, but possessing separate jurisdiction; 201 miles west by south of London; 42 north-west by west of Exeter; and 9 south-west of Barnstaple; the town stands on both sides of the river Torridge, above its confluence with the Taw, but the buildings on the eastern side are comparatively few. Geographical position, 51° 2' N. lat., and 4° 3' W. long. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £27 7s. 6d.; gross income £777; nett income £633. Patron, in 1835, Lewis W. Buck, Esq. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels here. The Independent church was formed in 1640; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1807; and the Baptist in 1829. Here is a free grammar-school of remote foundation. In 1689, it was endowed with an estate, now yielding £56 per annum, by Mrs Susannah Stuckley, after which a good house was purchased for the use of the master. The number of boys on the foundation was originally intended to be ten, at present there are only three, who are nominated by the corporation.—The British and Foreign school society have a good school here, at which about 170 children are educated. There is also a National school, in which 150 boys and the same number of girls receive instruction.—The trustees of the bridge-estate also support a charity school for reading, writing, and arithmetic; the school-room adjoins the hall, erected in 1758, for the use of the trustees. Besides these, the parish possesses twenty-five daily schools, including 544 children and two Sunday schools.—An institution for the acquirement and diffusion of useful knowledge, was formed here in 1832. The library attached contains about 250 volumes.—In 1646, Mr John Strange, alderman of Bideford, erected alms-houses in Maiden street, for seven poor families.—In 1663, Mr Henry Amory bequeathed funds for the erection of an hospital for twelve poor families. There is a considerable fund for the relief of poor dissenters, bequeathed, in 1810, by Mrs Margaret Newcommen. Other charities connected with the parish produce £25 14s. 4d. per annum.

The name Bideford is a corruption of the original word 'By-the-ford,' derived from its situation near an ancient ford over the Torridge. In the earliest records in which it appears it is called a borough, and returned members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. It was granted, soon after the Conquest, to Richard de Grandavilla, a Norman knight, whose posterity retained possession of it till the year 1750, when it was sold by one of the heirs of William Granville, third earl of Bath. In the 11th year of Queen Anne, it gave the title of baron to Lord Lansdown. In 1271, a grant of a market and fair was obtained by Richard de Granville, lord of the manor, a descendant of the original possessor. In 1573, it was made a free borough and an incorporated town by Queen Elizabeth, soon after which it began to rise into importance as a sea-port, and to participate in the advantages of the Newfoundland and American

trade. During the civil war, forts were erected here on both sides of the Torridge, so as to command the river, on the part of the parliament, but they were taken for the king by Colonel Digby, after the battle of Torrington, which took place September 2d, 1643. In 1646 and 1680 the plague raged here. The weaving of silk was introduced in 1650, and was carried to great perfection by many French emigrants who settled here in 1685 after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The importations of wool from Spain, and of tobacco from Virginia, were inferior only to those of London, in the early part of the last century. The greater part of the town is built on a steep acclivity on the western side of the Torridge, and the remainder is at the foot of a hill on the eastern side. These are connected by a noble stone bridge, forming the approach to the town on the north-east, consisting of 24 arches, and 677 feet in length. It was erected in the 14th century by subscriptions raised in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, forwarded in an especial manner by the exertions of Grandison, bishop of Exeter, and Sir Theobald Granville. In Prince's account of the worthies of Devonshire, a somewhat curious tradition is given regarding the necessity and origin of this bridge:—"At first the town of Bytheford had no other passage over the river there but by boats; the breadth and roughness whereof upon times was such as did often put people in jeopardy of their lives; and some were drowned, to the great grief of the inhabitants. To prevent which great inconveniences, some did divers times, and in sundry places, begin to build a bridge; but no firm foundation after often proof being to be found, their attempt in that kind came to no effect. At this time Sir Richard Gernard, or Gurney, was parish-priest of the place, who, as the story of that town hath it, was admonished by a vision in his sleep to set about the foundation of a bridge near a rock which he should find rolled from the higher grounds upon the strand. This at first he esteemed as a dream; yet, to second the same with some act, in the morning he went to see the place, and found a huge rock there fixed, whose greatness argued its being in that place to be only the work of God, which not only bred admiration but incited him to set forward so charitable a work. Upon this encouragement, he, afterwards with Sir Theobald Granville, Knt., lord of the land, an especial furtherer of, and a great benefactor to that design, began the foundation of the bridge where it stands now." It was thoroughly repaired in 1683, and is endowed with lands for keeping it in repair; these are called the bridge-estate, and amount to about £400 per annum. The streets are in general paved and partially lighted, but the houses have often a mean appearance; in this respect, however, a considerable improvement has taken place of late years. Many opulent merchants in the West Indian and American trade live here; and a succession of villas connects the town with the village of Northam, which is 1½ mile to the north, between Bideford and Appledore. The editors of the *Magna Britannia*, writing in 1737, represent Bideford as "now one of the best trading-towns in England, sending every year great fleets to Newfoundland and the West Indies, and particularly to Virginia. It has almost drawn away the trade of Barnstaple to itself; and though the merchants here were great losers by the late wars, yet they still keep up a thriving trade, and the customs amount to considerable sums yearly, for the management of which his majesty keeps here a collector, comptroller, customer, searchers, waiters, and other inferior officers." There is still a considerable trade carried on at this port, which includes within its jurisdiction the harbours of Appledore, Clovelly, and Hartland. Sails,

cordage, oak-bark, fruit, earthenware, corn and flour, are among the exports; American and Baltic timber, and coal from Bristol and Wales, now form the chief imports. The quay is remarkably convenient, being near the centre of the town, and is capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons burden, except at ebb-tide. Vessels of 300 tons burden in full-tides can come up as far as the bridge, above which lesser vessels can pass to a considerable distance, and enter the Torrington canal through a sea-lock, at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1832, was 117, and the tonnage 9,820, trading chiefly to Ireland, Wales, and North America. The quay-duties are the property of the lord of the manor. There are several dock-yards of considerable extent here, chiefly for the erection of vessels of moderate size. The market-day is Tuesday, and fairs for cattle are held on February 14th, July 18th, and November 13th. The charter of incorporation granted to Bideford in the 16th of Elizabeth, was confirmed and extended in the 7th and 16th of James I. The borough and manor of Bideford is coextensive with the parish. The government was vested in a mayor, 7 aldermen, and 10 capital burgesses, with a recorder, a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. By the new Municipal act, the government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. A court of general session is held quarterly, the mayor presiding as a justice of the peace; a civil court, or court of record, having jurisdiction in all plaints and actions, used to be held occasionally, but has fallen into desuetude. A court of petty-session is held weekly, by adjournment from Buckland-Brewer, for the division of Great Torrington. The property of the incorporation, consisting of lands and tenements in this borough, amounts to about £50 per annum. The town-hall is a substantial structure, and was erected in 1698. The gaol forms part of the parish workhouse, and consists of 6 cells. This town was the birth-place of Dr Shebbeare, a noted political writer, born in 1709. About 2 miles down the river is a place called Hubblestone, from a large stone supposed to cover the grave of Hubba, a Danish pirate, who was slain in a fight with the men of Devonshire here, in the reign of Alfred. Pop., in 1801, 2,987; in 1831, 4,846. Houses 916. Acres 4,510. A. P. £9,312. The whole rateable property is estimated at £20,000 a-year. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,202.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Bideford, at an expense of £3,645, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Bideford poor-law union comprehends 18 parishes, embracing an area of 122 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 17,787. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,333. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,225.—See articles APPLEDORE and NORTHAM.

BIDFORD, or BITFORD, a parish in the Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; 4 miles south by east of Alcester, on the northern bank of the Avon, which is here navigable. The parish contains the hamlets of Barton-Broom, and Marcliff. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 10s. 7½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £213. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Skipwith. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1766. There are eight small daily schools here, and one daily National school, containing 52 boys. There are also three Sunday schools. Fairs are held here on April 11th and September 10th. From the duchess of

Dudley's charity the poor of this parish receive upwards of £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 928; in 1831, 1,268. Houses 267. Acres 3,240. A. P. £4,161. Poor rates, in 1837, £440.

BIDSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Wirral, union of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles north-north-east of Great Neston, on the western bank of the river Mersey, and intersected by the Chester and Birkenhead railroad. It comprises the chapelry of Birkenhead and the townships of Bidstone with Ford, Cloughton with Grange, Moreton, and Saughall-Massey. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £21, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £89; gross income £98. Patron, in 1835, B. Keene, Esq. This parish possesses five daily schools, one of which is endowed with £15 per annum, three Sunday, and ten boarding schools. On an elevation in this parish is a lighthouse belonging to the corporation of Liverpool, having been purchased by them under an act obtained in 1762. Pop., in 1801, 684; in 1831, 3,434. Houses 523. Acres 5,160. A. P. £7,145. Poor rates, in 1837, £675.—Pop. of the township of Bidstone with Ford, in 1801, 199; in 1831, 251. Houses 34. Acres 1,620. A. P. £2,218. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

BIERLEY (NORTH), a township in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east of Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; of the yearly value of £130. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Currer. The chapel was lately enlarged. There are eleven daily schools here, including 604 scholars, and six Sunday schools. In this township upwards of 800 men are employed in quarries, mines, and coal-pits. Pop., in 1801, 3,820; in 1831, 7,254. Houses 1,349. Acres 3,090. A. P. £6,428. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,557.

BIERTON WITH BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Aylesbury, in the vicinity of the Aylesbury canal, and about 5 miles west of the Birmingham and London railroad. Living, a vicarage to which the curacies of Stoke-Mandeville, Buckland, and Quarendon, are annexed, formerly in the dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; valued at £20 10s.; gross income £292. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the prebend of Aylesbury, and the vicar, were commuted in 1779. This parish possesses two Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with £8 5s. per annum, and a daily school. In 1723, Mr Hill gave property for the foundation of a fund for clothing poor men and educating and apprenticing young persons. Other charities connected with the parish produce £40 8s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 518; in 1831, 605. Houses 123. Acres 2,470. A. P. 3,469. Poor rates, in 1837, £456.

BIGBURY, a parish in the hund. of Ermington, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Modbury; bounded by the river Avon on the east, which here falls into the bay of Bigbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £28 7s. 11d.; gross income £688. Patrons, in 1835, the legatees of the duke of Bolton. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 578. Houses 109. Acres 4,160. A. P. £4,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £402.

BIGBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east of Glandford bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £13 10s. 10d.; gross income £712. Patron, in 1835, Robert E. Elwes, Esq.

There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 180. Houses 32. Acres 1,040. A. P. £4,810. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BIGGES, or CARLISLE'S-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Long-Horsley, division of Morpeth ward, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-north-west of Morpeth. There is a day and Sunday school here containing 110 children. An endowment of £3 18s. 6d. per annum arising from the interest of money in the public funds, has been lost to this school since 1819, owing to the will of the late trustee, Walter Traveley, Esq. of Nether-witton, never having been proved at Doctor's commons. Pop., in 1821, 262; in 1831, 238. Houses 50. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

BIGGIN, a township in the parish of Wirksworth, hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 4 miles south-west by south of Wirksworth. There are two daily schools in this township. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 161. Houses 30. Acres 440. A. P. £745. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BIGGIN. See **NEWTON-BIGGIN**.

BIGGIN, a township partly in the parish of Kirk-Fenton, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west-north-west of Selby, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway, and of the railroad between Leeds and Selby. The plant teasle (*Dipsacus fal-lunum*) was first reared here in England for the use of the fullers. Pop., in 1821, 164; in 1831, 141. Houses 26. Other returns with the parish. A. P. £1,727.

BIGGLESWADE HUNDRED lies at the eastern extremity of the county of Bedford, and is bounded on the west by the hund. of Wixamtree; on the south by that of Clifton; on the east by Cambridgeshire; and on the north by Huntingdonshire. Area 28,265 acres. Houses 1,780. Pop., in 1831, 9,696.

BIGGLESWADE, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 45 miles north-north-west of London, and 10½ east-south-east of Bedford, on the eastern bank of the river Ivel, which has been made navigable agreeably to act of parliament, as far as its junction with the river Ouse. This parish includes the hamlets of Stratton and Holme. In the early records it is termed 'the borough and foreign of Bykleswade,'—a name of obscure and uncertain derivation. Living, a vicarage exempt from visitation, being a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln; valued at £10, and in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £300; in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. The church is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, erected about the year 1230. John Reeding, archdeacon of Bedford, whose arms are carved on some wooden stalls which still remain in the north aisle, is said to have rebuilt the chancel in 1467. This church was formerly collegiate. A chantry belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity was founded here, with an endowment of £7 per annum. The prebend of Biggleswade is valued at £42 7s. 6d. A Baptist church was formed here in 1771. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Here is a charity school, in which 30 boys, nominated by the lord of the manor, receive gratuitous instruction. The endowment consists of two-ninths of the rental of lands situated at Flitwick, for the purchase of which £1,800 were bequeathed in 1752 by Sir John Cotton. There is an additional endowment of £13 per annum arising from other lands at Holme, given by Edward Peake, Esq. Two-thirds of the rental of the land purchased

under the will of Sir John Cotton, are bestowed on the poor of the parish, and one-ninth is paid to the vicar. There are also a National school, and a British and Foreign school here. Other charities connected with the parish produce £27 17s. 3d. per annum. A water-communication has been opened with Lynn-Regis, and the trade of the place greatly improved. The town contains several modern edifices, owing to a great fire which took place in 1785, and burned to the ground not less than 150 houses. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and have in general a respectable aspect; and in the neighbourhood there are many handsome villas. The air is salubrious, and the country in the environs, though flat, presents some points of picturesque scenery. A part of the female population derives employment in manufacturing thread-lace and straw-plait. The market is held on Wednesday, and, from the fertility of the vicinity, used to be one of the most extensive grain-markets in England; but for some years it has greatly declined, in consequence, probably, of selling by sample having become a more general practice amongst dealers, and the general improvement of the roads throughout the county having induced purchasers to attend market at Hitchin, Bedford, St. Neot's, and the larger towns in the neighbourhood. Fairs for all kinds of cattle are held;—February 14th, the Saturday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, August 2d, and November 8th, at which much business is transacted. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold the petty-sessions here for the division of Biggleswade. By the reform bill it was constituted a polling-place for the county-elections. Around Biggleswade, and also at Potton, Sandy, and other places in the neighbourhood, a great quantity of ground is cultivated by market-gardeners, who raise onions, carrots, and other vegetables for the London market. Pop., in 1801, 1,650; in 1831, 3,226. Houses 598. Acres 4,220. A. P. £7,504. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,281.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Biggleswade, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £4,850, capable of containing 300 persons. The Biggleswade poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 96 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,296. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,372. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,927.—Roman remains have been occasionally discovered in this neighbourhood.

BIGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Bishop's-Sutton, union of Alresford, Alton (northern) division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles north-east by north of Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £19 8s. 1½d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buckingham. There is a day and Sunday school here, supported by the duchess of Buckingham, with a lending library attached. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 290. Houses 33. Acres 1,580. A. P. £1,395. Poor rates, in 1837, £182.

BIGLANDS and GAMELSBY, a township in the parish of Aikton, Cumberland ward, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north of Wigton, in the vicinity of the Carlisle railroad. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 192. Houses 37. Other returns with the parish.

SIGNAL-END, a township in the parish of Audley, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 4 miles north-west of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk canal, and of the Manchester and Birmingham railroad. Pop., in 1811, 236; in 1831, 432. Houses 87. Other returns with the parish.

BIGNOR, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Petworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £8 3s. 6d.; gross income £238; nett income £143. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The church is in the English style of architecture, chiefly in that of the early period, but with some intermixture of the decorated. The electors resident in that part of Bignor surrounded by Easebourn vote for a member for Midhurst. In a field in this parish some finely executed tessellated pavements were found in 1811, which are supposed to mark the site of a Roman villa. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 130. Houses 22. Acres 1,180. A. P. £792. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BIKINACRE, or **BITACRE**, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Danbury and partly in that of Woodham-Ferrers, hund. of Chelmsford, county of Essex. "In that part of this hamlet, which is in the parish of Woodham-Ferrers, was at first an hermitage, and then a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St John the Baptist, built and endowed by Maurice Fitz-Jeffrey of Tiretai, sheriff of Essex, at the charge, for the most part, of King Henry II., who forgave him on this account several sums of money, which otherwise he must have paid into the exchequer out of the profits of his bailiwick. This house, being almost forsaken, was, about the latter end of the time of Henry VII., annexed to the hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate, London: and as parcel of the possessions of that hospital, was granted, after the general dissolution, 31^o Henry VIII., to Henry Polsted."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BILAND-ABBEY, in the north riding of Yorkshire, near the valley of Rydale. It was formerly the lordship of Roger de Mowbray, who founded a monastery here, called, for its pleasantness, *La belle land*.

BILBANK. See **BELBANK**.

BILBOROUGH, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles west-north-west of Nottingham, intersected by the Nottingham canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £3 12s. 6d.; gross income £273. Patron, in 1835, T. Webbe Edge, Esq. For commutation of tithes, see **STREILEY**. There are a daily school here, containing 60 pupils, and a Sunday school. The hamlet of Broxtow in this parish was formerly of considerable importance and gave name to the hundred. There are some coal-works here. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 380. Houses 60. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,475. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

BILBROUGH, a parish in the lower division of the ainstey of the city of York; 4 miles north-east of Tadcaster, on the line of the York and North Midland railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £46 6s. 10d.; gross income £189. Patron, in 1835, T. L. Fairfax, Esq. The church contains the remains of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general. There is a day and Sunday school here, partly supported by Lady Hewley's charity of £4, and partly by two annual donations of £5 5s. from the Rev. B. Edmonson, and of £10 from T. L. Fairfax, Esq. Other charities connected with the parish produce £8 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 228. Houses 49. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,002. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BILDESTONE, or **BILSTON**, a township and parish in the hund. of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 14 miles west-north-west of Ipswich, intersected by the line of the proposed Ipswich and St Edmunds Bury railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the

archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £12 16s. 10d.; gross income £372. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Charles Johnson. The church is a handsome structure situated on a hill at the west-end of the town. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1794. There are seven daily schools here, in which 165 children are instructed, and two Sunday schools. The manufacture of blankets and blue woollen-cloths formerly flourished here. The market day is Wednesday, and fairs for wearing-apparel and toys are held on Ash-Wednesday and Holy-Thursday. Pop., in 1801, 744; in 1831, 836. Houses 182. Acres 1,420. A. P. £1,840. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

BILEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of St Mary, town of Maldon, hund. of Dengie, county of Essex. "There was anciently at Perendune or Parndon, in this county, an house of Premonstratensian canons, who removed to Bileigh, when, A.D. 1180, Robert Mantell built a monastery for them to the honour of St Nicholas. About the time of the dissolution, this abbey was rated at £169 4s. 5d., and maintained nine canons; it was granted, 32d Henry VIII., to Sir John Gate." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BILHAM, a township in that part of the parish of Hooton-Pagnell, which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Doncaster, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway. Lime and coal are found here, as well as a peculiar kind of sand used in the iron-foundries at Rotherham and Sheffield. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 76. Houses 14. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,026. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

BILLERICAY, or **BILLECCA**, a market-town and chapelry to the parish of Great Burstead, hund. of Barstable, county of Essex; 23 miles east-north-east of London, and 3 south-east of the railroad from London to Norwich. It stands on an eminence, overlooking an extensive and richly cultivated vale, and commands a distant view of the river Thames, the coast of Kent, and the Nore. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £130 12s. 6d.; gross income £90. Patrons, in 1835, Trustees. The chapel is an ancient brick building in the centre of the town. The Baptists, Independents, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1815. Ten poor children are educated here, on a foundation endowed with an estate of £20 per annum, in 1654, by the Rev. Mr Bayley, rector of Benfleet. There are few manufactures here, these being chiefly of wire-ribbon and silk-braid-laces. A market on Tuesday was granted by Edward IV.; it is still in existence, but the increasing prosperity of the neighbouring towns of Chelmsford and Romford has rendered it of less importance than formerly. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 2d of August and 7th of October. Billericay is one of the polling places for the members for South Essex. Petty sessions for the division of Barstable and Chafford are held here and at Brentwood. Here is a parochial alma-house for poor females. Pop. and other returns with the parish.

BILLEDSON, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Leicester. The parish comprises the chapelries of **GOADBY** and **ROLLESTON**, (which see) with the township of Billesdon. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Rolleston and Goadby annexed, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued

at £14 10s.; gross income £298. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Greene. All tithes of Billesdon-fields, the property of the lay-impropriators and the vicar, were commuted in 1764. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1820. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is partly supported by various endowments, amounting to £23 per annum, and two Sunday schools. A school-house was erected in 1850 by William Sharp for the use of the parishioners. Here are almshouses for four poor widows, founded and endowed by William Ward, Esq. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £53 per annum. Fairs for pewter, brass, and toys, are held here on April 23d and July 25th. There are here some traces of a Roman camp. Pop., in 1801, 580; in 1831, 908. Houses 156. Acres 4,430. A. P. £3,529. Poor rates, in 1837, £381. The Billesdon poor-law union comprehends 36 parishes, embracing an area of 82 square miles, with a population returned in 1831, at 6,749. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,066. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,715.

BILLESLEY, a parish in the Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Stratford-on-Avon, intersected by the Birmingham and Stratford-on-Avon canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £5 4s. 7d.; gross income £100. Patrons, in 1835, M. and J. Miles, Esqrs. There is a Sunday school here. The extent of this parish is about 800 acres, which are in the hands of two tenants. Pop., in 1821, 27; in 1831, 24. Houses 3. Acres 750. Poor rates, in 1837, £11.

BILLING (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Spelhoe, union and county of Northampton; 4 miles north-east of Northampton, near the river Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £19; gross income £521; in the patronage of the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. There are four daily schools in this parish. Here is an almshouse, founded by John Freeman, Esq., for five poor aged widows and one poor aged widower. They do not now reside in the almshouse, which has been given up to the parish, but receive each £6 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 372. Houses 67. Acres 1,290. A. P. £2,319. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

BILLING (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Spelhoe, union and county of Northampton; 3 miles east-north-east of Northampton, on the river Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £10 2s. 11d.; gross income £336. Patron, in 1835, Earl Brownlow. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 88. Houses 15. Acres 890. A. P. £1,763. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 3 miles east by south of Folkingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £6 1s. 8d.; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fortescue. The church has a fine tower and spire. The great and small tithes of Billingborough and Birtthorpe, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1768. Here is a free school, for the foundation and endowment of which, Mary Toller, in 1671, gave land producing about £25 per annum. There are also three other daily schools, containing 53 pupils, and two Sunday

schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 881. Houses 168. Acres 2,020. A. P. £5,800. Poor rates, in 1837, £309.

BILLINGE (CHAPEL END), a chapelry in the parish of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles south-west of Wigan, in the neighbourhood of the Wigan and Newton railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £34 0s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £52 8s. 8d.; gross income £235; in the patronage of the rector of Wigan. At Birchley, within this chapelry, the Roman Catholics have a place of worship. There are four daily schools here, to one of which a yearly stipend of £10 is attached by the trustees of Eddlestones charity, for the tuition of 12 boys. There are also two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 765; in 1831, 1,279. Houses 222. Acres 1,340. A. P. £2,105. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

BILLINGE (HIGHER END), a township in the parish of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wigan. There is a daily school here, containing 40 pupils; £10 was formerly allowed to teach 8 poor children to read, but this stipend has been withheld for several years. Pop., in 1811, 555; in 1831, 676. Houses 110. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,317. Poor rates, in 1837, £213.

BILLINGFORD, or PIRLESTON, a parish in the hund. of Earsham, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Scole, on the line of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £9; gross income £314. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Coke, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 313. Houses 26. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,679. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

BILLINGFORD, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-north-east of East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Thorpe Little, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 10s.; gross income £272. Patron, in 1835, George Wilson, Esq. A fair was formerly held here, under a grant obtained in the 33d of Edward I. At Beck hall, the seat of Mr Coke, was formerly an hospital, founded in the reign of Henry III, by William Beck, for the accommodation of poor travellers. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 305. Houses 36. Acres 1,650. A. P. £1,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

BILLINGHAM, a parish in the north-eastern division and union of Stockton-ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 3 miles north-north-east of Stockton, on the line of the Clarence railway, and intersected by the Clarence and Hartlepool union railway. It comprises the chapelry of Wolviston, and the townships of Billingham, Cowpen-Bewley, and Newton-Bewley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; valued at £11 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £274; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. There are a daily school, to which the dean and chapter of Durham allow £4 4s. per annum for teaching 6 poor children, and a Sunday school. Other charities connected with the parish produce £17 15s. per annum. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 355; in 1831, 401. Houses 92. Acres 2,720. A. P. £4,350. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

BILLINGHAY, a parish in the first division of the wapentake of Lango, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Sleaford. It comprises the township of Dogdyke, and the hamlet of Walcott. Living, a vicarage in

the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £13 14s.; gross income £283. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. There are four daily schools here, containing 134 pupils, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,132; in 1831, 1,787. Houses 459. Acres 7,630. A. P. £8,898. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

BILLINGLEY, a township in that part of the parish of Darfield which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Stratforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles east by south of Barnesley, on the line of the York and North Midland railroad, and in the vicinity of the Dearne and Dove canal. There are two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 217. Houses 39. Acres 830. A. P. £1,289. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BILLINGSHURST, a parish in the hund. of West Easwirth, rape of Arundel, union of Petworth, county of Sussex; 6½ miles south-west of Horsham, intersected by the Arun and Wye canal. The parish includes the hamlets of East and West Billingshurst. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £9 6s. 0½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. The Baptists have a place of worship here. There is also an Independent church, formed in 1814. There are four daily schools in this parish. Fairs are held here on Whit-Monday, and November 8th, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 1,164; in 1831, 1,540. Houses 265. Acres 6,830. A. P. £3,199. Poor rates, in 1837, £792.

BILLINGSIDE, a township in the parish of Lanchester, west division of Chester-ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 13 miles north-west of Durham, intersected by a branch of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Pop., in 1831, 18. Houses 2. Acres 340. A. P. £8,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £15.

BILLINGSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Stot-tesden, union of Bridgnorth, county of Salop; 5 miles south by west of Bridgnorth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £4 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £102 10s.; gross income £217. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. This parish possesses one daily school. There are considerable collieries here. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 161. Houses 32. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,231. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BILLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish and union of Leighton-Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, county of Bedford; 2 miles south-east of Leighton-Buzzard. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £20; gross income £45; in the patronage of the inhabitants. This chapelry includes the hamlets of Great and Little Billington. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 271. Houses 55. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,366. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

BILLINGTON (LARGO), a chapelry in the parish and lower division of the hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5½ miles north-north-east of Blackburn. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; of the yearly value of £125; in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. There is a dissenting chapel here. Here are a daily free school, endowed with about £14 per annum, and a Sunday school. The inhabitants are chiefly cotton-weavers. Pop., in 1801, 844; in 1831, 1,069. Houses 191. Acres 2,960. A. P. £3,407. Poor rates, in 1837, £284.

BILLOCKLY, or **BILLOCKBY**, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Flegg, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north-east of Acle. Living, a dis-

charged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £2 8s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £98; gross income £100; in the patronage of the Lucas family. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 67. Houses 7. Acres 260. A. P. £497. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BILLSBOROUGH, or **BULLSBOROUGH**, a township in the parish of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles south-east of Garstang, in the vicinity of the Lancaster and Preston railway. Here is a daily free school for children of the townships of Billsborough and Myer-cough, endowed with £46 per annum by John Cross, in 1718. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 199. Houses 36. Acres 750. A. P. £1,426. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BILNEY (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Lann-ditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-north-west of East Dere-ham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 14s. 2d.; gross income £142. Patron, in 1835, W. Collison, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £9 per annum. Thomas Bilney, a learned divine, who was burned at Nor-wich in 1531, for his opposition to popery, is said to have been born here. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 166. Houses 29. Acres 670. A. P. £553. Poor rates, in 1837, £96.

BILNEY (WEST), a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge-Lynn, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-east of Kings-Lynn. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £20, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £24; gross income £60. Patron, in 1835, John Dalton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 236. Houses 17. Acres 2,750. A. P. £1,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BILSBY AND THURLBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Cakeworth, parts of Lind-sey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 1 mile east of Alford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £13 3s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £136 5s.; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, J. Mason, Esq. There are two daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment, arising from certain lands in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 453. Houses 77. Acres 2,960. A. P. £2,866. Poor rates, in 1837, £584.

BILSDALE-MIDCABLE, a township in the parish of Helmsley, wapentake of Ryedale, north riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north-north-west of Helmsley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £6, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £62 5s.; gross income £91; in the patronage of the vicar of Helms-ley. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 759. Houses 132. Acres 8,380. A. P. £4,412. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

BILSDALE (WEST SIDE), a township in the parish of Hawnby, wapentake of Birdforth, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-west by north of Helmsley. There is a daily school in this township. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 149. Houses 27. Acres 6,090. A. P. £2,610. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

BILSINGTON, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-marsh, and partly in the upper half-hundred of Newchurch, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 6 miles south-south-east of Ashford, intersected by the Royal Military canal, and 4 miles south of the South-Eastern railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £30, and rated in the parlia-

mentary returns at £49; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. R. Cosway. There is a daily National school in this parish. A fair is held here on the 5th of July. Here are some remains of a priory of black canons, founded by John Mansell, provost of Beverley, A.D. 1253. The manor of Belsington Inferior was held in grand serjeantry in the reign of Edward III. by the service of presenting three maple cups at the king's coronation, and, at the time of the coronation of Charles II., by the additional service of carrying the last dish of the second course to the king's table. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 322. Houses 46. Acres 2,800. A. P. £4,347. Poor rates, in 1837, £321.

BILSTHORPE, or **BILDESTHORPE**, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south of Ollerton. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £5 4s. 8d.; gross income £360. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Scarborough. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 217. Houses 43. Acres 1,600. A. P. £1,489. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

BILSTON, a market-town, and chapelry, in that part of the parish of Wolverhampton which is in the northern division of the hund. of Seisdon, Staffordshire; 3 miles south-east of Wolverhampton, 19 south by east of Stafford, and 121 north-west of London. Living, a perpetual curacy, within the jurisdiction of the dean of Wolverhampton, dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; yearly income £635; in the patronage of the resident householders. The chapel was rebuilt in 1826. A new church was erected in 1829 in the later style of English architecture, with a fine tower, at an expense of £7,223 6s. 1d., part of which was defrayed by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners. Sittings 1,494. There are two Baptist churches, and the Independents, and Methodists of various denominations, have places of worship here. The second Baptist church was formed in 1835; the Independent church in 1764; the Methodist in 1795. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, to which a large school is attached. There are schools on the British system, at which about 300 children are educated, and an orphan school, which was opened in 1833. It was built at the cost of £400, and endowed with the interest of £2,000, for the education of 450 orphans, who were bereaved of their parents in 1832 when the cholera visited the town. There are also ten Sunday schools.—Bilston owes its prosperity to the numerous and rich mines of coal and ironstone in the neighbourhood. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham and Stafford canal, by the various branches of which a communication is opened up to every part of the kingdom, through the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Avon, and Thames. By the opening of a new line—which is conducted through a noble tunnel at Coely, near Bilston—the direct canal route between Birmingham and Wolverhampton has been shortened 4 miles. The Liverpool and Birmingham Grand Junction railway also passes within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; the nearest station on the line being the Willenhall station, which is $85\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Liverpool. The vicinity abounds with forges, furnaces, steam-engines, and manufactories, the smoke of which darkens the air by day, while the flames illuminate the country by night. The principal manufactures consist in the heavier description of iron castings, machinery of all kinds, tin-plate, japanned and enamelled wares, nails, wire, and screws. Clay of a coarse kind, used for making

pottery, and a kind of deep orange-coloured sand which is found very useful in casting, are procured in abundance. Coal mines are numerous and productive; at Bradley, in the immediate vicinity, a stratum of coal about four feet in thickness has been burning for about fifty years. The town is two miles in length, and irregularly built. The houses are substantial and in many instances handsome. The exports consist chiefly of coals and iron-work of all kinds. The markets are held on Monday and Saturday. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, and on the Monday preceding the Michaelmas fair at Birmingham. The Bilston District banking company was established in September, 1836. Petty-sessions are held here, at Wolverhampton and at Kingswinford, for the division of Seisdon North. Bilston unites with the township of Wolverhampton in returning two members to parliament. Pop., in 1801, 6,914; in 1831, 14,492. Houses 2,744. Acres 2,580. A. P. £15,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,785.

BILSTONE, or **BILSTON**, a township in the parish of Norton-juxta-Twycross, hund. of Sparkenhoe, county of Leicester; 3 miles north-west of Market-Bosworth, in the immediate vicinity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. This was formerly a chapelry to the rectory of Norton. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, supported by the Earl and Countess Howe. This township is in the honour of Tutbury. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 136. Houses 32. Acres 570. A. P. £1,095. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BILTON, a small parish and village in the division and union of Rugby, hund. of Knightlow, county of Warwick; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Rugby, and intersected by the railway from Birmingham to London. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £16 10s. 7½d.; gross income £680. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. T. Parker. Here is a day and Sunday National school, with an endowment of £20 per annum, bequeathed in 1783 by Langton Freeman, Esq. In this village Addison resided, after his marriage with the countess of Warwick, who left £10 a-year out of her estate in Bilton for the use of the poor. Other charities connected with the parish produce £61 4s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 463. Houses 101. Acres 1,820. A. P. £4,320. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BILTON, a chapelry in the parish of Swine, middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; yearly income £50. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Downe. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 105. Houses 18. Acres 1,120. A. P. £1,390. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

BILTON, a parish in the union of Skirlaugh, and within the amsiey of the city of York; 5 miles east-north-east of Wetherby. It comprises the townships of Bilton, Bickerton, and Tockwith. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Bilton in the cathedral church of York; valued at £3 16s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £124; gross income £131. This parish possesses six daily and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 894. Houses 178. Acres 4,150. A. P. £5,531. Poor rates, in 1837, £567. Pop. of the township of Bilton, in 1801, 120; in 1831, 197. Houses 36. Acres 1,460. A. P. £2,448. Poor rates, in 1837, £249.

BILTON AND HARROGATE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Knaresborough which is in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west

riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west of Knaresborough. There are five daily schools here, one of which is endowed by Richard Taylor with £30 per annum for the instruction of 20 children; there are also two boarding, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,195; in 1831, 2,812. Houses 466. Acres 4,800. A. P. £7,142. Poor rates, in 1837, £820.

BINACRE, or **BENACRE**, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 6 miles north-east of Southwold, near the post-road to Lowestoft. Living, a rectory, to which are united the rectory of Easton-Bavents and the vicarage of North Hales, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £18; gross income £467. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Gooch, Bart. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, supported by Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart. and the Rev. Wm. Gooch. In 1786, a labourer, in mending the roads of this parish, discovered a stone vessel, containing 900 Roman silver coins, the most ancient of which were those of the emperor Vespasian.—About half a mile from the sea is a sheet of fresh water, of about one hundred acres in extent, called Binacre Broad, and abounding in pike and other fish. Pop., in 1831, 208. Houses 19. Acres 1,660. A. P. £1,467. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

BINBROOKE, a village, formerly a market-town, comprising the parishes of St. Gabriel and St. Mary, in the southern division of the wapentake of Walscroft, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-east of Market-Raisen. Living of St. Gabriel's, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; valued at £8; gross income £75; in the patronage of the prebendary of Milton in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Living of St. Mary's, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £10 4s. 2d.; gross income £312; in the patronage of the Crown. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. It stands on the river Auklam, which is celebrated for fine eels, caught in the vicinity of the wolds. It was formerly a place of some note, but has decayed considerably. There are extensive rabbit-warrens here. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 1,030. Houses 183. Acres 6,070. A. P. £5,672. Poor rates, in 1837, £597.

BINCHESTER, a township in that part of the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland which is in the north-western division of Darlington ward, co-palatine of Durham; 1 mile north by east of Bishop-Auckland, in the vicinity of the Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway, and on the western bank of the river Wear. This is supposed by antiquarians to have been the Roman station Vinovium, or Binovium; and many traces of the Romans have been discovered here. The Watling-street either passed through this station, or close on its western side. Binchester is the seat and manor of the Wren family, who have possessed it from the time of James I. The mansion-house is a venerable building with wings, and its environs present a variety of beautiful prospects. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 37. Houses 5. Acres 500. A. P. £1,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BINCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Godertorne, union of Weymouth, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 4½ miles south by west of Dorchester, intersected by the river Wey. Living, a rectory united with that of Broadway, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury, valued at £9 1s. 5½d.; gross income £505; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Caius college, Cambridge. There is a small daily school in this parish. Here are quarries of good stone, and a mineral spring. On the downs

in the neighbourhood are numerous barrows. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 177. Houses 36. Acres 1220. A. P. £778. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BINDERTON, a township and chapelry in the hund. of West-Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, county of Sussex; 3¼ miles north by west of Chichester. The chapel is not used. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 89. Houses 15. Acres 1790. A. P. £1,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.

BINDON (GREAT), a hamlet in the liberty of Bindon, chapelry of Wool, Cerne division, county of Dorset; on the south side of the river Frome, about ¼ a mile to the eastward of Wool. The liberty to which it gives name contains the following places:—Great Bindon, Bexington, East and West Chaldon, Creech Grange in the parish of Steeple, Chamberlain's-mills in the parish of Bere-Regis, Fordington East-mills, West-mills, and Mill-street, the priory in Dorchester, Langcotes in the parish of Winfrith, East Pulham, Wool, and Eastworth in the parish of Edmondsham. "Robert de Novo Burgo, and Maud, his wife, built here an abbey of the Cistercian order, to the honour of St. Mary, A. D. 1172, which was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £229 2s. 1d. The site of this religious house, (wherein used to be an abbot and nine monks,) was granted 32nd Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Poyning's." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BINEGAR, a parish in the hund. of Wells-Forum, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 4 miles north of Shepton-Mallet, on the post road to Bath. Living, a rectory within the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Wells, valued at £13 12s. 8½d.; rated in the parliamentary returns at £52; and in the patronage of the prebendary of Whitechurch in the cathedral church of Wells. There are two daily schools here. A large fair is held here during Whit-sun-week, chiefly for the sale of horses. This was formerly held at Wells, but in consequence of the plague, was removed hither in the 17th century. Pop., in 1831, 376. Houses 80. Acres 680. A. P. £1,703. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BINFIELD HUNDRED, in Oxfordshire, at the south-eastern extremity of the county. Area 23,040 acres. Houses 1,709. Pop., in 1831, 8,607.

BINFIELD, a small village and parish in the hund. of Cookham, union of East-hamstead, county of Berks; 3 miles north-east of Wokingham, and 4 south-east of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £18 17s. 1d.; gross income £695; in the patronage of the Crown. Here is a day and Sunday National school with an endowment of £37 15s. 6d. per annum, containing 200 children. There are also four daily schools in the parish. This village stands in the midst of the park called the Royal hunt in Windsor forest. Pope's father resided here; and near this a tree is shown as that under which the poet sat and composed many parts of his poem of 'Windsor Forest.' Pop., in 1801, 808; in 1831, 1,045. Houses 222. Acres 3,530. A. P. £4,965. Poor rates, in 1837, £795.

BINGFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of St. John-Lee, southern division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-north-east of Hexham. Living, a perpetual curacy, united with that of St. John-Lee, formerly within the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Hexham, in the dio. of York, now in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, valued at £8; gross income with St. John-Lee; in the patronage, in 1835, of Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont. Here is a daily school with an endowment of £10 per annum, payable out of the estate of W. H. Clarke, Esq. In the neighbourhood there is a mineral spring. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 96;

Houses 17. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

BINGHAM HUNDRED, or WAPENTAKE, in the county of Nottingham, consists of two divisions, north and south; and is bounded on the north-west by the hundred of Thurgarton; on the south-west by that of Rushcliff; on the south-east by Leicestershire; and on the north-east by the hund. of Newark. Area 55,760 acres. Houses 2,394. Pop., in 1831, 12,442.

BINGHAM, a small market-town and parish in the northern division of the wapentake and union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 124 miles north-north-west of London, and 10 east of Nottingham, in the neighbourhood of the Grantham canal. It stands in the centre of the fertile vale of Belvoir, of which it may be considered the metropolis; and consists chiefly of two principal streets running parallel to each other. Bingham is one of the polling places for the members for the southern division of Nottinghamshire. The market is held on Thursday; fairs for draught horses are held on February 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th; on the first Thursday in May, for horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; on Whit-Thurs-day, May 31st, and November 8th and 9th for foals and hops. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln, valued at £44 7s. 11d.; gross income £1,600. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is a heavy building, but with an air of considerable magnificence. It has a square tower, highly sculptured, above which rises a lofty spire. Some parts of the interior present specimens of richly sculptured foliage. This church is said by Speed to have been collegiate, and to have been endowed with revenues amounting to £40 lls.; but, according to Tanner, in the valuation of Monasticon, it is only called a guild, and rated at £4 lls. Here was a chantry in the chapel of St. Helen. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There are nine daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £16 15s. per annum, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish, exclusive of the school endowment, produce £19 8s. 6d. per annum. Petty sessions for the hundred of Brigham are held here. The living of Bingham was successively held by Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, Wren, bishop of Ely, and Hammer, bishop of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 1,092; in 1831, 1,738. Houses 352. Acres 2,930. A. P. £7,493. Poor rates, in 1837, £379. The workhouse erected here for the union of Bingham has been enlarged by the poor law commissioners at an expense of £600. The Bingham poor law union comprehends 40 parishes, embracing an area of 107 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 14,773. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,386. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,822.

BINGLEY, a parish in the union of Keighley, upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; 202 miles north-north-west of London, and 14 west by north of Leeds, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It contains the market-town of Bingley, and the townships of Micklethwaite, East Morton, and West Morton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon, valued at £7 6s. 8d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £138; gross income £233. Patron, the Crown. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1694; the Baptist in 1760; and the Wesleyan Methodist in 1763. Here is a free gram-

mar-school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII., and endowed with lands and tenements, now yielding a yearly revenue of £480. It contains 20 pupils. The endowment is subject to certain payments to the poor; the master has a free house and garden. There are also eleven daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £10, and fifteen Sunday schools in this parish. Here are five alms-houses, each of the inmates of which receives £3 per annum, the gift of Mrs. Sarah Rhodes. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £73 per annum. The principal branch of manufacture is that of worsted yarn, which is carried on to a considerable extent. In 1838 there were 5 cotton mills, employing 466 hands, and 18 worsted mills, employing 1312 hands within this parish. There are also several factories for the manufacture of paper, and malt is made in considerable quantity. Tuesday is the market-day; fairs are held on the 25th January for horned cattle; and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th August for horned cattle, sheep, and linen. There is a branch of the Yorkshire District bank here. The town stands on a hill, on the eastern bank of the river Aire, in a richly wooded country. It consists principally of one long street. Petty-sessions for Bingley and the vicinity are held here and at Keighley; also the petty-sessions for the upper division of Skyrack and the east division of Morley. Pop., in 1801, 4,100; in 1831, 9,256. Houses 1,791. Acres 13,180. A. P. £12,596. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,350.

BINHAM, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Greenhoe, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-east of New Walsingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £103. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Clarke, Esq. The church formed part of an ancient monastery, and the western front presents a fine specimen of the early style of English architecture. "Peter de Valois, nephew to William the Conqueror, and Albrede his wife, in the beginning of the reign of Henry I., gave the church of St. Mary and the manor of Binham to the abbey of St. Albans, to the intent that here might be settled a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to them of St. Albans, in the same manner as Lewes in Sussex was to the abbey of Cluny. This cell had, about the time of the dissolution, six monks, and estates to the value of £160 lls. per annum, and was granted, 33rd Henry VIII., to Thomas Paston, Esq."—Tanner's Not. Mon. There are two daily and two infant schools here, one of the former is supported by Thomas Clarke, Esq., lord of the manor. Charities connected with the parish produce £55 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 493. Houses 121. Acres 2,200. A. P. £2,525. Poor rates, in 1837, £323.

BINLEY, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Poleshill, county of Warwick; 2½ miles east of Coventry, on the line of the railway from Birmingham to London. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £53; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Craven. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 212. Houses 44. Acres 2,470. A. P. £2,694. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

BINNINGTON, a township in the parish of Willerby, wapentake of Dicker, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-west by south of Scarborough, on the southern bank of the river Hartford. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 58. Houses 8. Acres 910.

BINSEY, a parish within the liberty of the city of Oxford, locally situated in the hund. of Wootton,

Oxfordshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Oxford, on the western bank of the Iais, and intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, of the yearly value of £90; and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ-church. There is a Sunday school here, endowed with the interest of £105, bequeathed by the Rev. William Corne, formerly curate of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 74. Houses 13. Acres 470. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BINSTEAD, a chapelry in the parish and upper half-hund. of Alton, Alton division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles north-east of Alton, near the post-road to London. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Alton. Pop., in 1801, 906; in 1831, 980. Houses 144. Acres 7,060. A. P. £5,518. Poor rates, in 1837, £579.

BINSTEAD, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Newport, on the coast. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £1 7s. 1d., and in the parliamentary returns at £37; gross income £55; in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. There is a Sunday school here; all the children in the parish have the benefit of daily instruction, at the expense of Mr. Fleming, at schools in adjoining parishes. In this parish are the remains of an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded, in 1132, by Baldwin de Redveris, afterwards earl of Devonshire. Its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £184 1s. 10d. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 258. Houses 46. Acres 1,140. A. P. £1,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

BINSTED, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, union of West Hampnett, county of Sussex; 2 miles west by south of Arundel. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £5 17s. 8½d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Newburgh. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 114. Houses 15. Acres 1,010; of which about 180 are in hops. A. P. £796. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BINTON, a parish in the Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 4 miles west by south of Stratford-on-Avon, on the northern bank of the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £8 10s., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Hertford. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 277. Houses 58. Acres 1,260. A. P. £1,330. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

BINTREE, or BINTRY, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Reepham. Living, a rectory, with that of Themelthorpe annexed, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £10; gross income £475. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Astley, Bart. The sum of £45, arising from town-lands, is annually distributed in fuel among the poor of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 412. Houses 81. Acres 2,120. A. P. £1,564. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

BIRBECK-FELLS, a district of Westmoreland, containing portions of the parishes of Crosby-Ravenworth, Orton, and Shap.

BIRCH, a chapelry in the parish of Middleton, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles west-north-west of Middleton, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway. There is a new church here, built by the parliamentary commissioners in the Gothic style, at an expense of £4,000.

Sittings 1,000. Pop., and other returns, are included in those of Hopwood.

BIRCH, a chapelry in the parish of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Warrington, in the vicinity of the Runcorn Gap and St. Helen's railway. Living, a donative curacy formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £3 10s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income, £160. Patron, in 1835, J. Dickenson, Esq. Pop. returned with the parish.

BIRCH (GREAT AND LITTLE), a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, county of Essex; 5 miles south-west of Colchester, in the neighbourhood of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £11; gross income, with the rectory of Little Birch, £484; in the patronage of the bishop of London, and Charles Round, Esq. There are five daily schools, containing 88 pupils, and two Sunday schools in this parish. Here was formerly a castle, the remains of which are yet visible. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 764. Houses 141. Acres 2,940. A. P. £3,921. Poor rates, in 1837, £464.

BIRCH (MUCH), a parochial chapelry in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union and county of Hereford; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hereford. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, united with the vicarage of Much Dewchurch. The great and small tithes of Much and Little Birch, the property of the impropricator, vicar, and clerical rector, were commuted in 1812. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 489. Houses 94. Acres 1,330. A. P. £1,604. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

BIRCH (LITTLE), a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, county of Essex; 4 miles south-west by south of Colchester, in the neighbourhood of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £5 6s. 8d.; united with the rectory of Great Birch, to which—the church here being desecrated—the inhabitants repair. Returns included in those of Great Birch.

BIRCH (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union and county of Hereford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £6 12s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £96; gross income £149. Patrons, the governors of Guy's hospital, London. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 351. Houses 72. Acres 980. A. P. £1,132. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

BIRCHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £22; gross income £527. Patron, in 1835, A. Hamond, Esq. There are two daily schools here, supported by the Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley, and one day and Sunday school supported by the rector. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 451. Houses 78. Acres 3,530. A. P. £2,216. Poor rates, in 1837, £365.

BIRCHAM (NEWTON), a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-west by south of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Bircham-Tofts, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £435. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 95. Houses

21. Acres 1,150. A. P. £901. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BIRCHAM-TOFTS, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 7½ miles south-south-west of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Bircham-Newton. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 130. Houses 23. Acres 1,450. A. P. £941. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

BIRCHANGER, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Bishop Stortford, county of Essex; 1½ mile south-west by south of Stanstead-Mountfitchet, intersected by the railroad from London to Cambridge. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £230; in the patronage of the warden and fellows of New college, Oxford. There is a daily school in this parish. "An hospital was founded here, in the time of King John, by Richard, son of Serlo de Newport, for a master and two chaplains. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and under the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of St. Martin's in London. The revenues of it were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £31 13s. 11d.; and after the suppression, it was granted by King Henry VIII. to Sir Martin Bowes." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 360. Houses 65. Acres 1,150. A. P. £1,780. Poor rates, in 1837, £276.

BIRCHER. See YARPOLE.

BIRCHES, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles east-south-east of Northwich. Here, in 1695, Mrs. Elizabeth Dobson bequeathed an estate for the education of two boys, one to be the son of a divine of the church of England, and the other the son of a counsellor. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 9. House 1. Acres 100. A. P. £180.

BIRCHES (THE), in the franchise of Wenlock, county of Salop, between the parish of Buildwas and Colebrook dale; 3 miles distant from Madeley-market. This place is remarkable as having been the scene of an extraordinary landslip on the 27th of May, 1773, of which a full account was published by Fletcher of Madeley, in connexion with a discourse which that celebrated clergyman preached on the spot, the day after the catastrophe, to an immense concourse of people.

BIRCHINGTON, a parish and seaport, a member of the town and within the liberty of the Cinque port of Dover, locally situated in the hund. of Kingslow, lathe of St. Augustine, union of the Isle of Thanet, county of Kent; 3½ miles west by south of Margate, on the coast. It was anciently called Birchington-in-Gorend. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Monkton. The church contains many ancient monuments of the Quekes and Crisp families and others. Here is an independent church, formed in 1819, and one of Wesleyan Methodists, in 1830. There are three daily schools, one of which, containing 65 pupils, is endowed with about £30 per annum, and two Sunday schools, here. Pop., in 1801, 527; in 1831, 843. Houses 183. Acres 1,760. A. P. £3,750. Poor rates, in 1837, £366.

BIRCHOLT, a parish in the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 4 miles east by south of Ashford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £2 10s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £30; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Knatchbull. The church has been in ruins since the 16th century. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 45. Houses 5. Acres 310. A. P. £420. Expended for the relief of the poor, in 1837, £3.

BIRCHOVER, a chapelry in that part of the parish of Youlgreave which is in the hund. of High Peake, county of Derby; 5 miles west-north-west of Matlock, and 1 mile from Winster. This place is frequently visited from Matlock and Buxton, on account of a famous rocking-stone, about 32 feet in circumference, and weighing 20 tons. Several other stones of a similar kind once existed in this neighbourhood; and there is a curious range of rocks, called the Router rocks, from which grit-stone is obtained for filtering-cisterns. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 101. Houses 21. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £719. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BIRCLE, or BIRTLE. See BARNFORD.

BIRDBROOK, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, county of Essex; 7 miles north-west of Castle-Hedingham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £19; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Rush, deceased. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, supported by part of the proceeds of a charity farm. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 515. Houses 95. Acres 2,640. A. P. £2,562. Poor rates, in 1837, £355.

BIRDFORTH, a wapentake in the north riding of Yorkshire, bounded on the north by the western division of Langbaurgh wapentake; on the north-west by that of Allertonshire; on the south-west by the wapentake of Hallikeld; on the south and south-east by Bulmer wapentake; and on the east by that of Ryedale. Area 92,330 acres. Houses 2,523. Pop., in 1831, 12,316.

BIRDFORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Coxwold, wapentake of Birdforth, north riding of the county of York; 4½ miles north-west of Easingwold, on the post-road to Thirsk, and in the vicinity of the Great North of England railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £6 6s. 2d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £84; gross income £94; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 35. Houses 8. Acres 540.

BIRDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnett, county of Sussex; 4 miles south-west by south of Chichester, intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £10 0s. 10d.; gross income £396; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. There is a daily National school here, containing 111 children. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 486. Houses 71. Acres 1,930. A. P. £2,865. Poor rates, in 1837, £309.

BIRDINBURY, or BIRBURY, a parish in the Southam division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; 4½ miles north by east of Southam, in the neighbourhood of the Warwick and Napton canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 10s.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart. The great and small tithes of Birbury and Martin, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator, and vicar, were commuted in 1802. This parish possesses a day and boarding school, including 27 children, and a small daily school. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 212. Houses 44. Acres 1,180. A. P. £1,527. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

BIRDSALL, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-south-east of New-Malton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £15, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £49; gross income £40. Patron,

in 1835, the Marquis of Hertford. There is a daily school here. This parish was the birth-place of Henry Burton, a celebrated puritan divine. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 244. Houses 38. Acres 3,650. A. P. £4,090. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 11s.

BIRKBY. See **CROSS-CANNONBY.**

BIRKBY. See **MUNCASTER** with **BIRKBY.**

BIRKBY, or **BÆRBY**, a parish in the wapentake of Allertonshire, union of Northallerton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Northallerton, on the line of the Great North of England railroad. It comprises the townships of Birkby, Hutton-Bonville, and Little Smeaton. Living, a discharged rectory in the patronage of the bishop of Ripon; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £198. There is no school within two miles of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 275. Houses 53. Acres 3,400. A. P. £4,069. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 15s. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 91; in 1831, 96. Houses 16. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,414. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 18s.

BIRKDALE, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-west of Ormskirk, on the coast. There is a daily school here, with about 40 children. Pop., in 1811, 391; in 1831, 518. Houses 87. Acres 2,130. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 10s.

BIRKENHEAD, or **BIRKET-WOOD**, a chapelry in the parish of Bidstone, lower division of the hund. of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles north-north-east of Great Neston, on the western bank of the Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, to which there is a ferry here. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, rated in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £153. Patron, in 1835, F. R. Price, Esq. The chapel, part of the remains of the ancient priory of Birkenhead, stands on a peninsular rock projecting into the Mersey. In the latter part of the reign of King Henry II., or the beginning of that of Richard I., Hamon de Massey, third baron of Dunham-Massey, founded a priory here for 16 Benedictine monks. This monastery was, according to Leland, subordinate to the abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester, but, in the opinion of Bishop Tanner, it was an independent establishment. The revenue, at the dissolution, was £90 13s., clear; and the site was granted by Henry VIII. to Ralph Worseley. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was founded here in 1830. Here is also a Roman Catholic chapel. There are two daily schools in the parish. Petty-sessions are held here and at Great Neston for the hundred of Wirral. The Chester Junction railway is at this place carried through a tunnel 324 yards in length. This railway, now executing, was authorized by 7th Will. IV., and 1st Vict. c. 17. It is held in 5,000 shares of £50 each. Its length is 14½ miles. Birkenhead is one of the polling-places for the members for South Chester. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 236. Houses 396. Acres 900. A. P. £1,732. Poor rates, in 1838, £475.

BIRKENSHAW. See **BIRSTALL.**

BIRKER, or **BERKER**, a joint-township with Aushwaite, parish of Millom, Cumberland; 6½ miles east by north of Ravenglass. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 102. Houses 19. A. P. £603. Poor rates, in 1838, £5 19s.

BIRK-FELL, a mountain on the southern side of Ullswater, Cumberland.

BIRKIN, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-east of Ferry-Bridge, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway, and intersected by the Selby canal and the river Aire. It comprises the townships of Birkin, Chapel-Haddlesley, Courteny-Hurst, and temple-Hurst.—Living,

a rectory united with the curacy of Haddlesley, in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £36; gross income £1,024. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Hill. All tithes of Birkin manor and township, the property of the prebendary of Wistow, were commuted in 1809. There is a small daily school in this parish.—Pop., in 1801, 766; in 1831, 873. Houses 163. Acres 5,890. A. P. £6,935. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 139; in 1831, 129. Houses 24. Acres 2,320. A. P. £2,528. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 1s.

BIRKBRIGG, an elevated common in the neighbourhood of Dalton-in-Furness. It commands a prospect of the whole circuit of Morecambe bay, the coast of Lancashire as far as Liverpool, and that of Wales beyond, with the lofty Snowdon.

BIRLEY, a parish in the hund. of Stretford, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; 4 miles east by north of Weobley. Living, a vicarage, subordinate to that of King's Pyon. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 147. Houses 31. Acres 1,200. A. P. £1,253. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 14s.

BIRLING, or **BYRLING**, a parish in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, county of Kent; 6 miles north-west of Maidstone, intersected by the river Medway. It lies at the foot of a range of chalk hills called Birling hills.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; valued at £6 9s. 4d.; gross income £164. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. There is a daily school here; and the inhabitants of this parish have the privilege of sending 30 children to two endowed schools in the neighbouring parishes of Leybourne and Snodland. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 502. Houses 95. Acres 2,240. A. P. £2,351. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 14s.—Between the church and the foot of the Birling-hills is Birling-place, the ancient residence of the Nevills, now occupied as a farm-house.

BIRLING, a township in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland; 6½ miles south-east of Alnwick, on the northern bank of the river Coquet. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 85. Houses 15. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 16s.

BIRLINGHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. and union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 2½ miles south-south-west of Pershore, on the northern bank of the river Avon, and in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £9 17s. 4d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. E. Landor. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 360. Houses 72. Acres 1,450, of which about 112 are in hops. A. P. £2,802. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 2s.

BIRMINGHAM DIVISION, in the hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick, a district comprising the town of Birmingham and 7 parishes. Area 44,830 acres. Houses 31,014. Pop., in 1831, 153,778.

BIRMINGHAM,

One of the greatest manufacturing towns in England, is situated in the above division of the hund. of Hemlingford, on an eminence near the river Rea, in the north-western extremity of Warwickshire, and on the borders of the counties of Stafford and Worcester; 20 miles north-west of Warwick; 109 miles north-west of London through Coventry, by the coach-road, and 112½ by railway; and 97½ by railway, south-south-west of Liverpool. Pop., in 1801, 60,822; in 1831, 146,986; in 1690, it was

The superintendent-registrar has reported that for the two

only 4,000. Houses 29,656. Acres 18,780. The annual rental was assessed, in 1826, at £239,407.—The relief of the poor of Birmingham is administered under a local act. The sum expended for this purpose in the year ending March 25th, 1838, was £34,825.—There are cross mails to Bristol, 88 miles; to Sheffield, 76; to Stourport, 28½; to Leamington, 24; to Shrewsbury, 45; to Tamworth, 15; to Worcester, 26; and to Yarmouth, 200 miles:—and short posts to Curdworth, Erdington, King's Norton, Northfield, Castle Broomwich, Great Barr, Eladon, Tipton, Smethwick, Sutton-Coldfield, Oldbury, Handsworth, Edgbaston, Shirley-street, and Brierley Hill.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Birmingham originally consisted of but one parish,—that of St. Martin, a portion of which was separated, in 1715, for the erection of the parish of St. Philip. The parishes of St. George and St. Thomas were formed in 1829. These four parishes were formerly within the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, but have been transferred by the church-commissioners to the diocese of Worcester; for all civil purposes, however, Birmingham is still considered as one parish.—The living of St. Martin's is a rectory, valued at £19 3s. 6½d.; gross income £1,200. Patrons, in 1835, Richard Moseley and others, trustees of Mr. T. Walker. The church, originally built of stone in 1300, has been cased in brick. It is in the lower part of the town, and contains some ancient monuments.—The living of St. Philip's is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester, and annexed to the treasurership of Lichfield cathedral. The church is an elegant edifice in the later Roman, or rather Italian style, erected in 1725, on an eminence in the centre of an area of four acres, which is planted with trees, and surrounded by modern houses.—The living of St. George is a rectory, not in charge; of the yearly value of £408. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of W. Hawkes, Esq. The church was erected in 1822, at an expense of £12,491 6s. 6d.; defrayed partly by a grant from the parliamentary commissioners, and partly by private subscriptions; it contains 1,378 free sittings.—The living of St. Thomas is a rectory, not in charge; of the yearly value of £600; in the patronage of the rector of St. Martin's. The church is a handsome structure in the Grecian style. It was erected, by the parliamentary commissioners, in 1829, at an expense of £14,712, and contains 1,423 free sittings.—Besides these churches there are several chapels. St. Mary's chapel, in the parish of St. Martin, was erected in 1774 by subscription. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £350, and, in 1835, in the patronage of trustees.—St. Paul's chapel, in the same parish, was erected by subscription in 1779. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £200. Patron, in 1835, E. Latimer. The building is in the Grecian style.—Christ-church, a chapel for the especial accommodation of the poor, was erected in 1813, in St. Philip's parish. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the prebend of Tachbrook in the cathedral of Lichfield, and in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester.—St. Bartholomew's is a chapel-of-ease to the rectory of St. Martin's; and St. Peter's a chapel-of-ease to the rectory of St. Philip's. The latter was erected in 1827, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Grecian Doric style, with a cupola, at an expense of £13,365 16s. 6d.; sittings 1,971. Another church has lately been erected by subscription, bearing the title of 'Bishop Ryder's

church,' being a testimonial of the respect entertained for the memory of the late excellent prelate of that name. Its cost was about £4,000; it is of Gothic character, neatly constructed of brick, with stone mouldings.—Several churches have also been built in those populous parts of the adjoining parishes, which fall within the parliamentary boundary of the borough; but it is still contemplated to erect ten additional churches in this large town. The foundation stone of the first of these was laid in October, 1839, near Great Lister street. The building is to be of the decorated Gothic style, with a tower and spire o. 125 feet in height, with lancet-windows in the side-walls.—The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and Jews, have places of worship here, some of which are very handsome and spacious buildings. The two Unitarian churches were both formed out of an earlier congregation of Presbyterians about the year 1732. The Cannon-street, Bond-street, and Lombard-street, Baptist churches were formed in 1737, 1785, and 1786, and a fourth Baptist church in 1831; the Carr-lane and Steel-house-lane Independent chapels, in 1747 and 1819, with two others more recently; the Wesleyan Methodist chapels, in 1786, 1789, 1790, and 1825. A church of Primitive Methodists was organized in Bordesley-street in 1831; and a church of Calvinistic Methodists in 1785. To one of the Roman Catholic chapels, and to most of the other dissenting chapels, Sunday and day schools are attached.

Schools, &c.—The free-grammar-school of Birmingham is endowed with revenues arising from land feued for building, of which the rental, in 1839, was £5,000, and which is still increasing by the expiration of leases. It was founded in 1552 by Edward VI. The management of this school is vested in a bailiff and 18 governors, who appoint the masters and ushers. A new and suitable edifice was erected in 1834 by the governors of this wealthy establishment, on a convenient site in the centre of the town, at an expense of nearly £50,000. The design was furnished by Mr. C. Barry of London, and presents a mixed style of Gothic architecture, characterised by new but beautiful and appropriate combinations. The external form of the structure is quadrangular, and extends 174 feet in front, and 125 feet in flank; the internal arrangements embrace two courts similar in form, around and between which the different sections of the buildings rise. The wings of the fronts and the flanking buildings form elegant mansions for the head and second masters. Besides a fixed salary of £400 a-year, the head-master derives additional emoluments in proportion to the number of boys in the school, by a capitation fee on each boy, which, calculating the number of boys at 400, will make the salary £1,000. The governors have recently obtained an act to enable them to appoint masters to teach mathematics, modern languages, and the arts and sciences, in the grammar-school; when these plans, which are now in progress, are effected, it is expected that the number of boys will be 400. The head-master is also entitled to receive 18 boarders, and the second master, 12. An annual visitation of the school is held, at which three examiners, resident members of the universities, attend and examine the boys, and report upon the state of the school to the governors. There are ten exhibitions of £50 a-year each, for four years, attached to this school; they are open to any college, and are given by the governors to the boys who are declared by the examiners to be highest in classical attainments.—The blue-coat charity school has an income of £2,700. It was originally

years ending June 30, 1839, there were 6,021 deaths, and 8,218 births registered, of which latter 347 were illegitimate. Of 2,108 marriages solemnized within the same period, 1,854 were according to the rites of the church of England.

founded by subscription, in 1724, for 22 boys and 10 girls, but its plan was extended in 1794, and about 160 boys, and 80 girls, are now clothed, educated, and maintained in it.—On an elevated spot in the suburbs is a school—lately removed from Park street—at which about 50 girls receive an education suitable for domestic servants. This school was established, chiefly by the Unitarian congregations, in 1762. Income £615.—St. Philip's school of industry contains 60 girls. The Statistical society of Birmingham reported, in 1840, that 27,659 children, or about 15.36 per cent. of the population were attending schools of some kind or other. The average period of attendance being 3.3 years. Several branch schools have been erected in judiciously chosen situations, in which large numbers of the children of the working-classes receive a sound and useful English education.—Spring-hill college, an institution for the education of young men for the dissenting ministry amongst Independents and Baptists, is a well-endowed seminary of recent establishment. Its first year's receipts amounted to £2,401.—The general hospital was established in 1779, and is supported in great measure by the profits arising from the triennial musical festival. The number of patients admitted, in 1837, was 2,901; and of slight cases relieved, 10,919.—A dispensary was established in 1794, from which upwards of 5,000 patients annually obtain medical relief. It is supported by subscription.—Here is also a self-supporting dispensary, maintained by small annual contributions from the poor.—An infirmary for the cure of bodily deformity was opened in 1817, and another for diseases of the eye and ear, in 1823, both of which receive liberal support. The general hospital and dispensary are open to students under the usual regulations; and clinical lectures, with pathological illustrations, are given.—Here are numerous alms-houses for the aged and infirm poor, which have been erected and are supported by the judicious application of part of the increasing revenues arising from lands bequeathed for this and other public purposes, by William Lench, in the reign of Henry VIII.—The infant asylum, a house-of-industry, is an extensive establishment, in which upwards of 300 children are maintained, and employed in various occupations suited to their age and capacity.—Other charities connected with the town produce about £238 per annum. "At the end of this town, towards Wolverhampton," says Tanner, "stood the hospital of St. Thomas the apostle, consisting of a warden or prior, and several brethren. It was in being before 13th Edward I.; and was valued, 26th Henry VIII. at £8 5s. 3d. per annum. The ancestors of the Berminghams were accounted founders." This establishment gives name to two streets called the Upper and Lower Priors.

General description.—The town of Birmingham is about 2 miles in length. The older part is in a low and damp situation, but the upper and more recent part is elevated, being approached by an ascent from every side except the north-west. The air is considered salubrious, notwithstanding the large number of manufactories and furnaces; Dr. Price indeed considered Birmingham the most healthy town in England, the rate of mortality on an average of six years, being only as 1 to 59, while in Manchester it was as 1 to 37, and in London as 1 to 31. The streets are lighted with gas, and, upon the whole, well-paved. The houses are in general well-built, chiefly of brick; the more recently erected are in most instances faced with Roman cement and plaster. Some remarkably handsome private dwelling-houses have been erected within the last few years. The town is at present rapidly extending itself. The estate of Lord Calthorpe at Edgbaston is in itself a

town of no inconsiderable magnitude, and its annual rental as building-land considerably exceeds the sum paid for its purchase in the last century. The total amount of taxes collected in 1816 was about £36,000; and those of 1838, if calculated at the same rate, would have produced considerably more than £50,000.

Manufactures.—The prosperity of Birmingham has arisen from the extensive manufactures carried on in it,—the abundance of coal and iron-ore in the neighbouring districts,—and the extent of its connections by inland navigation and railroad communication with every part of the kingdom. It has been celebrated for workers in iron since the time of Henry VIII., when Leland described it as inhabited by "smiths that use to make knives and all manner of cutting tools, and lorners that make bites, and a great many nailours." It has participated in the fame of the Soho works, belonging to Messrs. Boulton and Watt, which, though in the county of Stafford, are within 1½ mile of Birmingham. It began to flourish in the reign of Charles II., but the manufacture of fire-arms was not introduced till that of William III., since which period it has risen to be the great mart for muskets, swords, army-accoutrements, and machinery. Before the close of the late war, no less than 14,500 stand of arms were delivered per week to the ordnance office from the manufactures in this town. Burke pronounced Birmingham the 'toyshop of Europe'; but this designation is now by no means characteristic, for the articles of universal utility manufactured here far exceed those intended for ornament and show. Of the smaller articles of manufacture, buttons are the most important, being made here on a very extensive scale; pins, steel-pens, small iron-ware, plated goods, jewellery, and toys of all descriptions, are also extensively manufactured. At the pin-works, 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed, and 50,000 pin-heads made from the wire, in an hour. Of the quantity of steel-pens now manufactured here some idea may be gathered from the fact that upwards of 40 tons of fine sheet steel have been consumed in a year by the principal maker of these light and delicate articles. Factories for articles of a larger description are also numerous. Among these are iron and brass-foundries, manufactories of steam-engines, machinery of every description, and metallic hot-houses. There are also some extensive glass-works. The most interesting establishments are those of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, the Soho works; and the splendid suit of show-rooms now belonging to Mr. Collier, in Church-street, where the most costly and elaborate specimens of workmanship in gold, silver, plated ware, and bronze are exhibited.* In 1838-9 the amount of silver assayed was 114,500 ounces; of gold, 2,125 ounces. The average of men's wages, in 1839, was 24s. 3d. per week; of females 8s.; of boys under 13, 3s. 1d.; of girls 2s. 4d.

* By a report made to the Birmingham Philosophical Institution, in October, 1836, it appears that 160 steam-engines had been erected in this town from 1780 to that period, of which 17 had been erected in 1834, and 22 in 1835. The total horse-power was equal to 2,700 horses. In 1839, it amounted to 4,436 horse-power; consuming 340 tons of coals per day. In 1836, of the estimated horse-power, 275 were used for grinding flour; 1,770 for working metals; 275 for pumping water; 87 for glass-grinding; 97 for working wood; 44 for paper-making and glazing; 37 for grinding clay; 61 for grinding colours and chemicals; and 50 for sundry purposes. The estimated consumption of coals, in 1836, was 216 tons per day; estimated number of persons employed, 4,000 males, and 1,300 females; and the estimated amount of power hired out, equal to 440 horses. These estimates were confined to engines within the borough. Of the 1,770 horse-power employed in working metals, it was computed that 162 is used by iron-founders, first applied in 1788; 570 in rolling copper, brass, and other metals, first applied in 1790; 150 in drawing wire, first applied in 1806; 801 in iron-forges and wrought-iron mills, first applied in 1810; 74 in nail-cutting, first applied in 1813; 104 in

Canals and Railroads.—The canals and railroads, by means of which Birmingham communicates with other parts of the island and with the sea, are numerous and important. The old canal opens a communication through the Severn with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol, and through the Trent with Gainsborough, Hull, and London. This canal has also a junction with the grand line running through the Potteries of Staffordshire, to Manchester and Liverpool; so that both the Irish sea and the German ocean are laid directly open to Birmingham traders. The new Birmingham and Fazely canal provides a similar water-conveyance by Tamworth, Atherston, Nuneaton, and Coventry, to Oxford; and hence by the Thames to London.—The London and Birmingham railroad, first surveyed in 1830, and ultimately constructed at an expense little short of £5,500,000—nearly double the original estimate—connects the metropolis with this great manufacturing town, and affords increased facilities to commerce. The bill for its formation was first introduced in the commons in February, 1832, but in June was lost in the lords. In the following session the application was renewed, and at last the act was obtained at a cost of £72,869. In June, 1834, the works were begun, and on the 20th July, 1837, about 25 miles of it from London to Boxmoor, were opened; on October 16, 1837, it was opened to Tring, 31½ miles; on April 9, 1838, to Denbigh Hall, 48 miles; and from Birmingham to Rugby, 29 miles; and, finally, the remaining portion, between Denbigh Hall and Rugby, 35½ miles, Sept. 17, 1838: making the total length 112½ miles. Originally it was to have had eleven, but it has now only eight tunnels; viz., the Primrose Hill, 1,164½ yards; Kensal Green, 322½ yards; Watford, 1,791½ yards; North Church, 345½ yards; Linslade, 272 yards; Stowe Hill, 418 yards; Kilsby, 2,398 yards; and Beechwood, about 600 yards.* The London terminus is at Euston Grove, on the New road. This line is 112½ miles in length, and passes near the towns of Coventry, Rugby, Weedon, Wolverton, Leighton, Tring, Berkhamstead, Boxmoor, Watford, and Harrow; intersecting six of the most beautiful counties of England, viz., Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Buckingham, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire.—By means of the Grand Junction railway between Birmingham and Warrington, communication is maintained with Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, Stafford, the Potteries,

Whitmore, Crewe, Hartford, Northwich, Warrington, Manchester, and Liverpool; and about 800 mail-bags are taken up and set down every day on this line. Its whole course to its junction at Warrington, with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, is 82½ miles; the expense of executing it was £18,180 per mile. The Birmingham terminus is 371 feet 5 inches above low-water mark at Liverpool. The steepest part of the road is between Madeley and Crewe, where the inclination for nearly 3 miles, is 1 in 180.—A new and competing line of railway is now in progress, under the name of the Manchester and Birmingham Extension railway, which will open a communication between the towns of Stone, Rugeley, Lichfield, Tamworth, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, and between all those places and Manchester to the north; and in conjunction with the Birmingham and Derby railway afford a communication between Derby and other parts to the eastward, and the Potteries, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester. The length of the main line of this railway is 54 miles and 67 chains; and of the branch 7 miles and 56 chains; and the amount of the estimate of the costs and expenses to be incurred up to the time of the completion of the railway, is £1,158,683.—Gloucester and Derby are also connected with Birmingham, by separate lines of railroad. See DERBY and GLOUCESTER.

Markets.—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, are the market-days. An excellently-arranged and spacious market-hall, with extensive storing-vaults beneath, has recently been erected, in a simple, massive, and appropriate style of architecture. Fairs are held on the Thursday and two following days in Whitsun-week; and on Thursday and the two following days nearest to the 29th of September. Horses and horned cattle are sold on Thursdays, in a spacious area to the south-west of the town, called Smithfield. At these fairs considerable business is done in cattle, horses, and agricultural produce generally. At the Michaelmas fair such immense quantities of onions are exposed for sale as to give a name to the fair; that of Whitsuntide is most celebrated for its toys and shows. There are several joint-stock banks in Birmingham, viz. the Birmingham banking company, established in September, 1829; the Birmingham Town and District banking company, in July, 1836; and the Birmingham and Midland bank, in August, 1836. The bank of England, the National Provincial bank of England, the Northern and Central bank of England, and the Commercial bank of England, have also branches here; and there are several private banks.

Places of Amusement, Societies, &c.—The public amusements of Birmingham are conducted on a very superior scale. The theatre—erected in 1821 on the site of one burned to the ground in the preceding year—is a handsome building, with a stone front in the Ionic order, adorned with busts in bas-relief or Shakespeare and Garrick. The expense of erecting this building was about £14,000; the season generally commences in May and terminates in October.—The musical festival of Birmingham occurs every third year, and generally attracts crowds of strangers. The town-hall is a very splendid edifice of the Corinthian order, erected in 1833. The interior exhibits a saloon 140 feet in length, 65 feet wide, and 65 feet high, calculated to be capable of containing about 3,000 persons seated, and at public meetings, when the forms are removed, upwards of 8,000. Here the musical festivals are held, and are aided by a magnificent organ. Machinery in union with steam-power was employed in cutting and fluting the columns and working the stones. The structure is of brick, faced with Anglesea marble; the estimated

new-making, first applied in 1819; and 34 in drawing metal-labs, first applied in 1822.

* The most formidable works on the line, from the great difficulties encountered in quicksands, water, &c., were the Kilsby tunnel, 2,308 yards, or 1 one-third mile long, and the Bilsworth cutting of about 1,200,000 cubic yards, and averaging 50 feet deep for about two miles. It is estimated that the former cost near £400,000, and the latter above £300,000. "The stone blocks for the whole line" [See 'Leicestershire and Rutland's History, &c.'] "may be estimated at 152,460 tons, and their cost at £180,000. The weight of iron rail used for the whole line is nearly 35,000 tons, which cost about £450,000. The greatest inclination is 16 feet in a mile, excepting that part between Camden Town and Euston-square, about a mile in length. The labour expended on the great pyramid was equivalent to lifting 15,723 million cubic feet of stone one foot high, and required 300,000 men according to Diodorus Siculus, and 100,000 according to Herodotus, twenty years to execute it; whereas the labour expended in the construction of the Birmingham railway is equivalent to 25,000 million cubic feet of stone raised one foot, and has been executed by about 20,000 men in 4½ years!" The Birmingham station is at the eastern extremity of the town, adjoining the station of the Grand Junction railway, and not far from the great London road. The roof covering the Birmingham terminus, and similar to the one at Euston-square, is 133 feet 6 inches in diameter, and carried on iron pillars. The engine-house, 120 feet in diameter, is fitted up with store-rooms, offices, &c., and is capable of holding, exclusive of tenders, 28 engines. The turntables, for removing carriages from one line on to another, are 15 feet in diameter. At this station also there is very extensive accommodation for luggage, &c., and every facility afforded to carriers for the transmission of goods.

cost was £18,000.—Numerous subscription concerts, which are well-supported, take place in the course of the winter. For the amusement and health of the inhabitants, there is an extensive establishment of hot, cold, and sulphurous vapour, and fumigating baths; with a swimming bath 110 feet in length, and 52 in breadth, supplied with a constant influx of water, at the rate of 1,000 hogsheads per hour.—A Society of Arts was instituted here in 1814, and revived and rearranged in 1821. The object was to promote the study of the fine arts by the establishment of an academy for training from the antique; and to encourage and assist living artists by exhibiting and purchasing their works. A well-arranged edifice was erected in 1829, containing several well-lighted rooms for the exhibition of pictures and sculptures, with a commodious drawing-academy, and adorned in front by a superb portico of the Corinthian order. The exhibitions take place annually, and are generally of a high order, as vigorous efforts are made to induce the purchase of pictures. These exhibitions of living artists are occasionally alternated with those of deceased and ancient painters, to which the neighbouring possessors of collections liberally contribute their stores.—A library was established in 1798, which now contains 30,000 volumes; it is a handsome pile of building, containing, besides the spacious apartment in which the principal portion of the books is deposited, a circular reading-room lighted by a dome-lantern resting on elegant Ionic pillars of porphyry. Right of access to this library is obtained by the purchase of a share of the value of £5, and the payment of an annual subscription of £1 5s. 6d. A new library on a similar principle, but on a smaller scale, has more recently been established.—A news-room was erected in 1825; it is a handsome structure, ornamented with lofty pillars of the Ionic order, and containing an appropriate suite of apartments.—The Philosophical institution, consisting of about 400 members, was established about 50 years ago; its plan was extended in 1810, and lectures on various branches of science are delivered in the theatre erected for the purpose; connected with this establishment, is a museum, at present chiefly rich in geological specimens, scientifically arranged; an extensive collection of philosophical apparatus; a library and reading-room. At this institution was fixed the first complete anemometer, or self-recording rain and wind-gauge, invented by Follett Osler, Esq., a resident in the town.—A school of medicine and surgery was established here in 1828, in which lectures are delivered on anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, forensic medicine, midwifery, botany and surgery; and prizes liberally distributed by the munificence of the friends of the institution. Certificates of having attended the lectures are received by the court of examiners of the royal college of surgeons in London. Attached to this school is a valuable and well-selected library, and an extensive museum, comprising objects in various branches of natural history, and a splendid collection of anatomical preparations and models. A second school of medicine has lately been formed, which, in its incipient state, promises to produce useful effects. Its lectures are well-attended, and its proceedings characterized by energy and spirit.—A mechanics' institution has been in existence here since 1825; it numbers about 400 members. A second institution of nearly similar nature, under the name of the 'Athenaeum,' was established in 1839, and is increasing. There are also several minor societies formed by persons of the industrious classes for intellectual improvement and rational recreation.—A public cemetery company was formed here in

1832.—A horticultural society was established a few years ago. The gardens, in the parish of Edgbaston, are extensive, and the conservatories lofty and well-filled with valuable specimens. A Savings bank was established in 1827. In 1838 the deposits in it amounted to £134,525; averaging £5 3s. 8d. each deposit.

Municipal Government.—Birmingham was not until recently incorporated; and to this probably it owes in part its rapid advancement, for there is no obstacle to the settlement of strangers here in any line of business. This town, without disposable public or corporate funds, has, within the last thirty years, by the spirited expenditure of individuals, and the judicious management of the street commissioners, changed its character of blackness, closeness, and defective taste, for that of a town of spacious, wide, and well-paved streets, abounding in public buildings, in the offices of large trading companies and in private undertakings, exhibiting generally a highly-advanced state of architectural decorations, and a general air of substantial wealth and independence, which is seldom equalled.—Birmingham obtained a municipal charter on 31st October, 1838; and on the 26th December, 1838, the first election of mayor, town-councillors, and aldermen, 64 in number, took place, when William Scholefield, Esq., was elected mayor. A separate court of quarter-sessions for the borough has recently been granted by the Crown. A court of requests for the town, and the hamlet of Deritend, for the recovery of debts under 40s., was established by act of the 25th of George II., the powers of which were extended to the recovery of debts under £5, by an act of the 4th of George III. It is under the jurisdiction of 112 commissioners, 3 of whom are a quorum, assisted by two clerks, who must be lawyers. The number of cases decided in this court, in 1837, was 6,113. Under the new representation act, this most important town, so long without a representative in the great councils of the nation, sends two members to parliament. The parishes of Birmingham and Edgbaston; and the townships of Bordeley, Duddeston, Netchels, and Deritend, are included within the elective boundary of the new borough. The constituency is about 4,500. The police of Birmingham have been newly organized under the direction of the home-secretary. The prison has the police-office, in Moor-street, in front, with a court-yard attached. Behind it are the gaoler's apartments and the main prison, which possesses two yards,—one for men, the other for women. There are 2 day-rooms and 16 cells, and also rooms in the gaoler's house which he lets out to those who can pay for the accommodation. The cells are dark and the ventilation defective. Prisoners, after being brought before the magistrates, are transferred to Warwick. No clothing is allowed. On payment of 1s. a-night for the first three nights, and of 6d. a-night afterwards, a separate room and a better bed may be obtained. Five police officers are attached to this establishment, who also act as turn-keys, by alternate weeks. There is also a prison exclusively for debtors of the court of requests. It is in a dilapidated and neglected condition. It has 4 day-rooms, and 2 airing-yards, one for the higher and another for the lower class of debtors. The prisoners are allowed to labour at trades, but the profit must go to the creditor. One pound and a half of bread is allowed daily. During 1832, 424 male, and 24 female debtors were admitted; the average number appears to be 18 or 20.

History.—Birmingham is mentioned in Domesday book, under the name of Bermenheham. The name, as well as those of the neighbouring hamlets of Castle and West Bromwich, is supposed to have

been derived from the Saxon *brom*,—‘broom,’ which grows in the vicinity, and *wick*, ‘a descent.’ Some antiquaries suppose it to be the Breminium of the Romans; others, amongst whom is the local historian Hutton, assert that it was a British town of some importance, and celebrated for the manufacture of arms, even previous to the Roman invasion. During the last four centuries it has been written Brumwycheham, Bromwychem, Bermicham, Bre-mecham, and Burmyngham, also with various transpositions of the vowels in the two first syllables.* In the reign of Charles I. Birmingham distinguished itself in the parliamentary cause; in 1643 it suffered considerably, having been taken and partially burnt by Prince Rupert, who inflicted a heavy fine on the inhabitants. The editors of the ‘Magna Britannia’ published in 1734, describing Birmingham, say: “The present state of this town is this: It is very populous, and swarms with inhabitants, but most of them of the meaner sort, which serve for carrying on the trade of iron-works, for which they are such ingenious artificers, that their performances in iron and steel are admired not only at home, but in foreign parts. We hear nothing here but the noise of hammers and anvils, which gain makes the sweetest music to the people of it. The lower part of the town is very watery, but the upper is stored with many handsome buildings.” Birmingham was the scene of a disgraceful political riot in July 1791, which commenced on the 14th, and continued several days, during which property was destroyed to the amount of £60,000, for which a compensation was granted by parliament to the amount of about £27,000, and some of the ringleaders were executed. A somewhat similar outrage was perpetrated in this town, in 1839, by some misguided chartists, who set fire to several private buildings in the neighbourhood of the Bullring, and committed various gross excesses until dispersed by the appearance of the military.

BIRSTALL, or **BURSTALL**, a chapelry in the parish of Belgrave, county of Leicester; 3½ miles north-by-east of Leicester, on the western bank of the river Soar, and in the vicinity of the Midland counties railway. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 393. Houses 80. Acres 1,260. A. P. £2,868. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 5s. Tithes commuted. See BELGRAVE.

BIRSTALL, a parish and village in the wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-west of Leeds, in the vicinity of the York and North-Midland railway. It comprises the chapels of Clackheaton, Drighlington, Liversedge, and Tong, with the townships of Great and Little Gomersall, Heckmondwike, Hunsworth, and Wike, and the hamlet of Birkenshaw.—Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £23 19s. 2d.; gross income £275; in the patronage of the bishop of Ripon. The church, which was erected in the time of Henry VIII., has recently been enlarged. At Birkenshaw a new church has been erected by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and spire, at an expense of £2,929 5s. 6d. Sitings 708. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed here in 1782. This parish possesses 23 daily schools. Charities connected with Birstall produce about £57 per annum.—The inhabitants of this populous district are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens. In 1838 there were 33 woollen mills employing 1,332 hands, 8 worsted mills employing 760 hands, 1 cotton mill in which 88 persons were engaged, and 2 silk mills em-

ploying 33 individuals, within this parish. Coal and iron-stone abound here, the mines of which give employment to about 500 men. Fieldhead, in this parish, was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Priestley, in 1733. Pop. in 1801, 14,657; in 1831, 24,103. Houses 5,311. Acres 13,180. A. P. £33,990. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,435 10s.—Birstall is now within the jurisdiction of the second division of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £15, erected by act of parliament in 1839 in the parishes of Halifax, Bradford, and others. It was also created a polling-district for the west riding in 1837.

BIRSTWITH, a township in the parish of Hampsthwaite, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles west of Knaresborough, on the southern bank of the river Nidd. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 747. Houses 127. Acres 1,670. A. P. £1,656. Poor rates, in 1838, £202 7s.

BIRTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Semperingham, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles east of Folkeham. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Semperingham. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 54. Houses 12. Acres 390. A. P. £694. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 11s. Tithes commuted. See BILLINGBOROUGH.

BIRTLE, a township, with Bamford, in the parish of Middleton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2½ miles north-east of Bury. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 753; in 1831, 1,650. Houses 262. Acres 1,480. A. P. £2,025. Poor rates, in 1838, £232 5s.

BIRTLES, a township in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles west by north of Macclesfield. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 54. Houses 9. Acres 460. A. P. £1,043. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 5s.

BIRTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Chester-le-Street, county of Durham; 5 miles south by east of Gateshead, in the immediate vicinity of the Great North of England railway. There are 3 daily schools here. The inhabitants are chiefly colliers. Salt is made from a brine spring in the vicinity. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, registered in 1791. Pop., in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,520. Houses 269. Acres 1,480. A. P. £3,730. Poor rates, in 1838, £296 4s.

BIRTLEY, or **BIRKLEY**, a parochial chapelry—separated in 1765 from the parish of Chollerton—union of Bellingham, county of Northumberland; 5 miles south-east of Bellingham. It includes the township of Broomhope with Buteland, and anciently formed part of the barony of Prudhoe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £85. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Northumberland. There are 2 daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 447. Houses 100. Acres 2,290. A. P. £4,398. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 4s.

BIRTSMORTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; 5½ miles south-west of Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 8s. 1½d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. Thackwell. Here is a charity school, endowed, in 1703, by the Rev. Samuel Juice; and farther endowed, some years since, with the interest of £300, bequeathed by Lady Judith Coot. Birtsmorton was long the property of a very ancient family, of Cornish origin, the Nanfaus. The manor-house, moated round, is of great antiquity, the rooms are all wainscotted and carved with armorial bearings. In the church are many curious monuments. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831,

* The late Mr. Hamper affirms that the name has been spelt in different books upwards of 140 ways.

311 Houses 52. Acres 1,410. A. P. £1,537. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BISBROOKE, a parish in the hund. of Wrاندike, union of Uppingham, county of Rutland; 1½ mile east of Uppingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £6 0s. 4d.; gross income £258. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The great and small tithes of Bisbrooke manor, the property of the clerical rector, lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1795. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 177. Houses 38. Acres 720. A. P. £1,815. Poor rates, in 1837, £841.

BISCATHORPE, or **BESKERTHORPE**, a parish and small village on the banks of the river Bane, in the eastern division of the wapentake of Wraghoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-east by east of Wragby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £5 18s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £137; gross income £180. Patron, the Crown. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 45. Houses 8. Acres 1,050. A. P. £964. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

BISHAM, or **BYSHAM-MONTAGUE**, a parish in the hund. of Beynhurst, union of Cookham, county of Berks; 4½ miles north-west of Maidenhead, on the eastern bank of the Thames. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £7 13s. 1d., and in the parliamentary returns at £57; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, G. Vansittart, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National school here, attended by 67 children. There is an extensive manufactory of sheet-copper, copper-bolts, and other articles here. Here was anciently a preceptory of the Knights Templars, a part of the buildings of which now forms part of the manor-house. It was often visited by Henry VIII. and by Queen Elizabeth, and a chamber is shown as that which she occupied. The following account of this religious house is given by Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*:—"Robert de Ferraris, in the time of Stephen, gave the manor of Bisleham to the Templars, who thereupon made here a preceptory for the knights of that order. Upon their dissolution, in the time of Edward II., this seems not to have passed with the greater part of their estates to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, for they had before granted it away in fee to Hugh de Spencer, junr. Afterwards it came to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, who, A. D. 1338, built a priory here for canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £327 4s. 6d., per annum. The prior and convent having surrendered this monastery 5th July, 1536, King Henry VIII., in the year following, re-founded and more amply endowed it with the lands of the late dissolved abbey of Chertsey, and the priories of Cardigan, Bethgelert, Ankerwike, Little Marlo, Medmenham, &c., to the yearly value of £681 14s. 9d., for the maintenance of an abbot, who was to have the privilege of wearing a mitre, and thirteen Benedictine monks. But this new abbey was of short continuance, being surrendered 19th June, 30th Hen. VIII., and the site was granted, 7th Edward VI. to Sir Edward Hoby." Pop., in 1801, 596; in 1831, 771. Houses 142. Acres 2,520. A. P. £4,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £333.

BISHAMPTON, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 4½ miles north-east by north of Pershore. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £7 9s. 9d.; gross income £113; in the patronage of the bishop

of Worcester. Tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the bishop of Worcester and the vicar, were commuted in 1795. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 393. Houses 78. Acres 2,140. A. P. £2,478. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND. See **AUCKLAND (BISHOP)**.

BISHOPSBOURNE, a parish in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 4 miles south-east by south of Canterbury, on the post-road to Dover. It is called in Domesday, Burnes, that is, *borne*, from the bourn or stream which runs into it, being the head of the river called the Lesser Sour. It had the name of Bishop's bourne from its belonging to the archbishop. There is but one village in the parish, namely, Bourne. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Barham, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £39 19s. 2d.; gross income £1,549; nett income £1,240; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. There is a day and Sunday school here. The pious and celebrated Richard Hooker died, rector of this parish, in 1600. His monument, which is in the chancel, exhibits his bust, in a square cap and gown. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 358. Houses 65. Acres 1,860. A. P. £1,913. Poor rates, in 1837, £354.

BISHOP'S-CANNINGS. See **CANNINGS (BISHOP'S)**.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a borough, parish, and market-town, with separate jurisdiction, in the hund. of Purslow, union of Clun, county of Salop, comprising five several townships; 159 miles north-west by west of London, and 20 south-west by south of Shrewsbury. The town is built on a hill near the river Clun. The bishops of Hereford, Camden remarks, "had a castle at Bishop's Castle, the site of which is now the Castle-inn, and the keep a bowling-green, and part of the walls and vaults remaining; a mile from hence towards the borders of Montgomeryshire, on a high hill, is Bishop's Mote, an intrenchment of near an acre, with a keep at the west end; this is supposed a remain of the Roman wars, but more probably of much later date." The local limits of the borough are extensive, embracing a circuit of about 15 miles, and being from 3 to 4 miles in width in all directions. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £9 12s. 11d., and in the parliamentary returns at £129; gross income £385. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Powis, who takes the great tithes as lay-impropriator. The church presents some fine specimens of Norman architecture. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels here; the Independent church was formed in 1810. Here is a free school for 25 boys and as many girls, founded, in 1737, by Mrs. Mary Morris, and endowed with £1,000 in the 3 per cents. The bishop of Hereford appoints the master. There are, besides, four daily and two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with the parish produce about £17 1s. per annum. The townhouse is an elegant structure, and the streets, though not regular, are remarkable for their cleanliness. Water is obtained chiefly from wells, but a small supply is brought in pipes to the marketplace from the neighbouring hills. Friday is the market-day, when the corn-dealers attend with samples. Fairs are held on Friday before February 13th, Friday before March 15th, first Friday after May day, July 5th, September 9th, and November 13th, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. The day preceding the last three fairs is for sheep and pigs. The town is governed by a bailiff, recorder, and 15 capital burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and inferior officers, under

charters of 15^o Elizabeth and 15^o James I. A court of quarter-sessions for the borough is held on the Wednesday after the county quarter-sessions. A court of record is held every second Saturday for the recovery of debts under £20. The petty-sessions for the hundreds of Clunna and Purlow, are held here. The town was erected into a borough in the 26^o of Elizabeth, and returned two members to parliament. The right of election was finally vested in the resident burgesses, who were only about 160 in number. The bailiff was returning officer; and the earl of Powis, as proprietor of the town, had a predominating influence. It was disfranchised by the reform act, but is one of the polling places for the members for South Salop. The common called the Moat, or Burgesses' hill, constitutes the principal landed property of the corporation, which presents the rare example of being free of debt. The fairs are much attended by the Welsh, and the great intercourse with Wales is a source of considerable advantage to the town. Pop., in 1801, 1,813; in 1831, 2,007. Houses 488. Acres 6,000. A. P. £8,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £438.

BISHOP'S-COURT, Isle of Man. See **KIRK-MICHAEL**.

BISHOP-DALE, a township in the parish of Aygarth, western division of the wapentake of Hang, north riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles south-west by south of Middleham. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 108. Houses 16. Acres 5,960. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.

BISHOP'S-FONTHILL. See **FONTHILL** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-FROME. See **FROME** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-HULL. See **HULL** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP-SIDE (HIGH and LOW), a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Ripon, locally situated in the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles west-south-west of Ripon, on the northern bank of the river Nidd. It contains the market-town of Pateley-bridge. There are twelve daily schools here, one of which, containing 36 pupils, is endowed by the will of Miss Shepherd for the instruction of 22 boys and 4 girls, and three Sunday schools. The lead-mines of this chapelry give employment to 97 men. Pop., in 1801, 1,487; in 1831, 1,843. Houses 387. Acres 3,480. A. P. £4,160. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,006.

BISHOP'S-LYDEARD. See **LYDEARD** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM. See **MIDDLEHAM** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-MONKTON. See **MONKTON** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-NYMPTON. See **NYMPTON** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-OFFLOW. See **OFFLOW** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-STOKE. See **STOKE** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOPSTONE HUNDRED, in the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 2,710 acres. Houses 50. Pop., in 1831, 410.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the hund. and union of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 6 miles south-west of Swansea, near the coast. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Caermarthen and dio. of St. David's, now in the dio. of Llandaff; valued at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £251; in the patronage of the bishop of Llandaff. Here is a daily charity school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 476. Houses 105. A. P. £1,234. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Grima-worth, county of Hereford; 7 miles west-north-west of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory, united

with the vicarage of Yazor, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £7 7s. 6d. Patron, Sir R. Price. Here are 2 daily schools; and Berrington's hospital for 5 women: income, in 1836, £43 7s. 6d. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 278. Houses 61. Acres 840. A. P. £1,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 2 miles north-west by north of Seaford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £8 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £75; gross income £68; in the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. There is a small daily school here. This parish is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 293. Houses 24. Acres 1,820. A. P. £2,050. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Downton, county of Wilts; 3½ miles south of Wilton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £12 1s. 3d.; there is also a sinecure rectory, valued at £19 14s. 2d.; gross income £806. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is a handsome structure. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 603. Houses 127. Acres 2,730. A. P. £4,987. Poor rates, in 1837, £537.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Ramsbury, union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; 5½ miles east of Swindon, in the neighbourhood of the Great Western railway. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £6 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £97 14s. 3d.; gross income £208. There is a daily school here, containing 83 scholars, originally founded by the Rev. Thomas Cocker, and endowed with funds now producing £11 6s. per annum, and subsequently, by Mr. Thomas Goddard, with £27 19s. 1½d. per annum. There are also two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £70. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 688. Houses 121. Acres 3,330. A. P. £3,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £243.

BISHOP'S-STORTFORD. See **STORTFORD** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-SUTTON HUNDRED, in the Alton north division of the county of Southampton. Area 20,570 acres. Houses 531. Pop., in 1831, 3,303.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, a parish in the hund. of Bishop's-Sutton, Alton north division, county of Southampton; 2 miles south-east of New Alresford, on the post-road to London. Living, a vicarage, united with that of Ropley, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £19 10s. 2½d.; gross income £360. Patrons, in 1835, Sir Baring, Bart. and J. Deacon, Esq. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. There is also a parochial charity school for this parish and Ropley, situated in the latter. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 527. Houses 95. Acres 3,510. A. P. £3,370. Poor rates, in 1837, £344.

BISHOP'S-TACKBROOK. See **TACKBROOK** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-TAWTON. See **TAWTON** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-TEIGNTON. See **TEIGNTON** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-THORNTON. See **THORNTON** (BISHOP'S).

BISHOPSTROW, a parish in the hund. and union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 1½ mile south-east of Warminster. Living, a rectory in the

archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £11 10s.; gross income £222. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 278. Houses 54. Acres 980. A. P. £1,463. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

BISHOP'S-WOOD. See BREWOOD.

BISHOPS-WALTHAM HUNDRED, situate partly in the New Forest, eastern division, and partly in the Portadown division of the county of Southampton. Area 32,620 acres. Houses 1,565. Pop., in 1831, 8,408.

BISHOP'S-WALTHAM. See WALTHAM (BISHOP'S).

BISHOP'S-WILTON. See WILTON (BISHOP'S).

BISHOPTHORPE, or **THORPE-UPON-OUSE**, a parish and township in the ainstey of the city and union of York; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of York, on the western bank of the river Ouse, and in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, valued at £4; gross income £134; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. This parish possesses two day and Sunday National schools. Since the destruction of Cawood castle, in the parliamentary war, the palace erected here in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter de Grey, has been the residence of the archbishops of York. The great and small tithes of the township, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1757. De Grey also founded the chapel, which is in the early style of English architecture. The principal additions and alterations were made by Archbishop Drummond in 1763-6; and several new apartments were added by Archbishop Vernon. The pleasure-grounds occupy about six acres. Charities connected with this parish produce £11 12s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 445. Houses 79. Acres 760. A. P. £1,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

BISHOPTON, a parish and village in the south-western division of Stockton ward, union of Sedgfield, co.-palatine of Durham; 6 miles west-north-west of Stockton-on-Tees, and 2 miles south of the Clarence railway. It comprises the townships of Bishopton, East and West Newbiggins, and Little Stainton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham, valued at £4 5s. 10d.; gross income £179; in the patronage of Sherburn hospital. This parish possesses two daily schools containing 90 pupils, and a Sunday school. There are here vestiges of an intrenchment, supposed to have surrounded the mansion of Roger de Conyers, who, says Lambard, "in tyme of Kinge Stephen resistid one William Cumyn an ambitious prelate which sought by forcible and warlike means to invade the sea, and to have compelled the monkes of Durham to have elected him after Gaufride (which died about the yeare 1136,) their byshop, which bycause they refused to do, he beseiged, sacked, and spoiled, not only thabbey, but the towne of Durham also, with suche crueltie and exquisite tormortes of deathe against suche as resisted him, as scarcely is the like to be found eyther in the Scottes or Danes themselves, which have after a most barbarous sort often tymes heryed that quarter; howbeit, in thend, he bothe lost his desyre, and was compelled by the nobilitie of the country (armed for that purpose) to submitte himselfe to the lawfully elect, whose name was William also; whatsoever the cause was, it is named of the byshop." Pop. of the township, in 1801, 349; in 1831, 423. Houses 102. Acres 5,100. A. P. £2,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BISHOPTON, a township in the parish and liberty of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

west-north-west of Ripon. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 118. Houses 13. Acres 350. A. P. £1,161. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH. See WEARMOUTH (BISHOP).

BISHTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Caldecott, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 4 miles south-east of Caerleon. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, rated in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £51; in the patronage of the archdeacon of Llandaff. There are two boarding schools here. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 155. Houses 33. Acres 1,850. A. P. £1,364. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

BISLEY HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, is bounded on the north by the hund. of Tewkesbury; on the north-east by that of Rapsgate; on the south-east by Crowthorne and Minety hund.; on the south by the hund. of Longtree; and on the west by that of Whitstone. Area 27,730 acres. Houses 4,098. Pop., in 1831, 19,776.

BISLEY, a market-town and extensive parish in the hund. of Bisley, union of Stroud, county of Gloucester, 97 miles west of London, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Stroud, intersected by the Gloucester and Bristol railway, and the Stroudwater canal. The parish includes the chapelry of Chalford. The market-day is Thursday, but from the difficulty of access it is little attended. Fairs are held on May 4th, and November 12th, for cattle, sheep, and horses. The inhabitants are much employed in the manufacture of woollens. In 1838 there were 3 woollen mills here, employing 70 hands. The electors vote for the members for East Gloucester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, valued at £19 10s. 5d.; gross income £528. Patron, the Crown. The church is an elegant building, in a mixed style of architecture. In the church-yard is an octagonal cross surmounted by an ancient font. The Independents have a chapel here. Here is a free school with an endowment of £13 14s. per annum, the master of which also receives £12 12s. for the education of ten boys, who are also clothed on an endowment given in 1820 by Mr. Taylor. There are thirteen other daily schools in this parish, two of which are partly supported by endowment, and five Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £88 per annum. The common was given to the poor of Bisley by Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in the reign of Edward III.; it consisted at first of 1200 acres, but has been in a great measure inclosed. Several Roman antiquities have been found in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 4,227; in 1831, 5,896. Houses 1,264. Acres 7,980. A. P. £7,683. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,911.

BISLEY, a parish in the hund. of Godley, union of Chertsey, county of Surrey; 4 miles south-east of Bagshot, in the vicinity of the Southampton and London railroad, and of the Basingstoke canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, valued at £7 16s. 8d.; gross income £202. Patron, in 1835, S. Thornton, Esq. There are two daily schools here. Charities connected with the parish produce £24 4s. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 270. Houses 57. Acres 780. A. P. £1,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

BISPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Amounderness, union of the Fylde, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles west by north of Poulton, on the coast. It comprises the townships of Bispham with Norbreck, and Layton with Warbreck. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester, valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £150;

gross income £375. Patron, in 1835, P. K. Fleetwood. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which has an endowment of £70 per annum, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1,256. Houses 233. Acres 3,490. A. P. £7,616. Poor rates, in 1837, £537. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 254; in 1831, 313. Houses 71. Acres 1,490. A. P. £3,177. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BISPHAM, a township in the parish of Croston, hund. of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north-east of Ormskirk, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a free grammar-school, containing about 30 boys, founded by Richard Durning, in 1692, and endowed with land producing £200 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 256. Houses 44. Acres 850. A. P. £1,736. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

BISTERN-CLOSES. See **BURLEY**.

BITCHFIELD, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north by west of Corby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, valued at £5 11s. 5½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £33; gross income £134; in the patronage of the bishop of Lincoln. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 135. Houses 26. Acres 1,540. A. P. £2,385. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

BITCHFIELD, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 1 mile north-east of Black Heddon. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 40. Houses 6. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £8.

BITTADON, a parish in the hund. of Braunton, south Molton division of Devon, county of Devon; 5½ miles north by west of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter, valued at £6 2s. 8½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £83. Patron, in 1835, G. Barbor, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 57. Houses 8. Acres 5,100. B. P. £698. Poor rates, in 1837, £18.

BITTERING (LITTLE). See **BRESTON**.

BITTERLEY, a parish partly in the hund. of Munsalw, and partly in that of Overs, county of Salop; 4 miles north-east by east of Ludlow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, valued at £18 6s. 3d.; united with the curacy of Middleton; gross income £652; nett income £555. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. King, Bart. The church of Bitterley is a handsome structure, consisting of a body without side aisles. The chancel is divided from the body by a screen of oak carved in open quatre foils; at the top are foliage and grotesque ornaments. It contains an ancient stone font. The pulpit is of oak, finely carved. In the church-yard is an elegant stone cross, raised on steps, supporting an hexagonal shaft. On the top are tabernacled niches, containing sculptured representations of the Virgin and Child, the crucifixion, &c.—This parish possesses five daily schools, one of which is partly supported by an endowment, consisting of the rent of a small estate of the value of £36 per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £28 per annum.—The Clec hill near the church-yard, is a bold and grand object, upon the top of which are the remains of an encampment, said to be Roman. Its extreme point, called Titterstone, appears to be of volcanic formation. Many parts of the hill afford very extensive prospects, varied and beautiful. The interior of this immense mountain produces coal and ironstone in abundance. The inhabitants of Bitterley are chiefly miners, and, in 1831, 50 men were employed in the collieries here. Pop.,

in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 1,194. Houses 232. Acres 5,610. A. P. £3,574. Poor rates, in 1837, £728.

BITTERN AND POLLOCK, a tything in the parish of South Stoneham, hund. of Mansbridge, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles north-east of Southampton, in the vicinity of the Southampton and London railroad. It is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney-court of Winchester. This was the seat of the Roman Clausentum, and relics of the Romans have been found here. Pop., in 1831, 703. Houses 139. Other returns with the parish.

BITTESBY, a liberty in the parish of Claybrooke, hund. of Guthlaxton, county of Leicester; 3 miles west by north of Lutterworth, on the line of the Midland Counties railway. Pop., in 1831, 11. House 1. A. P. £1,204. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

BITTESWELL, a small parish and village in the hund. of Guthlaxton, county of Leicester; 1 mile north by west of Lutterworth, and 2 miles east of the Midland Counties railway. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, valued at £4 3s. 0½d.; gross income £428; in the patronage of the Haberdashers' company and Christ's Hospital, London. The church has been renovated within these few years. All tithes, the property of the Haberdashers' company, London, and the vicar, were commuted in 1787. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £58 7s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 439. Houses 97. Acres 2,630. A. P. £3,064. Poor rates, in 1837, £255.

BITTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Langley and Swinehead, county of Gloucester; 6 miles south-east of Bristol, on the northern bank of the river Avon, and in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. It comprises the chapelries of Hanham and Oldland, with the hamlet of Bitton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, valued at £18 15s.; gross income £350. The church is a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £2,293. Sitings 1,019. There are seven daily and seven Sunday schools in this parish, besides three infant schools. Charities connected with Bitton produce about £27 per annum. In this parish are extensive collieries, and much iron ore; 531 men are employed in coal-mines, quarries, and on the railroad. At Hanham there are traces of a camp and station of the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 4,992; in 1831, 8,703. Houses 1,696. Acres 7,520. A. P. £15,373. Pop. of the hamlet, in 1801, was 1,094; and in 1831, 2,258. Houses 435. A. P. £7,386. Poor rates, in 1837, £753.

BIX, or **BIXBRAND**, a parish in the hund. of Binfield, union of Henley, county of Oxford; 4 miles north-west by north of Henley-on-Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, valued at £9 15s.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Maclesfield. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 409. Houses 77. Acres 3,130. A. P. £2,957. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.

BIXLEY, or **BEXLEY**, a parish in the hund. and union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-east by south of Norwich, on the line of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory with Earl's Framlingham, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £5; gross income £691. Patron, in 1835, Charles Brereton, Esq. Pilgrimages were formerly made here to the image of St. Wandegisilus, the patron saint. Bexley

Hall, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, is a handsome, well-built edifice, erected about the middle of last century, by Sir Edward Ward. It is situated in well-wooded grounds near the high-road leading from Norwich to Bungay. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1821, 84. Houses 20. Acres 760. A. P. £1,408. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

BLABY, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 4 miles south by west of Leicester, on the line of the Midland Counties railway, and intersected by the Union canal. It includes the chapelry of Countess-Thorpe. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, valued at £15 5s.; gross income £400. Patron, the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1807. This parish possesses eight daily and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1258; in 1831, 1840. Houses 381. Acres 3,300. A. P. £4,845. Poor rates, in 1837, £462.—A work-house has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Blaby, at an expense of £4,400, capable of accommodating 350 persons.—The Blaby poor-law union comprehends 22 parishes, embracing an area of 53 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 13,061. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,145. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,604.

BLACKAUTON, a parish in the hund. of Cole-ridge, union of King's-bridge, county of Devon; 5 miles west of Dartmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, valued at £15 8s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £118; gross income £126. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Seale, Esq. The church contains a Norman font and a richly carved wooden screen. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,019; in 1831, 1,477. Houses 212. Acres 5,850. A. P. £8,332. Poor rates, in 1837, £886.

BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Hayridge, county of Devon; 5 miles east-south-east of Cullompton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, valued at £4, and in the parliamentary returns at £113; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The church is desecrated, and the inhabitants resort to the church of Kentisbere, with which parish the population is returned.

BLACKBOROUGH, or **BLACKBURGH**, in the parish of Middleton, hund. of Free-bridge, county of Norfolk.—“Roger de Scales, and Muriel his wife, temp. Henry II., brought some monks to this place, (then also called Shiplade,) and built a priory for them to the honour of the blessed Virgin and St. Catherine, wherein were afterward religious of both sexes, under the government of Hamo Wauter and Maud his mother, but Robert, son to the said Roger Scales, before the year 1200, settled this house upon nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who continued here (about ten in number) till the general suppression, when it was rated at £76 3s. 9d., per annum. It was granted to the bishop of Norwich and his successors, 4^o Edward VI.”—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BLACKBOURNE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 17,050 acres. Houses 449. Population, in 1831, 2,829.

BLACKBOURN HUNDRED, in the county of Suffolk, is bounded on the north by the county of Norfolk; on the west by the hundred of Lackford; on the south by that of Thedwestry; and on the east by the hundred of Hartesmere. Area 67,370 acres. Houses 1,929. Pop., in 1831, 14,267.

BLACKBROOK (THE), a river, running into the Stour, near Loughborough, county of Leicester.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED, in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, consists of two divisions—higher and lower—and is bounded on the north and east by Yorkshire; on the south by the hundred of Salford; on the south-west by that of Leyland; and on the west by Amounderness hundred. Area 175,590 acres. Houses 29,509. Pop., in 1831, 168,057. Petty-sessions for places generally within the higher and lower divisions of the hund., are held at Blackburn, Clitheroe, Whalley, and at other places, when and where the magistrates' services are required.

BLACKBURN,

A parish and market-town in the lower division of the hund. and union of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 212 miles north-west of London, 30 south-east of Lancaster, and 24 north-north-west of Manchester, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes close to the town, and affords an extensive line of inland navigation. The parish comprises 23 townships, viz. the market-town of Blackburn, and the townships of Balderston, Billington, Lango, Great Harward, Over Darwen, Salisbury, Samlesbury, Tockholes, Walton-le-dale, Clayton-le-dale, Cuerdale, Lower Darwen, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Little Harwood, Livesley, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Plessington, Ramsgate, Richton, Wilpshire, and Witton. These townships, except such as are under the immediate care of the vicar of Blackburn, are divided into 8 chapelries. The parish of Blackburn, which is 14 miles long by 10 broad, was originally part of the parish of Whalley.

Ecclesiastical Affairs, &c.—The living is a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester, valued at £8 1s. 8d.; gross income £918. The church was originally part of the ancient monastery of Whalley, but was almost entirely rebuilt in 1819. In 1826, a new church was completed at an expense of £26,000. Besides these, there are the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Paul, the livings of which are curacies, and, as well as all the out-chapelries in this parish, in the patronage of the vicar, but independent of him in point of revenue. The Baptists, Independents, Scottish Secession, Society of Friends, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The oldest Baptist church was formed in 1760; the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1780; one of Association Methodists in 1838; and a church of Primitive Methodists in 1825. In 1778 a church of a Presbyterian character was formed, which, in 1792, became Independent. A second Independent chapel is now (1840) in process of erection. The Baptists have also a second chapel in course of erection. The Secession church was formed in 1828.—Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1567, and endowed with £120 per annum; also a school in which 90 girls receive instruction and clothing, founded in 1764 by William Leyland. There are 53 daily, 50 Sunday-schools, and 14 infant-schools in this parish. Several of these schools are conducted on the principles of the National, and others on those of the British and Foreign school system. There are also several charitable institutions and donations to the poor: among others, a strangers' friend society, and a society for the relief of poor women during childbirth. The Independents have at present an academy here for the education of young men for the ministry, but it is intended shortly to remove this institution to the neighbourhood of Manchester.

General description.—The market-town of Blackburn was formerly the capital of a sterile dis-

tract called Blackburnshire. It stands on a small stream, anciently called Blakeburn, or the yellow stream; and is sheltered by hills on the north-east and north-west. The country around is barren, but has been much improved by cultivation. The streets are irregularly built, partly owing to the intermixture of glebe and other lands; but they contain some good houses, and are paved, lighted with gas, and watched under the provisions of an act of parliament. There is a good supply of water; and an act for better lighting with gas the town and township was passed in the session of 1837-8. A theatre was erected here in 1818, and there are assembly-rooms, and a subscription library. Two newspapers are published in this town; and there is a savings' bank. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the various branches of the cotton-manufacture. In 1821, of 9,795 families in this parish, only 552 were employed in agriculture. In 1838 there were 44 cotton mills, employing 10,460 hands. Under the reform act, Blackburn returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 840.

Manufactures.—“The manufactures of Blackburn,” says Baines, in his excellent ‘Lancashire Directory,’ “appear to have arisen in the time of the commonwealth, and may be dated about the year 1650. The first fabrics for which this place was distinguished, were called Blackburn checks, a species of cloth consisting of a linen warp and cotton wool, one or both of which being dyed in the thread gave to the piece, when woven, a striped or checked appearance. This article was afterwards superseded by the Blackburn greys, so called from the colour, neither the warp nor the weft having been dyed. The component parts of this cloth consisted of a mixture of linen and cotton, and when manufactured, the pieces were generally sent to London to be printed. The great era of improvements in the cotton business, which opened about the year 1765, led the manufacturers of this district to turn their attention to the making of calicoes,—so called from their resemblance to the India manufacture brought from the province of Calicut, and from that time to the present Blackburn has enjoyed the advantages of this branch of the cotton business more perhaps than any other place in Lancashire. James Hargrave, a carpenter of Blackburn, was amongst the first of those persons who endeavoured to overcome the disadvantages under which the cotton weavers laboured, owing to the want of yarn when it was to be produced by the distaff and the spindle. This ingenious artisan, in 1767, according to the statement submitted to the house of commons, by Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright, ‘constructed an engine that would at once spin 20 or 30 threads of cotton into yarn for the fustian manufacture; but because it was likely to answer in some measure the end proposed, his engines were burnt and destroyed (by a mob), and himself driven out of Lancashire; he afterwards removed to Nottingham in 1769, and obtained a patent for his engine; but his patent right was invaded, and his invention being thus cruelly wrested from him, he died in obscurity and in great distress.’ This representation, made by Mr. Arkwright, does not appear to be strictly correct: though James Hargrave did construct, he did not invent the spinning machine. The merit of inventing the crank and comb for taking the carding from the cylinder of the carding-engine belongs to James Hargrave, and fairly ranks this ingenious, but ill-fated man, amongst that class of worthies to which Lancashire is indebted for its present pre-eminence in the manufacture of cotton. The number of pieces of cotton goods manufactured at Blackburn weekly is now estimated at 49,200,

the workmanship of which, in the various processes, gives employment to 10,000 persons, and the annual value of these goods before they are dyed and printed, is calculated at two millions sterling. One of the causes of the extent of the cotton manufacture here is to be found in the abundant supply of fuel furnished by the southern part of this parish, and another in the skill, industry, and enterprise of the inhabitants. Although Blackburn may justly lay claim to the earliest improvements in spinning machinery, yet it is only within the last seven years that the spinning of cotton has been carried on in this town and neighbourhood to any great extent. Where property is not secure, trade can never flourish, at least not that particular branch of it to which the insecurity applies. It has been seen that the machines of James Hargrave, the patentee of the spinning jenny, were destroyed by popular violence, as early as the year 1769; and ten years afterwards a spinning factory, on a large scale, established at Wensley Fold, 1 mile to the west of this town, shared the same fate. The natural consequence of these outrages was to drive persons inclined to prosecute this branch of the manufacture to Manchester and other places where the business was less obnoxious. Nearly half a century was necessary to inspire public confidence; but about the end of the revolutionary war spinning manufactories began to be erected here, and there are now about 100,000 spindles at work in the town and its immediate vicinity, which yield an average weight of yarn of about 100,000 lbs. weekly, chiefly about 40 hanks to the pound.”

Government, &c.] The town is regulated by commissioners, appointed according to act of parliament, and by constables. It is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the hundred, who hold petty-sessions here. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. A convenient market-place is much wanted; Fleming square, which is now used, being much too small. In this square is a handsome cloth hall for the exhibition and sale of woollens. Fairs for horses, horned cattle, and toys, are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, May 11th and 12th, and October 17th. The Manchester and Liverpool District bank, and the Commercial bank of England, have branches here. There are penny-posts to Whalley, Darwen, Gisburne, Accrington, and Clitheroe. Pop., in 1790, 5,000; in 1801, 83,531; in 1831, 59,791. Houses 10,041. Acres 45,620. A. P. £107,639. Poor rates, in 1837, £10,893. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 11,980; in 1831, 27,091. Houses 4,594. Acres 3,610. A. P. £37,758. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,840.—Robert Bolton, a celebrated divine, was born at Blackburn in 1572.—It is in contemplation to form a railway from Preston, by Blackburn, to Todmorden on the Manchester and Leeds railway:—see TODMORDEN.

BLACKBURNTON, a parochial town in the hundred of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Burford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £140; gross income £160; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ church. The impropriate and vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean of Oxford and the vicar, were commuted in 1770. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 352. Houses 66. Acres 1,300. A. P. £346. Poor rates, in 1837, £216.

BLACK-CALLERTON, a township in the parish of Newburn, west division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There is a daily school in this township endowed with £9 10s. per annum, payable for ever out of the Black-Callerton estate

There is also a Sunday school, to which a lending library is attached. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 436. Houses 80. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, 293.

BLACK-CHAPEL. See **WALTHAM (GREAT).**

BLACKDEN, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Nether Knutsford, on the line of the Chester extension railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 170. Houses 32. Acres 760. A. P. £1,018. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BLACKDOWN, or **BLADEN**, a ridge of hills in the county of Dorset. Here are many pits, running from east to west; they are of the form of an inverted cone, in some instances 60 yards across, and never containing water even in the wettest seasons. Their origin is ascribed to the Druidical priests.

BLACKENHURST HUNDRED, in the county of Worcester, consists of two divisions, lower and upper; the former is situated in the division of Northfield; the latter in that of Pershore. Area 17,340 acres. Houses 683. Pop., in 1831, 3,115.

BLACKFORD, a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wincanton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £6 11s. 0½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £129 5s. 3d.; gross income £177. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of J. Hunt. It is an ancient building in the early style of English architecture, with a Norman arch at the entrance. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 192. Houses 21. Acres 680. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BLACKFORDBY, a chapelry in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, western division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 2 miles west-north-west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. This chapelry possesses a daily school and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 327. Houses 67. Acres 1,320. A. P. £2,039. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BLACKHEATH HUNDRED, in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent. Area 16,580 acres. Houses 13,483. Pop., in 1831, 77,690.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet, chiefly in the parish of Greenwich, but extending into those of Lewisham, Lee, and Charlton, hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of London, in the vicinity of the Croydon railroad, and the Croydon canal. On this heath, and in its vicinity, there are many handsome villas. Here are two episcopal chapels, the one in the parish of Lewisham, and the other in an extra-parochial place called Kidbrook. There are also several schools here. The most important is the free grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1652 by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, vicar of Lewisham, for the instruction of 31 boys of Lewisham and the adjoining parishes, and for the sons of all the clergy in the hundred of Blackheath. On the east side of the heath is Morden college, for the support of decayed merchants above sixty years of age. It was completed in 1695, by Sir John Morden, Bart., an affluent Turkey merchant, who was interred in the chapel here in 1708. He endowed it with the manor of Old-court, now producing £1,600 per annum. The establishment consists of 30 brethren, who must be upwards of 50 years of age, and a chaplain. The inmates dine at a common table, and receive £20 per annum each.—The hundred of Blackheath is called in Domesday book the hundred of Grenoez, i. e. Greenwich, but the present name was in use in the 7th Edward I., and was probably derived either from the bleakness of its situation or the nature of its soil. From its vicinity to London,

Blackheath has been the scene of several memorable transactions. In the reign of Richard II., the insurgents under Wat Tyler assembled here, as did Jack Cade and his followers in 1451. Foreign ambassadors have been met here in great pomp, and the corporation of London received Henry V. at this place on his return from the battle of Agincourt. The Cornish rebels under Lord Audley were met here, and vanquished by Henry VII., in 1497.—In the immediate vicinity of the heath, towards Deptford, a cavern, consisting of several irregular chambers, excavated from solid chalk, was discovered about 1780. It is supposed to have been intended as a retreat during the struggles of the Danes and Saxons. Fairs are held here on May 12th and October 11th for bullocks, horses, and toys.

BLACKHEATH HUNDRED, in the county of Surrey, consists of two divisions, first and second, and is bounded on the north by the hundred of Woking; on the east by that of Watton; on the south by the county of Sussex; and on the west by the hundred of Godalming. Area 40,930 acres. Houses 1,504. Pop., in 1831, 8,681.

BLACKHEDDON, a township in the parish of Stamfordham, north-east division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 14 miles north-west of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 64. Houses 12. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

BLACKHOUSE, in the parish of Polton, hund. of Bewsbury, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent. Tanner says that here was "a priory of White or Premonstratensian canons dedicated to St. Nicholas, at first a cell to Lavinden in Bucks, but afterwards annexed to St. Radegund's near Dover."

BLACKLAND, a parish in the hund. and union of Calne, county of Wilts; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Calne, on the post-road to Marlborough. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £3 10s. 10d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. James Mayo. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 55. Houses 13. Acres 460. A. P. £1,613. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

BLACKLEY, or **BLAKELEY**, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Manchester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; rated at £132 9s.; gross income £140; in the patronage of the collegiate church of Manchester. The church was built about A. D. 1610, and has recently been enlarged. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Socinians, have meeting-houses here. A Presbyterian church was formed in 1700; a Methodist church in 1806. This chapelry possesses five daily and four Sunday schools. Some of the most extensive dyeing works in England are situated here. The river Irk waters this place. Pop., in 1801, 2,361; in 1831, 3,020. Houses 492. Acres 1,840. A. P. £5,455. Poor rates, in 1837, £456.

BLACKLOW HILL, in the hund. of Knightlow, Warwickshire, 2 miles north of Warwick, is memorable as being the spot where Piers Gaveston, the ill-starred minion of Edward II. was beheaded by order of the Earl of Warwick and other powerful barons. A grey-stone cross, bearing the following inscription, marks the place of execution:—"In the hollow of this rock was beheaded, on the 1st day of July 1312, by barons, lawless as himself, Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall; the minion of a hateful king—in life and death a memorable instance of misrule." From the summit of the hill a delightful and diversified view of surrounding scenery is obtained.

BLACKMANSTONE. See **DYMCHURCH.**

BLACKMORE, a parish in the hund. of Chelms-

ford, union of Ongar, county of Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Ingatstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; valued at £6 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £52; gross income £83. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of C. A. Crickitt, Esq. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Here "an hermitage or priory of Black canons was built by Adam and Jordan de Samford, to the honour of St. Lawrence, before or in the beginning of King John's reign. This was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey procured to be dissolved, 17th Henry VIII, in order to the endowment of his two colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, at which time the earl of Oxford claimed to be founder, and it was valued at £85 9s. 7d. per annum. Upon the attainder of the cardinal, this priory was granted in exchange, 23d Henry VIII. to Waltham abbey; and after the general suppression, to John Smith, 23d Henry VIII." Tanner's Not. Mon. A fair is held here on August 21st for cattle in general. Pop., in 1801, 591; in 1831, 648. Houses 127. Acres 1,990. A. P. £4,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £280.

BLACKPOOL, a chapelry in the parish of Bispham, hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-west of Poulton, on the coast. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; of the yearly value of £130; in the patronage of the perpetual curate of Bispham. The chapel was erected in 1821. Here is also an Independent chapel. Blackpool, which was formerly an inconsiderable hamlet, is now much resorted to in summer as a bathing-place, and has therefore increased considerably. The visitors—chiefly from Manchester—are sometimes so numerous as 800. There are some good hotels, and two coaches run daily between this place and Preston. The beach is smooth and sandy, and therefore excellently adapted for bathers; the view from the beach on a fine day is varied and extensive, commanding the promontory of Furness, the fells of Westmoreland, the crags of Lancashire, the hills of Cumberland, and the mountains of North Wales. A theatre, library, and news-room, have lately been erected, and assemblies are occasionally held. The pool which gives name to the place is at the south end of the village near a house called Foxhall, once the residence of the Tyldesleys. The sea appears to have encroached very considerably on the land at this place. At the south end of the chapelry is a building, called Vauxhall, now in a ruinous condition, but formerly the retreat of popish recusants. In 1715 the Pretender was concealed here till matters were ripe for a general insurrection. Returns with the township of Layton and Warbrick.

BLACKBOD, a village and chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Chorley, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Wigan and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £21 0s. 9d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £139 10s. 5d.; gross income £100; in the patronage of the vicar of Bolton. Here is a free grammar-school, containing 117 pupils, with an endowment of £140 per annum. For scholars on the foundation there are three exhibitions, of £60, £70, and £80 per annum, for four years, at Pembroke college, Cambridge, founded in 1568 by John Holmes. There is a house for the master. Here are also two Sunday schools. This place is pleasantly situated upon elevated ground, and is supposed to be on the site

of the Roman station which Antoninus calls Coccium, and Ptolemy, Rigodunum. Pop., in 1801, 1,623; in 1831, 2,591. Houses 447. Acres 2,660. A. P. £4,618. Poor rates, in 1837, £365.

BLACKSTONE-EDGE, a range of high hills in the hund. of Salford, parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, forming part of 'the Backbone of England'; 6 miles east-north-east of Rochdale. The division stone of the counties of York and Lancaster stands on the summit of these hills, near Whiteholm reservoir.

BLACKTAIL, a great shoal on the coast of Essex, below Leigh-road, or Canvooy island. It runs out nearly three leagues to sea, and a beacon has been erected on it by the brethren of the Trinity house.

BLACKTHORN, a hamlet, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Ambrosden, hund. of Bullington, county of Oxford; 3 miles south-east by east of Bicester. The great and small tithes, the property of the bishop of Oxford and vicar, were commuted in 1776. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 417. Houses 81. Acres 2,280. A. P. £2,179. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BLACKTOFT, a parish in the wapentake of Howdenshire, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east by east of Howden, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Selby and Hull railroad. It comprises the townships of Blacktoft and Scalby. Living, a curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £20, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £38; gross income £58; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. There is a daily school in this parish. The village stands near the junction of the Ouse with the Trent. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 267. Houses 74. Acres 2,730. A. P. £2,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

BLACK-TORRINGTON. See **TORRINGTON-BLACK**.

BLACK-TORRINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Devon. Area 141,600 acres. Houses 3,337. Pop., in 1831, 19,492.

BLACKWALL. See **POPULAR and BLACKWALL**.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river rising near Cranbrook in Dorset, and falling into the Stour.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river rising in the north-west part of the county of Essex, near Saffron-Walden, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falling into the estuary called Blackwater bay.

BLACKWELL, a township in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Tidswell. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 69. Houses 10. A. P. £712. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

BLACKWELL, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 3 miles north-east of Alfreton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £5 4s. 2d.; gross income £113; in the patronage of the duke of Devonshire. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 432. Houses 99. Acres 1,700. A. P. £2,082. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

BLACKWELL, a township in the parish of Darlington, ward of Darlington, south-east division, co.-palatine of Durham; 1 mile south-west by south of Darlington, on the eastern bank of the Tees, which is here navigable, and in the vicinity of the Great North of England railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 271. Houses 48. Acres 1,670. A. P. £3,377. Poor rates, in 1837, £202.

BLACKWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, hund. of Oswaldslow, county of Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Shipston-upon-Stour, in the vicinity of the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railroad. Pop., in 1811, 198; in 1831, 176. Houses 48. Other returns with the parish.

BLACKWELL, or BLACKHALL (HIGH), a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of the city of Carlisle, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles south of Carlisle, in the immediate vicinity of the Carlisle railroad. This manor was given by Margaret de Wigton, heiress of Sir John de Wigton, to Sir Robert Parvinge, sergeant-at-law, and afterwards lord-chancellor, in the reign of Edward III., for successfully conducting her cause against Sir Robert de Bridekirk, who had impugned her title to the barony of Wigton. Here is a school with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 268. Houses 45. Other returns with the parish.

BLACKWELL, or BLACKHALL (LOW), a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of Carlisle, county of Cumberland; 2 miles south of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 150. Houses 29. Other returns with the parish.

BLACKWOOD and CROWBOROUGH, a township in the parish of Horton, hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 4 miles west of Leek. There is a Sunday school here, attended by 80 children. Pop., in 1811, 354; in 1831, 527. Houses 106. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,708. Poor rates, in 1837, £166.

BLACKWORTH. See **BACKWORTH.**

BLACON WITH CRABHALL, a township in the parish of the Holy Trinity, hund. of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles west-south-west of Chester, in the vicinity of the Chester and Birkenhead railroad. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 72. Houses 12. Acres 1,170. A. P. £1,852. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

BLADON, a parish in the hund. of Wooton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 2 miles south of Woodstock. Living, a rectory with the chapelry of Woodstock, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £16 0s. 5d.; gross income £446. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Marlborough. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. There is a Sunday school here, containing 66 scholars, endowed with £1 10s. per annum. In 1798 an almshouse was erected here by the late Duchess of Marlborough for six poor women, endowed with £3,000 three per cent. consols. Each alms-woman receives £1 monthly. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £18 per annum. This parish contains the hamlet of Hensington, and unites with the borough of New Woodstock and adjacent parishes, in returning one member to parliament. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 585. Houses 125. Acres 1,350. A. P. £1,986. Poor rates, in 1837, £272.

BLAEN-AERON, a township in the parish of Caron, or Tregaron, hund. of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 4 miles north-east of Tregaron. There are two dissenting chapels here. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 304. Other returns with the parish.

BLAENCARON, a township in the parish of Caron, hund. of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales. Pop., in 1821, 96; in 1831, 94. Houses 21. Other returns with the parish.

BLAENGWRACK, a hamlet in the parish of Glynnorwg, hund. of Neath, county of Glamorgan; 10 miles north-east of Neath. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 414. Houses 69. A. P. £242. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

BLAEN-HONDDAN, a hamlet in the parish of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 3 miles north-north-west of Neath. There are a daily and a Sunday National school here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper-mines in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 1,029. Houses 218. A. P. £684. Poor rates, in 1837, £497.

BLAEN-PENAL, a chapelry in the parish of Llan-ddeuwr-brefi, hund. of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 11 miles north by east of Llanpeter. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; valued at 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £94. Patrons, in 1835, the Earl of Lisburne, and R. Price, Esq., alternately. There is a daily school here, endowed with £5 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 543. Houses 109. A. P. £700. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BLAEN-PORTH, a parish in the hund. of Troedryaur, union and county of Cardigan, South Wales; 6 miles east by north of Cardigan. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; valued at £5, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £59 19s.; gross income £97. Patrons, in 1835, the Earl of Lisburne, and J. V. Loyd, Esq., alternately. There are three Sunday schools here, containing 207 children. On a tumulus in this parish stood an ancient fortress of great strength, thought to have been built by Gilbert, earl of Clare. In 1116 it was besieged and taken by Gryffydd-ap-Rhys, and subsequently demolished. There are also traces of two ancient encampments in this neighbourhood, the one called Caer Sonydd, the other Castell Tydur, or Tudor's castle, on the sea-coast. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 695. Houses 155. A. P. £1,260. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

BLAGDON, a township in the parish of Stanington, western division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 7 miles south of Morpeth. Blagdon was held of the barony of Morpeth by John de Plessis, in the time of Henry III. In 1567 it belonged to the Fenwicks, who sold it to the Whites. Pop. returned with the parish.

BLAGDON. See **PITMISTON.**

BLAGDON, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 6 miles north-east of Axbridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £29 13s. 9d.; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, George Thorne, Esq. The church was lately rebuilt. The Methodists have a meeting-house here. There are seven daily schools in this parish, one of which, containing 50 pupils, is endowed with £15 10s. per annum, arising from land bequeathed for this purpose, in 1687, by Thomas Baynard. A fund of £13 per annum, left by John Leman, is appropriated to the apprenticing of children. Other charities connected with the parish produce £16 12s. per annum. Teasel is cultivated here to a considerable extent, and part of the inhabitants receive employment from a paper-mill. Some ruins at a place called Reg-hill-bury, are said to indicate the site of an ancient palace. The well-known Dr. John Langhorne was rector of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 797; in 1831, 1,109. Houses 161. Acres 2,520. A. P. £5,308. Poor rates, in 1837, £473.

BLAGRAVE. See **HADLEY with BLACRAVE.**

BLAISDON, a parish in the hund. and union of Westbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north of Newnham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £5 7s. 3½d. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Anna Gordon. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 255. Houses 44. Acres 760. A. P. £1,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

BLAKEDON, in the parish of Paington, hund. of Haytor, county of Devon. "In the 28^o year of Henry III., one Nicholas de Blakedon gave lands in Blakedon, Aleborn, &c., to Ralph de Wulveleg, prior of Torneford, chief minister in England of the order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of

captives, upon condition, that before Michaelmas that year, or at farthest before Michaelmas the next year, there should be placed and maintained here at Blakeden at least seven brethren of the same order, who were to serve God and keep hospitality according to the rules of the same order." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BLAKEMERE, or **BLACKMOOR**, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, county of Hereford; 10½ miles west of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Preston. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 190. Houses 36. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,119. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

BLAKEMORE FOREST, in the hund. and division of Sherborne, county of Dorset. "Here was formerly a house of Friars hermits, who had been settled before A. D. 1300, in which year died Edmund, earl of Cornwall, who had been a great benefactor, if not founder of it. But the convent seems to have forsaken this habitation before 1460, for after that time it is spoken of as a free chapel, the mastership of which was bestowed on secular priests till it was annexed to Cern abbey, 5th Henry VIII. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary." Tanner's Not. Mon.—"The vale or Forest of Blakemore, or White Hart, comprehended a large tract of this county in the north and western parts of it, viz. the whole hundreds of Brownshall and Buckland Abbas, the greatest part of Sherborne and Whiteway, and some parts of Pimper, Tollerford, and Gateminster hundreds." Hutchins' Dorset.

BLAKENEY, a tything in the parish of Awre, hund. of Blideseale, county of Gloucester; 14 miles south-west by west of Gloucester, on the western bank of the river Severn. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the yearly value of £250; in the patronage of the Haberdashers' company, London. The Baptists have a place of worship here. Fairs for live stock are held on 12th May, and 12th November. Pop. returned with the parish.

BLAKENEY, a parish and sea-port in the hund. of Holt, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 8 miles east of Wells. Living, a rectory united with **СОКТОМОРЪ**: which see. The church is an ancient and curious structure. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1820. The Methodists have a place of worship here, and a Baptist congregation was formed in 1833. This parish possesses a day and Sunday National school, attended by 110 children, with a lending library attached, and two daily schools. Several small charities connected with this parish produce about £9 per annum. This place has an excellent harbour, well-adapted for sheltering vessels. About 54 vessels averaging 60 tons burden, belonged to this port in 1833. Some vessels are employed in the oyster-fisheries. Blakeney was called Snitterley in the reign of Henry III., who granted it a market. Here are some fine remains of an ancient Carmelite monastery. "About 24th Edward I., Richard Stormer, John Stormer, Thomas Thober, and other copyhold tenants of the manor gave and set apart 13 acres of ground, whereon to build a church and habitation for friars of the Carmelite order; which grant was afterward confirmed by the king and Sir William de Roos, knight, lord of the manor; so the church and all the offices of the house were finished in 1321. The friars were, by composition, to acknowledge the said Sir William, and Maud his wife, (daughter and one of the co-heiresses of John de Vallibus,) as their principal founders, and from them the patronage of this house descended to the earls of Rutland. But after the suppression, the site was granted to

William Rede." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 618; in 1831, 929. Houses 215. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,468. Poor rates, in 1837, £560.

BLAKENHALL, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 5½ miles south-east of Nantwich, on the line of the Grand Junction railway. There is a daily school here, containing 20 females, supported by Sir John Delves Broughton's charity. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 245. Houses 39. Acres 1,700. A. P. £1,441. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

BLAKENHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles south-east of Needham, on the western bank of the river Gipping. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £6 16s. 0½d.; gross income £170; in the patronage of Eton college. "Walter Gifford, earl of Buckingham, in the time of William Rufus, gave this manor to the abbey of Bec in Normandy, to which it became a distinct alien priory; though sometimes reckoned as parcel of the priory of Okeburn in Wiltshire, or of Russelep in Middlesex, both of which were subordinate to that great abbey. After the dissolution of the alien priories, King Henry VI. gave this to the provost and fellows of Eton, and King Edward IV. confirmed it to them." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 192. Houses 35. Acres 1,850. A. P. £1,011. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

BLAKENHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south by east of Needham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, valued at £10 3s. 4d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, S. Jackson, Esq. There is a small daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 102. Houses 24. Acres 250. A. P. £1,302. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

BLAKESLEY, a parish in the hund. of Green's-Norton, union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 4 miles west-north-west of Towcester. It contains the hamlet of Woodend. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, valued at £9 17s.; gross income £176. Patron, in 1835, — Wight, Esq. Improprate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, and the vicar, were commuted in 1760. Here is a free school for children of all resident inhabitants, founded in 1669 by William Foxley, and endowed with land which now yields £85 per annum. Here are also two Sunday schools, for the endowment of which Sir John Knightley, Bart., bequeathed £200, vested in the funds, which, having been thrown into Chancery, payment is obtained only at long intervals, and with much difficulty; the sum received is £6 per annum. It is said that a fraternity of the order of St. John of Jerusalem anciently occupied Blakesley hall. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 829. Houses 172. Acres 2,840. A. P. £5,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BLANCHLAND (HIGH), or **SHOTLEY HIGH QUARTER**, a chapelry in the parish of Shotley, eastern division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 9 miles south by east of Hexham, on the northern bank of the river Derwent, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, not in charge, rated in the parliamentary returns at £115; gross income £198. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Creve's trustees. There are two day and Sunday National schools here, attended by 108 pupils, founded and supported by the trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The scholars are divided into four classes,—the boys being taught writing and arith-

metic, the girls reading, knitting, and sewing. All the children within distance, regardless of parish boundary or religious persuasion, are admitted on the same terms as those belonging to the township. The village is seated in a deep narrow green vale, on the north side of the Derwent, and is inclosed by heathy hills and morasses. Lead ore is found in considerable abundance in the vicinity. In 1165, Walter de Bolbec founded here an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, in honour of the blessed Virgin. The abbey was raised to the house of peers in the 23d Edward I., and at the dissolution the revenues were valued at £44 9s. 1d., there being an abbot and fourteen canons in the establishment. The property was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to John Bellow and John Broxholm. It was afterwards bought by Bishop Crewe, who bequeathed it along with other estates, for charitable purposes. The gateway and various parts of the buildings yet remain. In 1752, the trustees of Lord Crewe formed a chapel out of the tower of the ruined abbey, which contains some ancient grave-stones; they erected also a house for the curate. Pop., in 1811, 518; in 1831, 454. Houses 85. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £100.

BLANDFORD DIVISION, in the county of Dorset, consists of two parts, north and south. Area 132,620 acres. Houses 4,032. Pop., in 1831, 18,903.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, or CHIPPING-BLANDFORD, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Pimperne, Blandford union and division of the county of Dorset, possessing separate jurisdiction; 103 miles south-west of London, and 46 of Popham Beacons on the Southampton railway. It stands on a bend of the river Stower, near the ancient ford, called by the Romans, Trajectus Belaniensis, from which it takes its name. In some ancient records it is styled a borough, but it does not appear to have had any corporate existence until the reign of James I.; a charter of incorporation was then bestowed, dated 15th November 3^d James I., and a grant was made of the manor from the Crown to the bailiff and burgesses, bearing date the same day. The boundaries of the borough, as recently fixed by the parliamentary commissioners, extend to the river on the south; to Bryanstone park on the west; to Barton, near the entrance to the Shaftesbury road on the north; and Damory Lane on the east. The inhabitants were noted for their attachment to Charles I. during the civil war, in consequence of which it suffered much from the parliamentary army under Major Sydenham. It has suffered frequently from fire, so that though it is a very ancient town, the houses are in general comparatively modern. It was partially consumed in 1677 and 1713, but the most extensive conflagration took place in 1731, when the whole town, with the exception of forty houses, and the whole hamlets of Blandford, St. Mary, and Bryanstone, were burnt to the ground. The damage was estimated at £40,000. This disaster is commemorated by an inscription on a pump within the town-hall, erected by John Bastard after the fire, in order to insure a supply of water on any similar occasion, and a local act of parliament was obtained, which embodies no general provisions but one,—a prohibition against thatched roofs. Two supervisors of fire continue to be appointed every year. The town is now a handsome place, the houses being neatly built of brick, and the streets regular and well-paved, but not lighted. There is no general watch maintained, nor any police force, except a constabulary one, which does not extend beyond the limits of the borough. There are three good bridges over the Stower, and there is an ample supply of

water. The town-hall is a handsome building of Portland stone in the Doric style of architecture. The theatre is a neat building which is occasionally open, and races are held in August, on a fine race-course in the immediate vicinity of the town.—There are scarcely any manufactures here, that of lace, which formerly flourished, having declined. A number of females receive employment in the manufacture of shirt-buttons, which is still considerable, though not so extensive as in former times. Blandford is chiefly supported by travellers, and by the numerous gentry in the vicinity; its markets and fairs are also well-attended. Saturday is market-day, and fairs for horses, sheep, and cheese, are held on the 7th of March, 10th July, and 8th November. There is a branch of the Wilts and Dorset banking company here. The town was governed by a bailiff and ten capital burgesses, chosen annually, at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, with a recorder, town-clerk, and other corporate officers; under the new municipal act its magistracy consists of 17 members: viz. a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The only court now in use within the borough is the court-leet, held before the recorder. A jury is summoned to attend this court by the serjeant at mace, under the directions of the bailiff, who gives him the list, which consists of the most respectable tradesmen of the town. The petty sessions for the Blandford division are held here. The courts of the bishop and archdeacon are held here monthly. The corporation is entitled to purchase and hold lands in fee, and has a common seal. The corporate revenues, in 1837, amounted to about £200; they arise from the tolls of markets and fairs, from premises let at rack rent, from quit rents, from annual fines for encroachments, and from the renewal of leases on lines. Blandford is one of the polling-places in the election of the members for Dorsetshire.

Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury, valued at £12 8s. 1½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £145 8s.; gross income £210; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. The church is a handsome Grecian edifice, with a tower 80 feet in height. The Independents have a place of worship here; and the Roman Catholics a chapel which was licensed in 1794. Here is a grammar-school, in which Archbishop Wake received the rudiments of his education. In 1729, Archbishop Wake founded a blue-coat charity school, on which he settled £1,616, which now produces an annual income of £48 9s. 8d. There are nine infant schools in this parish, three of which are supported by an endowment of £12 12s. per annum; and five daily schools. There are also two day and Sunday National schools, attended by 219 scholars, and four day and boarding schools.—In 1685, George Ryves, Esq. founded alms-houses for ten aged persons, and bequeathed the residue of his estate, which now yields £120 per annum, for the education of poor boys. Six alms-houses in the church-yard were built in 1736 by the corporation.—In 1621, William Williams gave £3,000 for the establishment of a fund for charitable purposes, and for the education of four children; the land purchased with this donation now yields £300 per annum.—In the vicinity are some traces of an ancient intrenchment. At the east end of the town are the remains of Damory court, the baronial mansion of the family of that name, who were anciently lords of the manor. Near this stood the famous Damory oak, which in 1747 was 75 feet in height, the branches extending 72; the trunk was 23 feet in diameter at the bottom, and a cavity in its centre was 15 feet wide. It was rooted out for firewood in 1755.—The duke of Marlborough takes the

title of marquess from Blandford. Pop., in 1801, 2,326; in 1831, 3,109. Houses 522. Acres 920. A. P. £6,019. Poor rates, in 1837, £985.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Blandford, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £1,200. The Blandford poor-law union comprehends 33 parishes, embracing an area of 92 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,056. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,387. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,027.—There are penny-posts to Almer, Bere, Durweston, Iwerne, Milborne, Piddletown, Shillington, Spettisbury, Storminster, Thickthorne, and Whitchurch.

BLANDFORD (ST. MARY), a parish in the hund. of Coomb's-ditch, Blandford union and division of the county of Dorset; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Blandford Forum, on the opposite side of the river Stower, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £15 17s. 8½d.; gross income £315. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Burrough. There is a day and Sunday school here, supported by the Honourable and Rev. S. Best. This was the birth-place of the celebrated antiquary, Dr. Browne Willis, born on the 14th September, 1682. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 363. Houses 70. Acres 420. A. P. £2,278. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BLANKNEY WITH LINWOOD, a parish in the second division of the wapentake of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 9½ miles north of Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £16 10s. 7½d.; gross income £321. Patron, in 1835, C. Chaplin, Esq. All tithes of Blankney and Scopwick, the property of the bishop of Lincoln, clerical rector, and vicar, were commuted in 1797. There are two daily schools here, containing 41 pupils. There is also a day and Sunday National school, the teacher of which receives £13 per annum from Charles Chaplin, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 543. Houses 96. Acres 6,000. A. P. £4,811. Poor rates, in 1837, £384.

BLASTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish in the hund. of Gartree, county of Leicester; 7 miles north-east of Market-Harborough. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the rectory of Hallaton. There is a day and Sunday school here.—The share of the rents of Goodman's charity due to this parish amounts at present to £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 73. Houses 14. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,986. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

BLATCHINGTON. See **BLETCHINGTON**.
BLATCHINWORTH AND CALDERBROOK, a chapelry and township, in the parish of Rochdale and hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-east of Rochdale, in the immediate vicinity of the Rochdale canal, 7 chains west of which the Manchester and Leeds railway passes. It is adjacent to Huddersfield, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollens. Pop., in 1801, 1,647; in 1831, 4,221. Houses 715. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £4,892. Poor rates, in 1837, £490.

BLATHERWYCKE, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; 8 miles north by east of Rockingham. It comprises the parishes of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary Magdalene, united in 1448. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £14 13s. 3d.; gross income £408. Patron, in 1835, S. O'Brien, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here, wholly maintained by the lady of the 'Squire. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 227.

Houses 39. Acres 2,750. A. P. £1,073. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BLAWITH, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north of Ulverstone, on the western bank of the river Crake, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle; valued at £4, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £65 8s.; gross income £59. Patron, in 1835, T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. There are two daily schools here, one, containing 30 boys, is endowed with £6 8s. per annum, being the interest of £160. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 171. Houses 32. Acres 2,620. A. P. £859. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BLAXHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Plomegate, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles east of Market-Wickham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £20; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, A. Arredeckne. There are two daily schools in this parish. The poor of Blaxhall receive £18 per annum, arising from land bequeathed for this purpose by Mr. and Mrs. Garthwaite. Pop., in 1801, 373; in 1831, 525. Houses 57. Acres 1,930. A. P. £2,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £413.

BLAXTON, a township in the parish of Finningley, soke of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-east of Bawtry. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1811, 132; in 1831, 176. Houses 32. Acres 1,640. Assessed property with the township of Awkley. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BLAYDON, a small village in the township of Winlaton, parish of Ryton, western division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham. Here are some iron and lead works: see **WINLATON**. The railway from Newcastle to Blaydon, on the north side of the river Tyne, commencing from the station west of the infirmary, and forming part of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, was opened on the 21st October, 1839, when several very elegant and commodious omnibuses were to be seen plying for the first time between the station and the different inns in Newcastle,—an undoubted improvement upon the old plan of the passengers coming to Redheugh, and from thence by steam-boat to the Close.

BLAZEY (ST.), a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north-east of St. Austell, on the post-road to Liskeard. There are four daily and four Sunday schools here, and an infant school. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter, annexed to the vicarage of St. Austell. Many of the inhabitants of this parish are employed in mines. A fair is held here for cattle, &c. on February 2d. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 2,155. Houses 343. Acres 2,000. A. P. £1,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £602.

BLEADON, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, division of Wrington, and union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 6 miles west-north-west of Axbridge, on the northern bank of the river Axe, and intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £27 7s. 8½d.; gross income £505; in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. In several barrows in the vicinity—supposed to be Danish—bones, coins, and armour have been found. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 599. Houses 95. Acres 2,490. A. P. £4,522. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BLEAN, or **ST. COSMUS AND DAMIAN-IN-THE-BLEAN**, a parish in the hund. of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent;

2 miles north-west by north of Canterbury, intersected by the railway between Swalecliffe and Canterbury. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £10; gross income £423; in the patronage of the master of Eastbridge hospital. The northern part of this parish is all coppice-wood. A court-leet is held for the manor of Blean, at which a borsholder is chosen. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 554. Houses 101. Acres 5,760, of which about 70 are in hops. A. P. £2,092. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Blean, at an expense of £6,300, capable of containing 478 persons. The Blean poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 54 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 10,639. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,516. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,329.

BLEAN (FOREST OF). The king's ancient forest of Blean is a large district, says Hasted, "consisting almost all of it of large tracts of coppice-woods, mostly of oak, having great quantities of that timber growing over the whole of them. It extends from the bottom of Boughton-hill, in length eastward, almost as far as the Harbledown turnpike on the London-road, about 2½ miles, and across from Whitstable and Sea-salter parishes southward as far as that at Chartham, about 4 miles, besides the manor and large wood of Thornden which lies detached from the north-east corner of it, and contains in the whole about 5,000 acres of land, having many houses and cottages interspersed throughout in different parts of it. The forests of this realm were anciently waste grounds belonging to the kings of it, in which there were all beasts of chase, which were under their royal protection for their pleasure and recreation. And so late as King Henry the Sixth's reign, there were wild boars which were hunted in these woods. And in the 15th year of Queen Elizabeth, it appears there was then a patent subsisting, granted by the Crown, of the office of keeper of the Blean, and the woods contained within it. This forest seems formerly to have been of much greater extent, for in King Henry the First's reign it reached as far and partly encircled the hospital of Harbledown, then called from it the hospital of Blean-wood; and from the name of the parish of St. Cosmus and Damian, in the Blean, it seems probable that it was once likewise, or the greatest part of it, within the bounds of this district. But before the Norman conquest, as well as afterwards, the several kings made grants at different times of large tracts of land within it, especially to the neighbouring religious houses, till at length almost the whole of it was separated from the Crown, and became the property of the subject, by which means it entirely lost all privileges of a forest, and even the name of being one, and in the room acquired that of the Blean, without any further distinction, which name continued till within memory; but several houses having been built within the bounds of it, many, especially on the south side of the common, at the bottom of Boughton-hill, which were inhabited by low persons of suspicious character, who sheltered themselves there, this being a place exempt from the jurisdiction of either hundred or parish, as in a free port, which receives all who enter it without distinction, the whole district hence gained the name of Dunkirk. But the neighbouring parishes complaining of the burdens they were continually subject to, occasioned by the casual support of the poor resorting hither, and other inconveniences arising from it, procured it, though not without great opposition from the inhabitants, to be

made a ville, by the name of the Ville of the Hundred of Westgate, *alias* Dunkirk, and the jurisdiction over it was annexed to the upper division of justices acting for the lathe of Scray."

BLEANGATE HUNDRED, in the lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent. Area 18,800 acres. Houses 882. Pop., in 1831, 5,212.

BLEASBY, a parish in the bund. of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 3¼ miles south-south-east of Southwell, on the western bank of the river Trent, over which there is a ferry here. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the collegiate church of Southwell, dio. of Lincoln; valued at £4, and in the parliamentary returns at £97; gross income £107. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the prebendary of Normanton, &c. and the vicar, were commuted in 1777. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 324. Houses 60. Acres 1,550. A. P. £2,116. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BLEASDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles east by north of Garstang, in the neighbourhood of the Lancaster and Preston railway. There are a daily National school here, with an endowment of £10 per annum, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 236. Houses 39. Acres 8,490. A. P. £1,642. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

BLEATARN, a hamlet in the parish of Warcop, East ward, county of Westmoreland. Some estates in this manor are tithe-free, if occupied by the proprietor. The manor was given in the reign of Henry II., by John Talbois, to the abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, a cell to which was founded here, which appears from the ruins to have been of considerable extent. Wordsworth has made this sequestered spot the abode of his 'Solitary.' The poet has accurately described it as

—'A little lowly vale,
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains.'

Pop., in 1821, 129. Other returns with the parish.

BLECHINGLY. See **BLETCHINGLY**.

BLECHINGDON, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 4 miles east by north of Woodstock. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £12 9s. 4½d.; gross income £439; nett income £236; in the patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Here are alms-houses for four poor persons, with endowments, founded in 1620 by Leonard Power. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £40 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 641. Houses 131. Acres 2,540. A. P. £3,580. Poor rates, in 1837, £471.

BLEDINGTON, or **BLADINGTON**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-east of Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 13s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £88; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. All tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford, were commuted in 1769. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 335. Houses 71. Acres 1,110. A. P. £2,567. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

BLEDDFA, or **BLETHVAUGH**, a parish in the bund. of Kevenleece, union of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, in the forest of the same

name; 6 miles south-west by south of Knighton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued at £10 12s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £190; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 233. Houses 41. A. P. £1,171. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BLEDOW WITH BLEDOW-RIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Aylesbury, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Thame. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £16 9s. 7d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, Lord Carrington. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor, lay-impropriators, and vicar, were commuted in 1809. The church stands on the edge of a cliff above a deep glen. There are three Sunday and eight lace schools here. Pop., in 1801, 917; in 1831, 1,135. Houses 217. Acres 4,130. A. P. £5,108. Poor rates, in 1837, £564.

BLENCOGS, a township in the parish of Broomfield, Cumberland ward, county of Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Wigton, in the neighbourhood of Maryport and Carlisle railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 226. Houses 37. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,918. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BLENCOW (GREAT), a township in the parish of Dacre, Leath ward, county of Cumberland; 5 miles west-north-west of Penrith. Here is a free grammar-school for all children, founded in 1576, and endowed with £190 per annum, by Thomas Burbank. The late Lord Ellenborough was educated here. Pop. with the parish.

BLENCOW (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Greystoke, Leath ward, county of Cumberland; 5 miles west of Penrith. Here are the remains of a chapel and other ancient buildings, and a churchyard with an ancient stone cross. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 60. Houses 11. Other returns with the parish.

BLENDWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Finch-Dean, Alton, south division, union of Catherington, county of Southampton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Petersfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £6 7s. 8d.; gross income £204. Patron, the late Rev. E. Ward. There is a daily school here, the mistress of which receives a salary from a fund for the education of children, bequeathed, in 1695, by William Appleford. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 246. Houses 53. Acres 3,110. A. P. £1,441. Poor rates, in 1837, £183.

BLENHEIM, an extra-parochial hamlet, locally situated in the parish of Woodstock, hund. of Wootton, liberty and county of Oxford; $62\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of London. This is the demeane of the dukes of Marlborough. Blenheim castle was founded in 1704, the demeane having been conferred on the celebrated John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, by Queen Anne, and the sum of £500,000 having been voted by parliament for the erection of a suitable mansion for the duke and his descendants, and for laying out the grounds properly, as a permanent testimony of royal favour and national gratitude for his services in the field. The architect was Sir John Vanbrugh, and the castle was called Blenheim, after a German village near which the duke obtained a signal victory over the French and Bavarians, on the 2d of August, 1704. On the anniversary of this battle, it was directed, by way of tenure, that, "every year, for ever, the inheritors of his grace's honours and titles, should render at Windsor, to her majesty, her heirs and successors, one stand-

ard or colours with three flour-de-lis painted thereon, as an acquittance for all manner of rents, suits, and services, due to the Crown;"—a custom strictly and pointedly observed. The building is in a splendid, though not a faultless style of architecture, and measures 348 feet from wing to wing. The interior is magnificent, especially the hall, the walls of which are 67 feet in height; the roof, which is supported by Corinthian pillars, was painted by Sir James Thornhill. The bay-window room is hung with tapestry of great beauty. The duke's study is full of pictures, and contains some fine bronzes. The east drawing-room, the grand cabinet, the little drawing-room, and the great drawing-room, are all hung with crimson cloth, and crowded with pictures. Every apartment at Blenheim is indeed adorned in a similar manner, and some of the finest specimens of the old masters are here to be met with. The dining-room is a lofty and commodious apartment, containing, among other pictures, several by Sir J. Reynolds, of the Marlborough family. From this room we enter a magnificent apartment called the saloon, the lower part of which is lined with marble, of which the large door-cases are likewise composed. The ceiling and compartments of the walls are painted by La Guerre. The state drawing-room is the finest of the whole for the richness of its furniture, its proportions, the splendour of its decorations, and the taste displayed in its arrangement. It contains some fine tapestry, representing the march to Bouchain and its siege. The state bedchamber is hung with blue damask, with which the furniture and bed are covered. The bed-posts are carved and enriched with gold, their extremities being adorned with military trophies, and the top of the bed, rising into a dome, is surmounted by a ducal coronet. The library occupies the entire west front, and is 200 feet long by 32 wide in the centre. It is supported with solid marble columns, the basement being composed of black marble, and contains the books of the Sunderland collection consisting of 20,000 volumes; but the whole of the collection formed by Charles, earl of Sunderland, is not kept in this room, there being another portion in a part of the palace not shown to strangers. At the upper end is a fine statue in white marble, by Rysbrach, of Queen Anne; and other statues, busts, and paintings adorn the walls. From the library we proceed along a piazza to the chapel, in the western wing of the building. The china gallery is a small building, containing a fine collection of porcelain, delf, and Japan manufactures, formed by Mr. Spalding, and presented by him as an appendant to Blenheim, on condition that it should be annexed as an heirloom to the Marlborough family, unless the duke should choose to give it to some university, museum, or corporation. The grounds are extensive and laid out with great beauty and picturesque effect, being considered the chef-d'œuvre of the celebrated landscape-gardener, Brown. They contain a triumphal arch, a pillar 130 feet high supporting a colossal statue of the duke in a Roman garb, a fountain copied from that of the Piazza Navona at Rome, and an artificial lake supplied by the small river Glyme. The ancient palace of Woodstock formerly stood in this park, for an account of which, see the article Woodstock. The northern part of the park is crossed by the Roman road, Akeman-street, near which remains of Roman buildings have been discovered.

BLINKINSOP, a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, western division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 18 miles west of Hexham, intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Here are extensive coal-works. Blinkinsop

castle is a strong square tower built upon vaults, on a little eminence on the south side of the Tippal. It was the ancient seat of the Blenkinsops, noted for their border feuds. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the latter of which has a lending library attached. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 344. Houses 57. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BLENNERHASSET AND KIRKLAND, a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Darwent, county of Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Wigton, on the southern bank of the river Ellen, and in the vicinity of the Maryport and Carlisle railroad. Here are a chapel for Independents, and two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 238. Houses 45. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,047. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BLETCHINGLY, or **BLECHINGLY**, a borough and parish, formerly a market-town, in the first division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 5 miles east of Reigate, intersected by a branch of the London and Brighton railway. The town is situated near the chalk hills which divide the county, on an eminence commanding a view of the South Downs and other parts of Sussex. The market has fallen into disuse, but fairs for horses, bullocks, and toys, are or were till very recently held on June 22d, and November 2d. This borough returned members to parliament since the 23d Edward I. The right of election was vested in the resident holders of burghage tenures. These were about 130 in number, but being all the property of one individual, he returned the members. There was no returning officer, the bailiff not taking part in the elections. It has of course been wholly 'cashiered' by the reform bill; and has sunk into such insignificance consequently as to have been brought to the hammer in September, 1835, when upwards of 100 dwelling-houses, comprising almost the whole town, and some beautiful meadow and garden-ground, were sold by public auction. The property (which to an ordinary observer had the most unsaleable aspect) realized nearly £11,000, including the manor, which was purchased by John Perkins, Esq., of Pondhill, a gentleman of large landed property in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £19 19s. 4½d.; gross income £905. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of the late — Ward. The church is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and double chancels, the latter of which contains a magnificent monument to Sir Robert Clayton, mayor of London in 1680, and his lady. The Independents have a chapel here. This parish possesses a charity school for 25 boys, founded in the 8th of Elizabeth, by Mr. John Whatman, and endowed with £23 per annum, with a house and garden for the master, and four daily schools. There are also alms-houses for ten aged persons, founded in 1668. Other charities connected with Bletchingly produce about £28 per annum. Near the town was a Roman road, and traces of Roman buildings have been discovered. The ancient manor-house in which Stafford, duke of Buckingham—afterwards beheaded by Henry VIII.—resided, no longer exists. Here was also the residence of Earl Godwin, who retreated to this place when his estates in Kent were inundated by the sea. Pop., in 1801, 1,344; in 1831, 1,203. Houses 201. Acres 5,250. A. P. £6,770. Poor rates, in 1837, £711.

BLETCHINGTON (EAST), or **BLATCHINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 11

miles east by south of Brighton, on the coast. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, valued at £14; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, John King, Esq. Here is a strong battery for the defence of the coast. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 170. Houses 20. Acres 2,110. A. P. £785. Poor rates, in 1837, £194.

BLETCHINGTON (WEST), or **BLATCHINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Brighton, in the neighbourhood of the railroad from London to Brighton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester, subordinate to the vicarage of Brighton. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 58. Houses 10. Acres 590.

BLETCHLEY, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, county of Buckingham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Fenny-Stratford, on the line of the London and Birmingham railway. It comprises part of the chapelry of Fenny-Stratford, and the township of Water-Eaton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford, valued at £29 13s. 1½d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, J. Fleming, Esq. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1810. This parish possesses a daily National school, and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,038; in 1831, 1,254. Houses 254. Acres 3,150. A. P. £5,377. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

BLETHERSTON, a parish in the hund. of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles west-north-west of Narberth. Living, a curacy, not in charge, attached to the vicarage of Llawhaden, in the dio. of St David's. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 300. Houses 58. A. P. £1,392. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

BLETHVAUGH. See **BLEDD-PA**.

BLETSOE, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 6 miles north-north-west of Bedford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely, valued at £17; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, Lord St. John. This parish possesses a daily school, and two Sunday schools,—the two latter being supported by a bequest of £8 per annum. The petty-sessions for the hundreds of Bedford, Stodden, and Willey, are sometimes held here. Charities connected with this parish produce £12 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 410. Houses 68. Acres 2,220. A. P. £2,611. Poor rates, in 1837, £217.

BLEWBERRY, a parish partly in the hund. of Reading and partly in that of Moreton, union of Wantage, county of Berks, containing the chapelry of Aston-Upthorpe, and the liberty of Upton and Nottingham-fee; 4 miles north-east of East-Itale, in the neighbourhood of the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Ashton-Upthorpe and Upton, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford, valued at £16 6s. 10½d.; gross income £166; in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1835. There are three daily schools in this parish, two of which are endowed by Mr. Malthus with estates now producing £600 per annum; 30 boys and 30 girls are educated and clothed on this foundation. The boys are allowed 1s. 6d. for two years, and 2s. per week for other two years, and £20 to apprentice them; the girls 1s. 6d. per week for three years, and £1 15s. to fit them for service, and if they remain a year in one place they receive a further sum

of £2 5s. Here is an alms-house, founded and endowed with £271 13s. 4d., in 1732, by Mr. Bacon. In the vicinity a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, and some remains of intrenchments are observable on the neighbouring hills. The Roman road Ickleton, and the British road Grimsditch, cross the parish. A fair is held here on Thursday after September 29th. Pop., in 1801, 986; in 1831, 1,056. Houses 197. Acres 6,950. A. P. £7,789. Poor rates, in 1837, £730.

BLICKLING, a parish and manor in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Aylsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, valued at £10 13s. 4d.; united with that of Erpingham; gross income £530. Patroness, in 1835, the Dowager Lady Suffield. There are three daily schools here, one of which is supported by the Dowager Lady Suffield. This was a royal demesne from the time of the Confessor. When the Domesday survey was made, one part of it belonged to Beausoe, bishop of Thetford, and the other moiety to the crown. William I. settled the whole town and advowson on the see. The manor was successively in the possession of the families of Dagworth, Erpingham, Fastolf, and Boleyn. Its proprietor, Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Anne Boleyn, who was born here in 1507, was advanced to the title of earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde, in the 21st of Henry VIII. Upon his death in 1538, the estate was purchased by Sir Henry Hobart, who built the present stately mansion, which is now, through marriage, the seat of Lord Suffield. Blickling-hall is an interesting specimen of the architecture of the era of James I. The library measures 127 feet in length by 21 feet wide, and contains upwards of 10,000 volumes. The park and gardens comprehend about 1,000 acres. They enclose one of the finest pieces of water in the kingdom, about one mile in length and 400 yards in breadth. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 365. Houses 83. Acres 2,240. A. P. £1,605. Poor rates, in 1837, £239.

BLIDESLOE. See AURE.

BLIDESLOE HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Severn; on the north-west by the hundred of St. Brivels; and on the south-west by that of Westbury. Area 12,990 acres. Houses 541. Pop., in 1831, 2,945.

BLIDWORTH, a parish in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, union of Mansfield, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south-east of Mansfield. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of Southwell college, dio. of Lincoln, valued at £4; gross income £200; in the patronage of the prebendaries of Oton, in the collegiate church of Southwell. The church is desecrated. Tithes of wool and lamb, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1769. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebends of Oton and the vicar, were commuted in 1805. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here; the congregation was formed in 1766. There are two daily schools in this parish, containing 50 scholars, and a day and Sunday school, with a lending library attached. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 901. Houses 157. Acres 6,610. A. P. £3,157. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

BLINDBOTHEL, a township in the parish of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Darwent, county of Cumberland; 2 miles west of Cockermouth. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 106. Houses 19. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £891. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

BLINDCRAGE, a joint-township with Isall and Redmin, in the parish of Isall, ward of Allerdale-

below-Darwent, county of Cumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Cockermouth. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 323. Houses 58. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £4,631. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BLISLAND, a parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north-north-west of Bodmin. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £13 10s.; gross income £635. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Pye. There are three daily schools in this parish. A cattle-fair is held here annually, on the first Monday after September 22d. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 644. Houses 120. Acres 6,800. A. P. £3,643. Poor rates, in 1837, £199.

BLISWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 5 miles north-west of Castle Thorp, and $\frac{4}{5}$ north-east of Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £20 3s. 9d.; gross income £335. Patron, in 1835, G. F. Hatton, Esq. All tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1808. A Baptist church was formed here in 1825. There are a daily school in this parish, endowed with £10 4s. 9d. per annum, and two Sunday schools. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel in the vicinity of the village; and the London and Birmingham railway is conducted through a very deep cutting here, which, though not the largest work of the description on the line, has, from the character of the material, been by far the most expensive and arduous. The Tring cutting contains a greater cubic content, but the material being entirely chalk, less difficulty was experienced in the execution than in the Blisworth, which consists chiefly of hard blue limestone belonging to the oolitic series of rocks, and which yielded throughout all seasons large quantities of water, which it was necessary to drain by pumping. The working of the rock in this cutting was also rendered more difficult and tedious than it otherwise would have been by the strata of rock being interstratified by these beds of blue shade, which being impervious to water, rendered every means of drawing off—except that of pumping—unavailable. The Blisworth excavation contains 1,200,000 cubic yards, averaging 50 feet deep, for two miles in length. About 400,000 have been removed from each end to form adjoining embankments, which reach the height of 45 feet at the highest point. The remaining 400,000 have been raised up the steep side of the excavation, and deposited on the adjoining lands, forming what are termed sprit banks. The cost of this work has been £200,000, and is believed to be the largest excavation of the kind ever executed. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 679. Houses 145. Acres 1,980. A. P. £2,725. Poor rates, in 1837, £248.

BLITHFIELD WITH NEWTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Rugeley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £10 19s. 2d.; gross income £468. Patron, in 1835, Lord Bagot. Here are two daily schools, endowed with land given in 1729, by Elizabeth Bagot and Jane Jones, and also aided by the munificence of Lord Bagot; a lending library is attached to these schools. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £23 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 439; in 1831, 468. Houses 80. Acres 4,180. A. P. £4,009. Poor rates, in 1837, £181.

BLOCKLEY, a parish surrounded by Gloucestershire, but belonging to the upper division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Worcester; 3 miles north-west of More-

ton-in-the-Marsh; and 10 south-east of Evesham. It comprises the hamlets of Aston-Magna, Blockley, Ditchford, Dorne, Draycot, Northwich, and Paxford. There are 6 silk-mills, which, in 1838, gave employment to 215 hands, within this parish, besides several corn-mills on a branch of the Stour. In the vicinity are some good stone-quarries. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Easter week for cattle, and on the 10th of October for hiring servants. There is a branch of the Gloucestershire Banking company here. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £54; gross income £780; in the patronage of the bishop of Worcester. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of the township of Blockley, and the hamlets of Draycot and Paxford, were commuted in 1772. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1820. There are two day and Sunday schools in this parish, endowed with £12 14s. per annum, arising from the interest of bequests. There was anciently a monastery here. Vestiges of the ancient fosse-way of the Romans, are visible within this parish, and many coins and other relics of that people have been found here. Blockley, previous to the Reformation, possessed a bishop's palace; but no traces of it now exist. Pop., in 1801, 1,569; in 1831, 2,015. Houses 431. Acres 7,660. A. P. £11,722. Poor rates, in 1837, £752.

BLOFIELD HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. Area 20,290 acres. Houses 888. Pop., in 1831, 5,290.

BLOFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west by south of Acle, on the line of the railroad from Norwich to Yarmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £23 6s. 8d.; gross income £933; in the patronage of Caius college, Cambridge. Here is a daily school endowed with the produce of land, lying in the parish of Halvergate, given in 1729, by the Rev. Charles Reeve, for charitable purposes. There are besides four other daily schools and a Sunday school within this parish. Charities connected with Blofield produce about £84 per annum. Petty-sessions for the hundred of Blofield and Walsingham are held here. Pop., in 1801, 657; in 1831, 1,092. Houses 215. Acres 1,990. A. P. £4,168. Poor rates, in 1837, £638. A work-house has been erected here for the union of Blofield, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £5,810, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Blofield poor-law union comprehends 32 parishes, embracing an area of 73 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 9,815. The annual average expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,816. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,042. A paid constabulary force has been successfully introduced into Blofield union.

BLOOMFIELD, a village in the parish of Tipton, county of Worcester. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, a congregation having been formed in 1823.

BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY, a township in the parish of Drayton-in-Hales, northern division of Pirehill hund., county of Stafford; 2½ miles east of Drayton, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Pop., in 1811, 187; in 1831, 397. Houses 72. Other returns with the parish.

BLORE, a parish and township in the northern division of the hund. of Totmanslow, county of Stafford; 3½ miles north-west of Ashborne, on the western bank of the river Dove. It comprises the chapelry of Blore with Swainscoe, and part of the chapelry of Calton. Living, a discharged rectory in

the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £8 8s., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, S. Shore, Esq. There is a small daily school here. The church contains some curious monuments of the Basset family. Bloreheath was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the partisans of York and Lancaster in 1459. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 299. Houses 71. Acres 3,730. A. P. £623. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

BLO'-NORTON, or **NORTON-BELLEAU**, a parish in the hund. and union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south of East Harling, on the northern bank of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 6s. 3d.; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. H. Browne. There is a daily school here supported by endowments, containing 60 scholars. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 411. Houses 57. Acres 1,400. A. P. £1,665. Poor rates, in 1837, £337.

BLOXHAM HUNDRED, in the county of Oxford. Area 27,710 acres. Houses 1,873. Pop., in 1831, 8,706.

BLOXHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 4 miles south-west of Banbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with the curacy of Milcombe, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £17 9s. 4d.; gross income £284; in the patronage of Eton college. The great and small tithes of this parish were commuted in 1799 and 1800. The Presbyterians and Baptists have chapels here. The Baptist church was formed in 1814. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which—the free-school—is endowed by the will of Mr. Job Faulkner, late of Bloxham, with the interest of £666 13s. 4d., three per cent. consols. There are also four Sunday schools. From the fee-farmer's estate of this parish a clear income of £213 13s. is derived, which is divided into three parts, one of which is carried to an account called the poor's book, the second to the town's book, and the third is devoted to the repairs of the church and bridges. Pop., in 1801, 1,157; in 1831, 1,573. Houses 350. Acres 4,240. A. P. £6,879. Poor rates, in 1837, £781.

BLOXHOLME, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Keesteven, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north by west of Sleaford. Living, a rectory with the vicarage of Digby, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 9s. 4½d.; gross income £245. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. L. Manners. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 76. Houses 15. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,355. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

BLOXWICH, a chapelry in the parish of Walsall, southern division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; 2½ miles north-north-west of Walsall, intersected by the Wyrley and Essington canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £7; gross income £143; in the patronage of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, licensed under the marriage act. The hamlet is noted for the production of good saddlery. Returns with the parish.

BLOXWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Coombe-ditch, Blandford division of the county of Dorset; 5½ miles north-north-west of Wareham. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £15 7s. 1d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Pickard. There is a day and Sunday National school in this parish. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a

Danish fort. Pop. in 1801, 182; in 1831, 251. Houses 34. Acres 3,420. A. P. £1,115. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

BLUBBERHOUSES, a township in the parish of Fewston, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north by west of Otley. The Independents have a chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 118. Houses 18. Acres 3,600. A. P. £303. Poor rates, in 1837, £14.

BLUNDESTON, a parish in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lowestoft, in the vicinity of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation. Living, a discharged rectory with Flitton, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £617. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Anguish. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with a small cottage and an acre and a half of land, producing annually about £11. There is a Baptist chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 517. Houses 106. Acres 1,500. A. P. £2,397. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BLUNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Wixamtree, county of Bedford, including the hamlet of Moggerhanger; 5 miles north-north-west of Biggleswade, on the western bank of the river Ivel. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £46 2s. 11d.; gross income £815. Patron, in 1835, Earl de Grey. The church contains several ancient monuments. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1670. This parish possesses a daily school and two Sunday schools. A market and fair were formerly held here, but have been discontinued. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 916. Houses 187. Acres 3,300. A. P. £1,807. Poor rates, in 1837, £222.

BLUNSDON (St. ANDREW), a parish in the hund. of Highworth, Crickdale and Staple, county of Wilts; 5 miles west-south-west of Highworth, in the vicinity of the North Wilts canal, and the Cheltenham and Great Western railroad union. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester; valued at £8 19s. 2d.; gross income £285. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. D. M. Barker. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 73. Houses 12. Acres 1,420. A. P. £1,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BLUNSDON (BROAD), a chapelry in the parish of Highworth, hund. of Highworth, Crickdale and Staple, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Highworth, in the neighbourhood of the North Wilts canal. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 699. Houses 154. Acres 2,260. Other returns with the parish.

BLUNTISHAM AND EARITH, a parish in the hund. of Hurstingstone, county of Huntingdon; 5 miles north-east by east of St. Ives, on the western bank of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £32 16s. 0d.; gross income £1,139; nett income £1,010; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1787. The Independents have also a place of worship here. There are five daily schools here, one of which is endowed with land yielding £100 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce about £108 per annum. A destructive hurricane occurred here in September, 1741. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 674. Houses 137. Acres 2,410. A. P. £3,618. Poor rates, in 1837, £706.

BLURTON AND LIGHTWOOD FOREST, a chapelry in the parish of Trentham, northern divi-

sion of the hund. of Firehill, county of Stafford; 5 miles south-east by east of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal, and the Manchester and Birmingham railroad. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge, of the yearly value of £189. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Sutherland. Pop., in 1821, 844; in 1831, 849. Houses 149. Acres 2,210. Other returns with the parish.

BLYBOROUGH, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-east of Gainsborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £19; gross income £525; in the patronage of the Crown. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 201. Houses 30. Acres 3,080. A. P. £2,935. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

BLYMILL WITH BRINCTON, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Cuttlestone, county of Stafford; 6 miles west-north-west of Brewwood, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £13 10s. 7d.; gross income £630. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Bradford. There is a day and Sunday National school here, with a small endowment, containing 60 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 566. Houses 122. Acres 2,190. A. P. £3,490. Poor rates, in 1837, £321.

BLYSOOG (THE), a river rising in Pembroke-shire, and falling into the Tavy, near Kilgarrin castle, in Cardiganshire.

BLYTH, a parish comprising the chapelries of Ansterfield and Bawtry, in the wapentake of Stratford and Tickhill, county of Doncaster, west riding of the county of York,—the township of Banakill, in the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby,—the market-town of Blyth,—the lordship of Hodssock, and the townships of Barnby-moor with Bilby, Styrrup, and Torworth, in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, union of Worksop, county of Nottingham; 152 miles north-north-west of London, and 6 of East Retford. The town of Blyth is an agreeable village, occupying a gentle ascent, and had formerly a market on Wednesday. This has fallen into disuse, but fairs are held on Holy Thursday and October 20, for cattle, horses, and swine. The North of England, and the Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland union banks, have branches here. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £14 9s. 4d.; gross income £751; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is a capacious and elegant Gothic structure, with an ancient tower, the whole being evidently of very high antiquity. The interior presents a noble nave, with arches supported by lofty pillars, blended with some beautiful monuments of the Mellish family. The Society of Friends have a place of worship here. This parish possesses 11 daily and 8 Sunday schools, with 4 infant schools. There are several endowed almshouses here. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £28 per annum. "Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, built by Roger de Builly and Muriel his wife, about A. D. 1088, to the honour of the blessed Virgin. It was in some respects subordinate to the abbey of the Holy Trinity, on the mount of St. Catherine, near Rox, in Normandy; however, it was not seized with the alien priories, but continued till the general dissolution, when the revenues were equal to £126 8s. 2d. The site was granted, 35° Henry VIII., to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden.—A hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and several leprous

people, was founded here by William de Cressy, lord of Hodesac, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was valued, 26° Henry VIII., at £8 14s.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Of this hospital no traces remain. The country around the township of Blyth, embracing the grounds not only belonging to the mansion of the Mellishes, but also those of Serlby-hall, presents a scene of cultivation so rich and varied as to resemble that of a garden. The high road itself seems an ornamented walk, leading over a magnificent bridge of Rock-Abby stone, built for the purpose of crossing the extensive piece of water formed by damming up the river Idle and the little brook called Ryton, which intersects these grounds. See BAWTRY. Pop., in 1801, 1,565; in 1831, 3,735. Houses 502. Acres 17,070. A. P. £24,255. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,761. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 589; in 1831, 811. Houses 166. Poor rates, in 1837, £368.

BLYTH (NORTH). See BEDLINGTON.

BLYTH (SOUTH), AND NEWSHAM, a seaport town and chapelry in the parish of Earsdon, eastern division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 268 miles north-north-west of London, and 9 south-east of Morpeth. There is a chapel-of-ease here, erected in 1751 by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., in whose family the patronage remains. The church of Scotland, Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and United Seceders, have places of worship here. This township possesses eight daily and four Sunday schools. The exports are chiefly coal and salt, and above 100 small vessels belong to the port, whose harbour is secure, but accessible only by vessels of moderate burden. In full tides there are 16 feet of water at the bar. There is a lighthouse here, showing a fixed light, visible at 10 miles distance in clear weather. Position 55° 7' N. lat.; 1° 30' W. long. Pop., in 1801, 1,170; in 1831, 1,769. Houses 246. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £4,909. Poor rates, in 1837, £791.

BLYTHBURGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 4 miles west of Southwold, on the post-road to Saxmundham, intersected by the river Blythe, which is here navigable. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued in the parliamentary returns at £26; gross income £45. Patron, in 1835, Sir Charles Blois, Bart. The chapel is a large and ancient structure, very much decayed. According to Stow, a severe thunder-storm occurred here on Sunday the 4th August, 1577, during divine service, when the church sustained great damage from the lightning, and upwards of 20 people were struck down by it, two of whom were killed, and the others scorched. There are two daily schools here, one of which, held in the poor-house, and including 151 children, is supported by the incorporated hundred of Blything from the poor rate. There is also a Sunday school endowed with £3 per annum. The town was formerly of much importance, and had a weekly market and three annual fairs; but it declined on the suppression of the priory, of which there are trifling remains. In 1679 it sustained a loss by fire to the amount of £1,803, on which occasion some of the inhabitants, from inability to rebuild their houses, and others from the failure of trade, removed elsewhere, and reduced the place to poverty. A fair is held on April 5th for toys. "Here was a priory of Black canons, cell to the abbey of St. Osith in Essex, to which house the church here was given by King Henry I. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued 26° Henry VIII., about which time there were here five religious, at £48 8s. 10d. per annum. It was granted, 36° Henry VIII., to Sir

Arthur Hopeton."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 363; in 1831, 579. Houses 113. Acres 3,590. A. P. £2,818. Poor rates, in 1837, £563.

BLYTHER, (THE), a river in Warwickshire, falling into the Tame, near Maxstock castle.

BLYTHER (THE), a river in Northumberland, flowing through Stanington vale, and falling into the sea at Blythe.

BLYTHER (THE), or **BLITHE,** a river in Suffolk, rising near Laxford, flowing east, and falling into the German sea near Southwold. It is navigable to Halesworth, a distance of 9 miles.

BLYTHFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles east by south of Halesworth, on the northern bank of the river Blythe. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge; valued at £16; and, in 1835, in the patronage of the Rev. Jeremy Day. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 197. Houses 23. Acres 1,240. A. P. £709. Poor rates, in 1837, £182.

BLYTHING HUNDRED, in the county of Suffolk, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Wangford; on the north-east by that of Mutford; on the east by the North sea; on the south by the hundred of Plomesgate; and on the west by that of Hoxne. Area 83,850 acres. Houses 3,917. Pop., in 1831, 24,177. A workhouse has been erected at an expense of £713 2s. 6d., at Bulcamp, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Blything, and is distinctly returned. The population of this house of industry in 1801, was 523; in 1831, 404.—The Blything poor-law union comprehends 49 parishes, embracing an area of 138 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 25,803. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £21,979. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,379.

BLYTTON WITH WHARTON, a parish in the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-east of Gainsborough. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £12; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Scarborough. This parish possesses five daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 551. Houses 117. Acres 2,890. A. P. £4,946. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BOARHUNT, a parish in the hund. and division of Portsdown, union of Fareham, county of Southampton; 2 miles north-north-east of Fareham. Living, a donative in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge; no return was made. Patron, in 1835, T. Thistlethwayte, Esq. Here is a monument to Lord Nelson. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 225. Houses 25. Acres 1,850. A. P. £1,744. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BOARSHURST. See SADDLEWORTH WITH QUICK.

BOARSTALL. See BORSTALL.

BOBBING, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 1½ mile west by north of Milton, near the post-road to Chatham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £30 16s.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, V. Simpson, Esq. There is a daily school here. Bobbing-court, now in ruins, was the ancient residence of the Savages, and in the principal chancel of the church there are some curious memorials of that family. Titus Oates, the discoverer of the popish plot, in the reign of Charles II., was vicar of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 364. Houses 60. Acres 1,040. A. P. £1,549. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

BOBBINGTON, a parish in the union of Seisdon, partly in the hund. of Brimstrey, county of Salop, and partly in the southern division of the hund. of Seisdon, county of Stafford; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Wolverhampton, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ west of the Stafford and Birmingham canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester, a peculiar of the yearly value of £97. Patron, in 1835, T. Whitmore, Esq. Here is a school for 20 boys and 12 girls, founded and endowed with £1,400, by Hannah Cobbett, in 1792. There are also a daily school, containing 33 pupils, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 429. Houses 82. Acres 2,320. A. P. £4,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

BOBBINGWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Ongar, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chipping-Ongar. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £395. Patrons, in 1835, — Honblon and C. Cure, Esqrs. There is a daily school in this parish supported by Capel Cure, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 277. Houses 48. Acres 1,430. A. P. £2,458. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BOCKENFIELD, a township in the parish of Felton, eastern division of Morpeth ward, county of Northumberland; 8 miles north of Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 107. Houses 26. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BOCKHAMPTON. See STINSFORD.

BOCKING, a parish and village in the hund. of Hinchford, union of Braintree, county of Essex; 2 miles north of Braintree, on the northern bank of the river Pant, and 41 miles east of London. It forms the northern suburb of Braintree, and derives some advantage from its situation as a thoroughfare from the metropolis to the eastern counties. This manor was presented by Ethelred to the see of Canterbury, to which it was attached till the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. It is still the seat of a deanery. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £35 10s. 8d.; gross income £1,128; nett income £923; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The church, supposed to have been built in the 14th century, is a spacious structure, and contained, before the Reformation, three altars and five chantries. There is an independent church here, which has existed since 1710. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which was endowed by John Gauden, bishop of Worcester, with £21 per annum, three Sunday schools, with lending libraries attached, and four boarding schools. Bocking has increased considerably from the manufacture of silk and crape, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. In 1838, 223 hands were employed in a silk-mill here. There are also some corn and fulling-mills driven by power from the river Pant. Here are alms-houses for nine persons, endowed with £80 per annum, and an hospital, founded by John Doreward, Esq. for a provost or master, and six poor persons, 18th Henry VI. Petty-sessions are held here and at Halstead for the division of South Hinkford. Pop., in 1801, 2,680; in 1831, 3,128. Houses 647. Acres 3,800. A. P. £6,957. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,015.

BOCKLETON, a parish in the union of Tenbury, partly in the hund. of Broxash, county of Hereford, and partly in the hund. of Doddingtree, county of Worcester; 5 miles south of Tenbury. It includes the hamlet of Hampton-Charles. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £13 4s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £133. Patron, in

1835, the Rev. J. K. Miller. There is a daily National school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 385. Houses 71. Acres 3,300, of which about 100 are in hops. A. P. £2,364. Poor rates, in 1837, £239.

BOCONNOC, a parish in the hund. of West, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 4 miles east-north-east of Lostwithiel. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Broad-Oak, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 17s. 8d.; gross income £416. Patron, in 1835, Lord Grenville. There are two daily schools here. In Bocconoc house, once the property of Lord Camelford, Charles I. resided a short time in 1644, and was shot at when walking in the grounds. The ball missed the king and killed a fisherman who was gazing at him. Some lead mines were formerly worked here but were not productive. Bocconoc is the birth-place of the celebrated statesman William Pitt, earl of Chatham. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 259. Houses 49. Acres 2,230. A. P. £1,254. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

BODAIOCH. See TREF-EGLWYS.

BODDINGTON, a parish in the union of Tewkesbury, partly in the hund. of Tewkesbury and partly in that of Westminster, lower divisions, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-west by west of Cheltenham, and 3 west of the Cheltenham railway. Living, a curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Staverton. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 421. Houses 62. Acres 1,550. A. P. £3,243. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.

BODDINGTON (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, county of Northampton; 9 miles south-west of Daventry, in the vicinity of the Oxford canal. It includes the hamlet of Barrow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £20; gross income £780; in the patronage of Emanuel college, Cambridge. All tithes of Upper Boddington, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1758. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed by Richard Lamprey. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 662. Houses 122. Acres 3,770. A. P. £4,117.

BODEDERN, a parish in the hund. of Llyffon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales; 6 miles east of Holyhead, on the post-road to Bangor. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Anglesey and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; valued at £12 15s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £78; gross income £104; in the patronage of Jesus college, Cambridge. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1784. There are two daily schools in this parish, one of which, containing 78 pupils, is supported by endowment and five Sunday schools. Fairs are held here or March 13th, April 16th, May 5th, June 9th, Tuesday after Whit-Monday, August 16th, September 14th, and October 1st and 21st, for cattle. Here are two druidical cromlechs. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 1,085. Houses 228. A. P. £2,038. Poor rates, in 1837, £436.

BODENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 8 miles north-north-east of Hereford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £12 1s. 5d.; gross income £686. Patron, in 1835, R. Arkwright, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the bishop of Hereford, clerical rector and vicar, were commuted in 1802. Here are 2 daily schools, and a National one, endowed with £30 per annum. There is an endowment for poor housekeepers not receiving parochial aid. Pop., in 1801, 887; in 1831, 998. Houses 199. Acres 5,550, of which

about 270 are in hops. A. P. £5,661. Poor rates, in 1837, £400.

BODEWRYD, a parish in the hund. of Twrcelyn, county of Anglesey, North Wales; 2½ miles south-west of Amlwch. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Anglesey and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; of the yearly value of £70. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 35. Houses 6.

BODFARY, or **BODVARI**, a parish in the union of St. Asaph, partly in the hund. of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, and partly in that of Rhudalan, county of Flint, North Wales; 4 miles north-east of Denbigh. It contains the township of Aberwheeler. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; valued at £9 5s. 2½d.; gross income £326; in the patronage of the bishop of St. Asaph. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is partly supported by the interest of £100, bequeathed in trust by the late Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., and paid by Lord Combermere, and two Sunday schools. At this place the Romans built a small city, which they named Bodvari,—the mansion of Varus,—who is supposed to have had his residence here. The ruins of the buildings still exist upon an adjoining hill, called Moel-y-gaer. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 873. Houses 170. A. P. £4,870. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BODFERIN, or **BODVERN**, a parish in the hund. of Commitmaen, union of Pwllheli, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; 14 miles south-west by south of Pwllheli. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 56. Houses 11. A. P. £250. Poor rates, in 1837, £14.

BODFUAN, or **BODVEAN**, a parish in the hund. of Dinlleyn, union of Pwllheli, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; 2½ miles south-south-east of Nevins. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bangor and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; valued at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £223; in the patronage of the bishop of St. Asaph and Bangor. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church having been formed in 1827. There are a daily school here, endowed with £100, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1831, 378. Houses 69. A. P. £1,175. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

BODHAM, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles east of Holt. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £9; and, in 1835, in the patronage of Thomas V. Mott, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 308. Houses 65. Acres 1,680. A. P. £1,356. Poor rates, in 1837, £225.

BODICOTT, a chapelry in the parish of East Adderbury, hund. of Bloxham, county of Oxford; 2 miles south of Banbury, in the vicinity of the Oxford canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of East Adderbury. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1817. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 574; in 1831, 779. Houses 138. Acres 1,680. A. P. £2,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £400.

BODIHAM, a parish in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, union of Ticehurst, county of Sussex; 7 miles north-north-east of Battle, on the northern bank of the river Rother, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £6 18s. 6½d.; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. G. Thomas. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, supported by the vicar of the parish. A fair is held here on June 6th for cattle and pedlery. Bodiham castle, which stands at a small distance eastward of the village, was built in the 13th century, and is still a magnificent pile of building even in ruins. It is

surrounded by a large and deep moat, now stagnant. The great gate is flanked by two square machicolated towers, and over it are three escutcheons of arms, and the iron portcullis, yet entire. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 349. Houses 58. Acres 1,480, of which 130 are in hops. A. P. £1,665. Poor rates, in 1837, £165.

BODMIN, a borough and parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; 232 miles west-south-west of London, 21 south-west of Launceston. The limits of the borough are well-defined. Bodmin, formerly a stannary town, consists of a single long street running east and west, and lighted with gas. It is situated near the centre of the county, in a hollow between two hills. A railway from Wadebridge was opened in 1834; it extends up the valley towards Camelford. Its whole length is 14 miles, 5 furlongs, 6 chains. An excellent market-house was opened in 1840. Races take place annually, and assemblies are occasionally held here. Bone-lace was formerly made in considerable quantity; but the chief manufacture at present is that of shoes. Saturday is market-day. Fairs for oxen, sheep, and cloth—of which last but a small quantity is now sold—are held on the 25th January, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6th. In the hamlet of St. Lawrence, in the immediate vicinity, large cattle-fairs are held on the 21st August, and 29th and 30th October. There are a branch of the Devon and Cornwall banking company, and of the East Cornwall bank, here. The corporation are in possession of the following charters:—36° Edward III., 1362; 3° Richard II., 1390; 5° Elizabeth, 1563; 36° Elizabeth, 1594; and 38° George III., 1798. There is also a charter granted by James II.; but this is considered illegal, and has never been acted on. By the municipal act of 1835, the government, under the title of 'the mayor and burgesses of Bodmin, in the county of Cornwall,' is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The mayor, and the late mayor, are justices of the peace, *ex officio*. By the charter of George III., a court-of-record was granted, before which all personal actions, not exceeding £100, might be brought, and also a court of pie-powder. Bodmin is the place of election for the two members for the eastern division of Cornwall; it also unites with the parishes of Lanivet, Lanhedock, and Helland, in returning two borough-members. Under the old regime its 37 corporation-voters enjoyed the same right. The county sessions and assizes are all now holden in this town: the spring assizes having been removed from Launceston, and the April sessions from Truro, in 1839. A new hall has been erected in the town for the purpose of the assize-business, with two very handsome courts. The grand jury-room, indictment-room, and other requisite offices, are all within the building. A new mayoralty house, and judge's lodging, was built in 1838. A part of the ancient convent of Grey friars—afterwards noticed—with some modern additions, is used as a corn-market. Previous to the erection of the new county-hall, the summer assizes were holden in the old refectory of the Grey friars. The county-gaol and house-of-correction is situated below the town. It is neat and well-arranged, and contains 177 cells, 15 wards, 16 day-rooms, and 15 airing-yards. Two tread-mills, both connected with the same shaft, and two crank-machines, are attached to the building. The employments of the inmates, though various, are not very productive to the county. The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 569.

St. Guron had an hermitage here, on the site of which St. Petroc founded a cell for four monks,

about A. D. 518. Dr. Borlase is of opinion that here was the first seat of the bishopric of Cornwall, but Whitaker has shown this to be an error. The monastery of Bodmin was granted by King Ethelred to the bishop of St. Germans, in 994. The following is the account given by Tanner in his *Notitia*.—"The body of St. Petroc having been moved to this place, there was a church built to his memory, and the episcopal see for Cornwall was therein placed by King Edward the Elder, and Archbishop Plegmund, A. D. 905. Here King Athelstan is reported to have met with old Saxon, or rather British monks, following the rule of St. Benedict, to whom he granted so great privileges and endowments, that he is accounted the founder of the monastery here, about A. D. 926. That settlement was destroyed by Danish pirates in 981, yet the religious continued here under several shapes, and much alienation of their lands, both before and after the conquest, till about the year 1120, when one Algar, with the king's licence and the consent of William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, re-established this religious house, and placed therein regular canons of the order of St. Austin, who continued here till the general suppression, when it was styled the priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc, and was valued at £289 11s. 11d., per annum. The site, with the demesnes, were granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms into English metre."—A house of Grey friars was on the south side of the market-place, begun by John of London, a merchant, and augmented by Edmund, earl of Cornwall. After the dissolution, this friary was granted to one William Abbott, 37th Henry VIII., and in Queen Elizabeth's time it was the house of correction for the county. The town was formerly of much greater extent than it now is; for besides a priory and cathedral, it possessed, according to Hals, thirteen churches or free chapels, the sites of some of which are still distinguishable. It was one of those decayed towns for the repairing of which an act was passed in the 32nd Henry VIII.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £300; in the patronage of the Baroness Bassett. The church is a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture. It contains a large Norman font, and a finely sculptured monument in honour of Thomas Vivian, bishop of Megara, and one of its latest priors, whose bones are kept above ground, in a closet. Here are also places of worship belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Brynites, and the connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. The Wesleyan church was formed in 1803; that of Lady Huntingdon's connexion in 1825. There are here 22 daily schools, collectively containing 592 children, one of which was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth.—It appears that the inhabitants long exercised the right of cutting wood for fuel in the Dunmeer woods; the exercise of this right often occasioned great riots in the days of the prior of Bodmin, to whom these woods belonged. After the dissolution of the priory, they came into the possession of John Chamond, who conveyed to the corporation the Dunmeer mills, upon special trust that the rents and profits should be given for the relief of poor persons resident within the borough. The municipal commissioners report, that the rents derived from these mills, and the fines received on

granting various leases, have been appropriated to the general purposes of the corporation. Near the town was an ancient hospital for lazars, endowed with £140 per annum, the revenue of which has been transferred, by decree of the court of Chancery, to the infirmary of Truro. Pop., in 1801, 2,299; in 1831, 3,782. Houses 641. Acres 6,310. A. P. £10,861. Poor rates, in 1837, £943.—The Bodmin poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 128 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,836.

BODNEY, a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk, 5½ miles west by south of Watton. Living, a discharged rectory subordinate to Great Cressingham. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 110. Houses 8. Acres 2,590. A. P. £1,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

BODWROG, a parish in the hund. of Llyfion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales; 10½ miles east by south of Holyhead, on the post-road to Bangor. Living, a perpetual curacy united with that of Llandrygarn. This parish possesses a Sunday school, containing 80 children, with the privilege of sending 12 pupils to the National school in the adjoining parish of Llandrygarn. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 312. Houses 63. A. P. £896. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

BOGNOR, or **HOHAMPTON**, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of South Bersted, hund. of Aldwich, rape of Chichester, county of Sussex; 6½ miles south-east of Chichester, in the neighbourhood of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The town is an agreeable, favourite, and fashionable, watering-place: it is sheltered from the north winds by the South Downs, and commands a fine inland prospect. "The mildness of the temperature of Bognor," says Dally, in his *Bognor Guide*, "is manifested by the luxuriance of the trees and shrubs that grow near the shore, and the facility with which all sorts of native, and many exotic, plants are cultivated. At the very edge of the ocean, the elegant tamarisk is seen to blossom in full perfection during several of the winter months; and whilst the snow lies embedded on the northern sides of the hills, it is either not seen here, or soon dissolves away under the genial influence of the climate." A chapel was erected here in 1821. Living, a perpetual curacy of the yearly value of £107, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1826. The Jubilee National school here, consisting of 50 girls, who are instructed in their religious duties, reading, writing, and needle-work, and also partly clothed, was instituted in 1809 by her late Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte of Wales; another school, likewise for girls, is supported at the sole charge of Mrs. Smith of Bersted Lodge. Pop. returned with the parish. Bognor, or Hothampton, owes its present consequence to Sir Richard Hotham, who having amassed a large fortune by commercial pursuits, happened to visit this part of the Sussex coast, about the year 1784, when he conceived the design of making Bognor, then occupied by a few farmers and fishermen, a fashionable resort. To effect this favourite object, he devoted the remainder of his life, and not less than £60,000 of his fortune, leaving but a nett income of £8,000 to his astonished heirs.

BOLAM, a township in the parish of Gainford, south-western division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 7¼ miles north-west of Darlington, and 3 south of the Clarence railway. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 115. Houses 26. Acres 810. A. P. £953. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

* A manuscript copy of the gospels, of the 9th century, or earlier, and formerly belonging to the church of St. Petroc in Bodmin, has recently been discovered in Oxfordshire, and is now deposited in the British Museum. There are entries in it, in Saxon and Latin, of the time of Edgar.

BOLIAM, a parish in the union of Castle ward, Northumberland, consisting of the township of Trewhick, in the western division of Castle ward; the townships of Bolam, Bolam-Vicarage, and Gallowhill, in the western division of Morpeth ward; and the townships of Belsay, Bradford, Harnham, and Shortflatt, in the north-eastern division of Tindale ward; 9 miles west-south-west of Morpeth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £240; in the patronage of the Crown. The church is very ancient, and contains the figure of a knight templar, supposed to be the effigies of Sir Walter de Bolam. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Near the village are vestiges of an intrenchment, the origin of which is doubtful. On Bolam moor is a tumulus of earth, between two large upright stones, in which Mr. Warburton found a stone-coffin, smoked within, and containing nothing but several pieces of glutinous matter. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 608. Houses 112. Acres 8,260. A. P. £7,505. Poor rates, in 1837, £211. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 35; in 1831, 67. Houses 11. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BOLAS (MAGNA) AND MEESON, a parish in Newport division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Wellington, county of Salop; 6½ miles west by north of Newport. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester; valued at £7 9s. 4½d.; gross income £371. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Hill, Bart. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 255. Houses 48. Acres 2,650. A. P. £2,505. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

BOLBECK, an extensive common of 12,000 acres in the parish of Shotley, ward of Tindale, Northumberland, for the enclosure of which an act of parliament was obtained in 1765.

BOLD, a township in the parish of Prescott, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles east-south-east of Prescott, intersected by the Run-corn Gap and St. Helens railway, and in the immediate vicinity of the Liverpool and Manchester line. There are two daily schools in this township, and a Sunday school, wholly supported by Lady B. Houghton. Here is the mansion-house of the family of Bold, who are said to have resided here in uninterrupted succession, from the Conquest to 1761. Pop., in 1801, 713; in 1831, 866. Houses 130. Acres 3,910. A. P. £6,572. Poor rates, in 1837, £360.

BOLDON, or **BOLDWIN**, a parish, containing the townships of East and West Boldon, in the eastern division of Chester ward, union of South Shields, co.-palatine of Durham; 4½ miles north-west of Sunderland, intersected by the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; valued at £24 13s. 4d.; gross income £730; nett income £653; in the patronage of the bishop of Durham. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which was endowed, in 1808, with £10 per annum, by the Rev. Henry Blacket, two Sunday, and two day and boarding schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £7 17s. per annum. This manor has from time immemorial belonged to the bishopric of Durham, and been noted for having given title to the provincial domesday-book, called the Bolden-Buke, from its frequent reference to services within this manor. Limestone is abundant here. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 855. Houses 158. Acres 4,760. A. P. £5,017. Poor rates, in 1837, £279.

BOLDRE, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of New Forest, union of Lymington, New

Forest division of the county of Southampton; 2½ miles north of Lymington. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacies of Lymington and Brockenhurst, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £12; gross income £440. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Shrubbs, Esq. The vicarial tithes, moduses, &c., of the manors of Sway-Quarr, Sway-Romsey, and Arnewood, in Boldre and Hordle, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1811. There are here eleven daily and four Sunday schools, besides two day and Sunday National schools supported by endowment. This parish comprises the village of Boldre, the hamlet of South Baddeley, and the borough of Lymington, which latter has separate jurisdiction. The Rev. William Gilpin, author of 'A Tour of the Lakes,' and many other well-known works, was vicar of this parish, and, with the profits which he derived from his pen and pencil, endowed two schools here for 20 boys and as many girls, who are to be "taken, as far as can be, out of the labouring part of the parish." The church is an ancient and venerable structure, beautifully situated on the summit of a thickly wooded eminence, about a mile from the village. The view from the churchyard is very extensive. Mr. Gilpin died in April, 1804, and is buried here, "amidst the scenes he so much loved and so well described." Such part of the parish of Boldre as lies within a line drawn from Eastend bridge through Boldre church to the west bank of Lymington river, unites with Lymington in returning two members to parliament. Pop., in 1801, 1,793; in 1831, 2,111. Houses 438. Acres 5,260. A. P. £7,780. Poor rates, in 1837, £938.

BOLDRON, a township in the parish of Bowes, western division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-west by south of Barnard castle, on the post-road to Richmond. There is a daily National school here,—a branch of the endowed school at Bowes, the trustees of which allow £10 per annum to relieve the master of that school, and benefit the poor of Boldron. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 148. Houses 34. Acres 1,340. Other returns with the parish.

BOLE, a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Gainsborough, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles south-west of Gainsborough, on the western bank of the river Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of York, now in that of Lincoln; valued at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £100. Here is a daily school with a small endowment for the education of four children. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 144. Houses 35. Acres 1,250. A. P. £1,537. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BOLEHALL AND GLASCOTE, a township in the parish of Tamworth, Tamworth division of the hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick; 1 mile south-east of Tamworth, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway. It forms a small part of some of the streets in the borough of Tamworth. There is an infant school here. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 421. Houses 92. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,965. Poor rates, in 1837, £257.

BOLINGBROKE HUNDRED, or **SOKE**, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, consists of two divisions—east and west—and is bounded on the north by the hundred of Hill; on the east by that of Candleshoe; on the south-east by Skirbeck hundred; and on the west and south-west by that of Horncastle. Area 59,980 acres. Houses 2,114. Pop., in 1831, 11,119.

BOLINGBROKE, a market-town and parish in the western division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lin-

coln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Spilsby, and 127 north of London. Living, a discharged rectory, united with Hareby (since 1739), in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 19s. 4d.; gross income £397. Patron, in 1835, C. Bosanquet, Esq. The church suffered much in the civil war in the reign of Charles I. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with lands for the instruction of poor children of the parish of Bolingbroke and Hareby. The market is on Tuesday, and a fair is held on St. Peter's day. There is an earthenware manufactory in this parish. William de Romara, earl of Lincoln, built a castle here, in which Henry IV. was born, from which circumstance the title, Henry of Bolingbroke, was given that monarch. The south-west tower alone remains. The St. John family take the title of Viscount from this village. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 725. Houses 160. Acres 2,570. A. P. £2,950. Poor rates, in 1837, £366.

BOLLEN-FEE, a township in the parish of Wilmalov, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles south-west of Stockport, on the line of the Chester extension railway. Besides two daily schools, there are a day and Sunday National school, attended by 80 of each sex daily, and 245 children on Sundays, with a lending library attached, and a Sunday school, in this township. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk and cotton manufacture. Pop., in 1801, 1,506; in 1831, 1,784. Houses 339. Acres 2,360. A. P. £4,341. Poor rates, in 1837, £411.

BOLLINGTON, a township, partly in the parish of Bowden, partly in that of Rosthern, hund. of Bucklow, co.-palatine of Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Nether-Knutford, intersected by the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 268. Houses 50. Acres 400. A. P. £1,097.

BOLLINGTON, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north by east of Macclesfield, in the immediate vicinity of the Macclesfield canal. There is a new church here, built by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £4,002 2s. 3d. The Wesleyan Methodists have a meeting-house here, founded in 1807. There is also a Roman Catholic place of worship. This township possesses four daily schools, containing 159 pupils, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 1,231; in 1831, 2,685. Houses 495. Acres 1,000. A. P. £3,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BOLNEY. See **HARPSDEN WITH BOLNEY**.

BOLNEY, a parish in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cuckfield, and 4 west of the London and Brighton railroad. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £5 12s. 2½d.; gross income £183; in the patronage of the prebendary of Hove, in the cathedral church of Chichester. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 625. Houses 97. Acres 3,550. A. P. £2,066. Poor rates, in 1837, £404.

BOLNHURST, a parish in the hund. of Stodden, union and county of Bedford; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Bedford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £9; gross income £173. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. W. Gery. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1778. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish, supported by endowments. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 300. Houses 50. Acres 2,130. A. P. £1,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

BOLSOVER, a parish and once a market-town, in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Chesterfield, and 145 north by west of London. The parish contains part of the township of Glapwell. The town occupies the summit of a steep hill, from which the view is varied and extensive. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £5 19s. 4d.; and in the parliamentary returns at £117; gross income £111. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Portland. The church is an ancient structure, containing a fine sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Cavendish. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1778. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. This parish possesses five daily schools, to one of which the Duke of Portland gives £3 per annum for teaching 5 poor boys. Bolsover was celebrated at one period for the making of steel-buckles; but this branch of trade has long since declined. The test of their excellent temper still traditionally reported in the neighbourhood—was, that though the wheel of a loaded cart should pass over a Bolsover buckle, the latter, in consequence of its elasticity, would not suffer any permanent alteration of shape. The manufacture of tobacco pipes is carried on to some extent here, and a kind of clay suitable for that purpose is found in the neighbourhood. The fire-bricks of this place are also held in high repute. The market day is Friday, and a fair chiefly for pedlery is held on June 24th. On the site of the former castle—the ancient seat of the Peverils, and for which this place was formerly noted—Sir Charles Cavendish erected a fortress in 1619, part of which is still habitable. In this mansion, in 1633, a magnificent entertainment was given by William, duke of Newcastle, to Charles I. and his queen. The decorations and speeches were devised by Ben Jonson, and the expenses amounted to nearly £15,000. Charities connected with this parish, including the legacy of Isabella Smithson, with which £3,308 4s. 3d. consols was purchased, amount to £104 per annum. Pop., in 1811, 1,091; in 1831, 1,429. Houses 313. Acres 6,060. A. P. £5,280. Poor rates, in 1837, £535.—A very fine building-stone is found in this neighbourhood. The professional gentlemen employed in selecting a proper material to be employed in the new houses of parliament, have reported, that "having weighed to the best of their judgment the evidence in favour of the various building-stones which has been brought under their consideration, and freely admitting that many sandstones as well as limestones possess very great advantages as building materials, they feel bound to state, that for durability; for crystalline character, combined with a close approach to the equivalent proportions of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia; for uniformity of structure, facility and economy in conversion; and for advantage of colour, the magnesian limestone, or dolomite of Bolsover moor and its neighbourhood is, in their opinion, the most fit and proper material to be employed in the proposed new houses of parliament."

BOLTBY, a chapelry in the parish of Felix-Kirk, wapentake of Birdforth, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-east of Thirsk. Living, a curacy united with the vicarage of Felix-Kirk. There are two daily schools here; £5 is annually paid by the devisees of the late Edward Manners, Esq., for teaching 5 children; £8 by the Rev. C. Johnstone for 5, and £2 by the Rev. E. Serjeantson for 2 others. Weaving is almost discontinued in this chapelry, to which cause the decrease of population—61 persons—is attributed. Pop., in 1821, 403; in 1831, 342.

Houses 65. Acres 3,140. A. P. £3,012. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

BOLTON, a parish in the ward of Allerdale below Darwent, union of Wigton, county of Cumberland, consisting of the townships of Bolton High-side, and Bolton Low-side; 6 miles south-south-west of Wigton, in the neighbourhood of the Carlisle railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, valued at £19 18s. 4d.; gross income £533. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Coal and limestone are found here in great abundance, and a copper mine has lately been opened. A battle-axe of copper was found in the moss of Bolton-wood. Pop., in 1801, 695; in 1831, 1,245. Houses 225. Acres 8,760. A. P. £7,157. Poor rates, in 1837, £416.

BOLTON, a township in the parish of Edlingham, northern division of the ward of Coquetdale, county of Northumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Alnwick. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Edlingham. The Earl of Surrey held a congress here consisting of noblemen and gentlemen, with their retinues, to the number of 24,000 men, on the 5th of September 1513, before the battle of Flodden-field. "Here was a collegiate church, or rather an hospital, founded by Robert Roos of Hamlake before the year 1225, for a master or prior, three chaplains, thirteen leprous men and lay brethren. The abbot of Ryevall and the prior of Kirkham were by the founder appointed governors of this house, which was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, or rather to the Holy Trinity." Tanner's Not. Mon. Some remains of antiquity have been found in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 117. Houses 20. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BOLTON, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wilton, Wilton beacon division, wapentake of Hart-hill, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west of Pocklington. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Pocklington. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 103. Houses 21. Acres 960. A. P. £1,042. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BOLTON, a township in the parish of Calverley, wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east, in the vicinity of the Bradford canal. This township possesses a daily school, in which 60 children are instructed, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 474; in 1831, 671. Houses 144. Acres 510. A. P. £1,344. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

BOLTON-ABBEY, or **EAST BOLTON**, a chapelry in the parish of Skipton, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Skipton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £32 10s.; gross income £111. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The chapel is part of the conventual church of the ancient priory. The vicinity is a beautiful and romantic country, especially in the neighbourhood of the river Wharfe. "The remains of the priory," says Mr. Baines, "being surrounded by bold and majestic high grounds, are scarcely seen until the traveller arrives on the spot. Bolton priory stands upon a beautiful curvature of the Wharfe, on a level sufficiently elevated to protect it from inundations, and low enough for every purpose of picturesque effect. In the latter respect it has no equal among the northern houses, perhaps not in the kingdom. Opposite to the east-window of the priory church the river washes the rock nearly perpendicular. To the south all is soft and delicious, but the glories of Bolton are on the north. What-

ever the most fastidious taste could require to constitute a perfect landscape, is not only found here, but found in its proper place. In front, and immediately under the eye, is a smooth expanse of park-like enclosure, spotted with native elm, ash, &c., of the finest growth; on the right, a skirting oak wood, with jutting points of grey rock; on the left, a rising copse. Still forward are seen the aged groves of Bolton-park, the growth of centuries; and farther yet, the barren and rocky distances of Simonsseat and Bardenfell, contrasted with the warmth, fertility, and luxuriant foliage of the valley below. About half a mile above Bolton, the valley closes, and either side of the Wharfe is overhung by deep and solemn woods, from which huge perpendicular masses of grey rock jut out at intervals. Here a tributary stream rushes from a waterfall, and bursts through a woody glen to mingle its waters with the Wharfe. There the river itself is nearly lost in a deep cleft of the rock, and next becomes an horned flood inclosing a woody island; sometimes it reposes for a moment, and then resumes its native character, lively, irregular, impetuous. The cleft mentioned above is the tremendous Strid. This chasm, being incapable of receiving the winter floods, has formed on either side a broad strand of native grit-stone, full of rock-basons, or 'pots of the lin,' which bear witness to the restless impetuosity of so many northern torrents. But if the Wharfe is here lost to the eye, it repays another sense by its deep and solemn roar, like the voice of 'the angry spirit of the waters,' heard far above and beneath, amidst the silence of the surrounding woods. The terminating objects of the landscape are the remains of Barden tower, interesting from their form and situation, but still more so from the recollections which they excite. The principal remains of Bolton priory now standing, were parts of the church. The nave is still used as a parochial chapel. Over the west door are two escutcheons; that on the north displays the Cliffords' arms, the other on the south side a cross formée. Besides the west end, parts of the nave and choir are yet standing, though much mutilated. According to Dr. Whitaker—from whom we quote—the priory was founded by William Maschines and Cecilia his wife, at Embsay, in the year 1121, and continued there about thirty-three years, when it is said by tradition to have been transferred to Bolton, on the following account:—"The founders were now dead, and had left a daughter who adopted her mother's name, Romille, and was married to William Fitz-Duncan, nephew of David, king of Scotland. They had issue a son, commonly called the Boy of Egremond, (one of his grandfather's baronies, where he was probably born,) who surviving an elder brother, became the last hope of the family. In the deep solitude of the woods betwixt Bolton and Barden, four miles up the river, the Wharfe suddenly contracts itself to a rocky channel, little more than four feet wide, and pours through the tremendous fissure with a rapidity proportioned to its confinement. The place was then, as it is yet, called the Strid, from a feat often exercised by persons of more agility than prudence, who stride from brink to brink, regardless of the destruction which awaits a faltering step. Such was the fate of young Romille, who inconsiderately bounding over the chasm with a greyhound in his leash, the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the torrent. The misfortune is said to have occasioned the translation of the priory from Embsay to Bolton, which was the nearest eligible site to the place where it happened." One of the gates of the priory still remains; and by stopping up its openings, has been converted into a dwelling—the ground-floor

being one large room—which has been used as an occasional residence by the duke of Devonshire. This priory was dissolved the 11th of June, 1540; and in 1543, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, in which family it remained till 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry, the last earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard, the first earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family, whose daughter Charlotte, sole heiress, married in 1748, the duke of Devonshire, in whose family the property still remains." Wordsworth's poem of 'the White Doe of Rylstone,' is founded on a local tradition connected with Bolton priory churchyard. The same poet has also made the fate of 'the Boy of Egremont' the subject of a short but beautiful poem. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 112. Houses 22. A. P. £1,165. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, or WEST BOLTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Clitheroe, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east of Clitheroe, on the northern bank of the river Ribble. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon, valued at £11 13s., and in the parliamentary returns at £123 12s.; in the patronage, in 1835, of the vicar of Pocklington. There are three daily schools here, one of which is partly supported by endowment, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish, exclusive of school endowment, produce £12 3s. per annum.—At Bolton-hall, an ancient mansion formerly belonging to the Pudsey family, and which, to use the words of Dodsworth, "stands very pleasantly among sweet woods and fruitful hills," are preserved various relics of Henry VI., who received shelter here after the battle of Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 996; in 1831, 1,174. Houses 199. Acres 4,940. A. P. £6,249.

BOLTON-CASTLE, a township in the parish of Wensley, western division of the wapentake of Hang, north riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles north-west by west of Middleham. There is an infant school in this township, the inhabitants of which have the privilege of sending four boys to a free school at the adjoining township of Redmire. Here are the ruins of the castle of Lord Scrope, chancellor of England. Leland has thus described it:—"Bolton village and castle is four miles from Middleham. The castell standithe on a roke syde; and all the substaunce of the lodgyngs in it includyd in 4 principall towens. Yt was an 18 yerres in buildyng, and the expensis of every yere came to 1000 marks. One thing I muche notyd in the haulte of Bolton, how chimeneys were conveyed by tunnells made on the sides of the waulles bytwixt the lightes in the haulte, and by this meanes and no covers, is the smoke of the barthe in the haulte wonder straungly conveyed. Most part of the tymber that was occupied in buildyng of this castell was fett out of the forest of Engleby in Cumberland, and Richard Lord Scrope for conveyance of it had layde by the way dyvers drawghts of oxen to carry it from place to place till it cam to Bolton." A considerable portion of this building still remains, two portions of it being occupied by respectable farmers, who cultivate the lands adjoining. It was here that Mary, Queen of Scots, was lodged on her forced journey towards the south, from whence she was never permitted to return. It is from it, and the surrounding estates, that the present Lord Bolton and his ancestors have derived their titles. Bolton Hall, the family mansion, stands 3 miles farther down the vale of the Ure. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 269. Houses 52. Acres 5,160. A. P. £2,585. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

BOLTON-IN-COPELAND. See GOSFORTH.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north by east of Rotherham, in the immediate vicinity of the York and North Midland railroad, and of the Dearne and Dove canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated at £6 15s. 5d.; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, the executors of W. H. Marsden, Esq. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £11 12s. per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £19 3s. 4d. A statute fair is held here on the second Thursday in November, for hiring servants. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 596. Houses 124. Acres 2,390. A. P. £3,247. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS,

Or **GREAT BOLTON,** an important and thriving parish, and a recently enfranchised borough, in the hund. of Salford, union of Bolton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 197 miles north-west of London, 11 north-west of Manchester, and 44 south-south-west of Lancaster. The parish forms the north-west part of the hundred; and comprises the chapelrys of Blackrod, Little Bolton, Bradshaw, Darcy-Lever, Rivington, and Turton, the townships of Anglezarke, Great Bolton, Brightmet, Edgeworth, Entwistle, Harwood, Little Lever, Longworth, Quarlon, Sharples, and Tonge with Haugh, and the hamlet of Lostock. Its name is derived from its early situation in the middle of dreary moors, which are now, however, under cultivation; and its importance is dated from 1837, when a number of emigrant Flemings settled here, and introduced various manufactures, especially that of woollen cloth. These small streams, the Crol, the Bradshaw, and the Tonge, unite at Bolton, and join the Irwell in one stream, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-south-east of the town. Among the hills in this parish are Rivington pike, Winter bill, Horrocksmoor, and Edgeworth-moor. Coal and good freestone are found in abundance; and veins of lead ore and calamine have been discovered at Rivington, though they have not hitherto proved productive. The market-days are Saturday and Monday; fairs for horned-cattle, horses, and cheese, are held on July 30th and 31st, and October 13th and 14th. The market-place is a spacious area in Great Bolton. The townships of Great Bolton, Little Bolton, and Haugh, except part of Little Bolton to the north of the town of Bolton, return two members to parliament under the reform bill.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.—The parochial living of Bolton is a discharged vicarage, presently in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated in the King's books at £10 3s.; gross income £484; in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. The parish church is a very ancient and somewhat dilapidated structure. In Bradford-square, in Great Bolton, a new chapel, capable of accommodating 1,906 persons, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £13,412 13s. It is a handsome and spacious structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, ornamented with a tower. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £121, in the patronage of the vicar of Bolton. A second chapel in connexion with the Establishment has been recently erected in Cannon-street. In Little Bolton there are two chapels, the one erected by subscription in 1796, a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £168, and in the patronage of trustees appointed by the proprietors; the other a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £128, and, in 1835, in the patronage of T. Tipping, Esq. There are 23 places of worship be-

longing to various classes of dissenters, viz. the Baptists, Methodists, both of the old and new connexion, Independents, Unitarians, Friends, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics, in different parts of the parish. One Independent church was formed in 1808, another in 1754. A Baptist church was formed in 1793; a Methodist in 1750; the Methodist church in Bridge-street, Little Bolton, was formed in 1803; a church of the New Connexion Methodists was organized in 1797. The Swedenborgian church originated in 1803; and there is a congregation in connexion with the church of Scotland in Little Bolton. The free grammar-school was founded in 1641, and endowed with estates, now producing £396 3s. 3d. per annum, by Robert Lever of London. To this the revenue of another school was added, and the whole now amounts to £485 per annum, of which £160 is paid to the head-master, £100 to the second master, and £75 to the writing-master. The governors were made a corporate body in 1784.—Here is also a charity school containing 90 pupils, with an income of £227 per annum, founded and endowed in 1693 by Nathaniel Hulton. The master receives a salary of £45, and the mistress, £25; the management is vested in trustees.—A school for poor children was founded in 1714 by Thomas Marsden, Esq.—This parish possesses schools conducted on the system of the British and Foreign school society, and also of the National society. The number of daily schools was 84, in 1835. Local charities are numerous, and exclusive of school-endowments, produce about £265 per annum. There are numerous Sunday schools in connexion with the various congregations, in which religious instruction is communicated to upwards of 11,000 children. A dispensary was instituted in the town in 1816.

Manufactures.—The parish of Bolton owes its prosperity to its manufactures. The most important of these is the cotton-manufacture,—a branch of trade to which the invention of the mule-jenny by Samuel Crompton—who long resided in the immediate neighbourhood of Bolton at a house called ‘Hall-in-the-Wood’—gave an astonishing impulse. This machine combines the powers of the spinning-jenny and the water-frame. The ingenious mechanic was rewarded by two donations of £105, and £400 raised by private subscription, and subsequently, in 1812, by a parliamentary grant of £5,000. The spinning factories here were long on a small scale, in consequence of the scarcity of water; but since the introduction of the steam-engine as a motive power, and improved machinery, they have become very extensive and lucrative. In 1838 there were 69 cotton-mills, employing 9,918 hands, and 1 flax-mill in which 261 persons were engaged, within this parish. Here are also very large bleaching-grounds, some paper-mills and chemical works, and numerous iron foundries and machine-factories. There are branches here of the Northern and Central bank, and the Manchester bank. The Bolton bank was established in 1836.—Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 29,826; in 1811, 39,701; in 1821, 50,197; and in 1831, 63,034. Houses 10,866. Acres 31,390. The assessment, in 1814, was £169,673; in 1829, £320,467. Poor rates, in 1837, £9,071.

Borough.—The borough of Bolton consists of the townships of Great and Little Bolton, which are separated by the Crol; 17 miles south-south-east of Preston. Information respecting ecclesiastical affairs and schools is given under the parish.—In the reign of Henry VIII. Leland gives the following description of Bolton:—“Bolton-upon-Moore market standeth most by cottons and coarse yarne. Divers villages in the moores about Bolton do make cottons.” Blome, who wrote about a century after,

says, “Bolton hath a market on Mondays, which is very good for clothing and provisions, and it is a place of great trade for fustians.” The town has extended very much of late years, and a considerable portion of the neighbouring moor has been enclosed under an act passed in 1792. It received a charter in 1838; and is now governed by a mayor, 36 common councillors, and 12 aldermen. In consequence of serious riots which took place here in 1839, a special police bill for the borough of Bolton, and part of Little Bolton, was carried through parliament. There are several good libraries and news-rooms, and a theatre and assembly-rooms. The exchange buildings is a neat stone edifice, erected in 1825, in which year a mechanics’ institution was also founded. In Little Bolton a town-hall has lately been erected, and it is intended to erect one in Great Bolton. The Bolton and Leigh railroad joins this borough to the Liverpool and Manchester line, crossing in its progress the Wigan and Leigh canal; while the Bolton railway, which commences in New Bailey-street, Salford, and runs almost parallel with the Bury and Bolton canal, establishes a direct line of communication with Manchester. This railway was opened on the 29th May, 1838, and is carried over the town of Salford by a series of superb arches, which, when viewed from any of the streets they span, have a striking and singular appearance. From the report of the directors, of 9th January, 1839, we learn that 228,799 passengers had been conveyed over the line since the period of its opening. Pop. of Great Bolton, in 1801, 12,549; in 1831, 28,290. Houses 4,813. Acres 820. A. P. £27,887; in 1829, £63,865. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,854.—Pop. of Little Bolton, in 1801, 4,867; in 1831, 12,896. Houses 2,311. Acres 1,450. A. P. £11,747; in 1829, £23,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,027. The parochial affairs of the two townships of Great and Little Bolton are managed by separate bodies.

History.—The manor of Bolton is of considerable antiquity. Roger de Maresay sold it, with his other lands between the Ribble and Mersey, to Ranulf de Blunderville, earl of Chester, for 240 silver marks, and a pair of white gloves, to be presented annually at Easter. In the 4th Edward III., this manor was inherited by the Ferrers, from whom it passed to the Pilkingtons. Sir Thomas Pilkington, adhering to the cause of Richard III., was attainted and beheaded in the 1st Henry VII., and his estates given to Thomas, Lord Stanley, then created earl of Derby. By the munificence of Henry VII. the Stanley family became possessed of the principal part of the town of Bolton; but a considerable portion was confiscated during the commonwealth. At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the inhabitants declared themselves in favour of the parliament, in whose interest the town was garrisoned. In 1644, Prince Rupert and the earl of Derby invested Bolton, and made an attempt to take it by storm, but were repulsed; the earl, however, returned with a reinforcement, and got possession of the place. It was subsequently given up, and after the battle of Worcester, the earl of Derby was beheaded here on the 15th of October, 1651, in pursuance of the sentence of a military tribunal at Chester.

BOLTON-PERCY, a parish in the ainstey of the city, and east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east by south of Tadcaster, intersected by the York and North Midland railway, by which it is 7 miles 40 chains from York. It includes the townships of Appleton-Roebeck, Bolton-Percy, Colton, and Steeton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £39 15s. 2½d.; and in the

parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £1,705; nett income £1,540; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The church, which is an ancient and noble building, the windows of which are adorned with some fine stained glass, was built by the rector, Thomas Parker, in 1423. It contains several monuments to the family of Fairfax. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1797. There are two daily schools here, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities connected with the parish produce £30 16s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 827; in 1831, 993. Houses 201. Acres 7,320. A. P. £9,867: that of the township, in 1801, 189; in 1831, 220. Houses 35. Acres 2,170. A. P. £3,346. Poor rates, in 1837, £610.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles north of Lancaster, on the post-road to Kirkby Kendal, and intersected by the Lancaster and Kendal canal. It comprises the chapelry of Over-Kellet, and the townships of Bolton-le-Sands, Nether-Kellet, and Styne with Hest. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £4 15s., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £191; in the patronage of the bishop of Manchester. The church was recently rebuilt. There are seven daily schools in this parish, two of which are endowed, and four Sunday schools. Charities connected with Bolton-le-Sands produce £125 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,609; in 1831, 1,781. Houses 345. Acres 7,630. A. P. £7,630. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,249. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 639; in 1831, 695. Houses 131. Acres 1,370. A. P. £4,009. Poor rates, in 1837, £384.

BOLTON-IN-THE-SANDS, a chapelry in the parish of Morland, West ward, county of Westmoreland; 3½ miles north-west of Appleby, on the western bank of the river Eden, over which a chain-bridge has been constructed here. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £19 18s. 4d.; gross income £63; in the patronage of the vicar of Morland. The chapel has been recently rebuilt. All tithes of Bolton manor, the property of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, vicar and perpetual curate, were commuted in 1808. The Methodists have a place of worship here. There are three daily schools in this chapelry, one of which is endowed with £13 per annum, for the instruction of 13 children. In the vicinity is Beeley castle, anciently one of the residences of the bishops of Carlisle, now occupied as a farm-house. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 391. Houses 63. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £3,019. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

BOLTON-UPON-SWALE, a chapelry in the parish of Catterick, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles east by south of Richmond, and 5 west of the Great North of England railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £17 5s.; gross income £118; in the patronage of the vicar of Catterick. There is a daily school here, containing 55 pupils, 18 of whom are paid for by the earl and countess of Tyrconnel. Charities connected with this chapelry produce about £17 per annum. Henry Jenkins, who lived to the amazing age of 169 years, was a native of this place. He died on the 6th of December, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and was buried in the churchyard here. In the church, a handsome monument, recording the fact, was erected in 1743. A fair is held here on June 28th for cattle and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831,

85. Houses 20. Acres 500. A. P. £1,214. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

BONBY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north of Glandford bridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £6 4s. 4d.; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. There are two daily schools in this parish. "The churches of Bondeby, Saxelby, and Stanford All Saints being granted to the priory of St. Fromund in Normandy by the priory and convent of Merton in exchange for other revenues, in the beginning of King John's reign, there was shortly afterwards an alien priory erected at Bondeby, which was granted 4^o Henry IV. to the Chartreux house at Beaulieu in Nottinghamshire."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 339. Houses 70. Acres 2,900. A. P. £2,535. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BONCHURCH, a parish in the south eastern division of the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight, county of Southampton; 9 miles south-east of Newport, on the coast. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacy of Shanklin, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £6 15s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £144. Patrons, in 1835, — White, and — Hill. The church is a small antique erection, imbosomed in trees. The coast is here very rugged and precipitous, rising to the height of from 90 to 120 feet. This was the birth-place of Admiral Hobson. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 146. Houses 24. Acres 150. A. P. £464. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BONDGATE. See **AIMSUNDERBY**.

BONDS. See **BARNACE WITH BONDS**.

BONEHILL AND BANGLEY, a township in the parish of Tamworth, southern division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; 1½ mile south-west by west of Tamworth, in the vicinity of the Coventry canal. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 283. Houses 59. Acres, including Fazely, 2,150.

BONGATE. See **APPLEBY**.

BONINGALE. See **STOCKTON**.

BONNINGTON, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney marsh, and partly in the hund. of Street, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 6½ miles south-east by south of Ashford, intersected by the Royal Military canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £10 12s. 3½d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, T. Papillon. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 127. Houses 23. Acres 1,310. A. P. £1,747. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BONNINGTON-SUTTON. See **SUTTON-BONNINGTON**.

BONTESHALL, or **BONSALL**, a parish in the hund. of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 2 miles south-west of Matlock, on the western bank of the river Derwent, and in the vicinity of the Cromford canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £9 16s. 0½d.; gross income £204; in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. The church is a handsome edifice with a tower and spire. Here is a place of worship belonging to the Baptists. In the vicinity mines of lead and zinc are wrought. Here also are Caek-mills for grinding and converting cauk into an article little inferior to white lead, and cupolas for smelting lead-ore. Here is a school, with an income of £100 per annum, founded and endowed, in 1704, by William Cragge and his wife, with an additional gift of land, in 1763, by Elizabeth Turner. The master receives £46 per annum; the remainder of the income is appropriated to the apprenticing of boys and the purchase of religious books. It con-

tains 100 children. There are also two daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 1,204; in 1831, 1,315. Houses 278. Acres 2,750. A. P. £3,886. Poor rates, in 1837, £386.

BONVILSTON, a parish in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 8 miles west by south of Cardiff, on the post-road to Cowbridge. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 247. Houses 50. A. P. £1,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.

BONWICK, a township in the parish of Skipssea, northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles east-south-east of Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 22. Houses 2. Acres 920. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

BOOKHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Effingham, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 2½ miles south-west of Leatherhead. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £9 17s. 3½d.; gross income £458; nett income £340. Patron, in 1835, Dr. Heberden. There are two daily schools here, and two day and Sunday National schools, for this and the adjoining parishes of Little Bookham and Fetcham. Bishop Turner thinks that there was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony, in this parish. A fair is held here on old Michaelmas day for cattle, horses, &c. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 890. Houses 137. Acres 3,170. A. P. £2,867. Poor rates, in 1837, £421.

BOOKHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Effingham, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 3 miles south-west of Leatherhead. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £6 15s. 7d.; gross income £186. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. P. B. Pollen. There is a daily school here. Here is a fund of £65 per annum, founded by Sir Benjamin Maddox, for the benefit of the clergyman and poor of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 191. Houses 27. Acres 950. A. P. £990. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BOOLEY, a township in the parish of Stanton-upon-Hine-heath, Whitchurch division of the hund. of North Bradford, county of Salop; about 5 miles south-east of Wem. Pop., in 1821, 134; in 1831, 138. Houses 25. Other returns with the parish.

BOOTHBY-GRAFFO WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln, consists of two divisions—higher and lower—and is bounded on the north by the wapentake of Lawress; on the west by Nottinghamshire; on the south by the wapentake of Loveden; on the south-east by that of Flaxwell; and on the east by the wapentake of Langoe, and the liberty of Lincoln. Area 56,250 acres. Houses 1,458. Pop., in 1831, 7,943.

BOOTHBY, a parish in the union of Lincoln, higher division of the above wapentake; 10½ miles north-west by north of Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £11 12s. 3½d.; gross income £659. Patron, in 1835, J. Fullerton, Esq. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 173. Houses 34. Acres 2,850. A. P. £2,876. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

BOOTHY-PAGNELL, a parish in the wapentake of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles north-north-west of Corby. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £11 10s. 5d.; gross income £403. Patron, in 1835, J. Fardell, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 116. Houses 23. Acres 2,560. A. P. £1,598. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BOOTHEN. See **PENKULL** and **BOOTHER**.

BOOTHES (HIGHER), a township in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles south by west of Burnley. There are seven daily, six Sunday, and four infant schools here. This township has increased very considerably by the extension of cotton manufactories. Pop., in 1801, 1,661; in 1831, 4,347. Houses 728. Acres 2,000. A. P. £5,096. Poor rates, in 1837, £522.

BOOTHES (LOWER), a township in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3½ miles south by west of Burnley. There are three daily and two Sunday schools here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. Pop., in 1801, 934; in 1831, 2,178. Houses 395. Acres 630. Poor rates, in 1837, including Dunnockshaw, £338.

BOOTLE, a parish and market-town in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, union of Bootle, Cumberland; 278 miles north-west by north of London, and 5 south-south-west of Ravenglass, on the coast of the Irish sea. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle; valued at £19 17s. 3½d.; gross income £525. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £16 3s. per annum. The town consists of a single well-built street. In the immediate vicinity are the Corney and Bootle fells, and the lofty mountain called Black-comb, which rises to the height of 1,919 feet. There is some trade, chiefly with Liverpool, in corn, pork, and bacon. Wednesday is the market-day; and fairs are held on April 5th and September 24th, for cloth and corn. Bootle is one of the polling-places for the members for West Cumberland. There are some remains of a Benedictine nunnery at Seton in this parish. It was founded by Gunild, daughter of Henry de Boyvill, fourth lord of Millom. Henry IV. annexed to it the hospital of St. Leonard, in Lancaster, and its revenue, at the dissolution, amounted to £13 17s. 4d. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 737. Houses 123. Acres 6,570. A. P. £3,965. Poor rates, in 1837, £283.—The Bootle poor-law union comprehends 12 parishes; with a population returned, in 1831, at 5,083.

BOOTLE WITH LINACRE, a township in the parish of Walton-on-the-hill, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north of Liverpool, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are five daily schools here. The village is much resorted to in summer, from Liverpool, for sea-bathing. Pop., in 1801, 537; in 1831, 1,133. Houses 183. Acres 1,050. A. P. £4,197. Poor rates, in 1837, £287.

BOOTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-west of Aylsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 12s. 6d.; gross income £238. Patron, in 1835, H. Elwin, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1831, 199. Houses 46. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,150. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

BORDEAN. See **EAST MEON**.

BORDEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 1 mile west of Sittingbourn, on the post-road to Chatham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £8 10s.; gross income £282. The church is an ancient structure, presenting some specimens of Saxon architecture. There are two daily schools in this parish. The manor-house of Sutton-Baron, in

this parish, was the birth-place of Dr. Robert Plot, the celebrated natural historian of the counties of Oxford and Stafford. In the church, a neat mural monument has been erected to his memory. Pop., in 1801, 528; in 1831, 771. Houses 164. Acres 2,010. A. P. £2,122. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

BORDESLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Aston, forming part of the town of Birmingham. See **ASTON**, Warwickshire.

BORDESLEY, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Tardebigg, upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, county of Worcester; 3 miles south-east of Broomgrove, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a curacy not in charge. The chapel was part of the ancient abbey. "Maud, the empress, built, A.D. 1138, a Cistercian abbey here to the honour of the blessed Virgin. Its yearly revenues, not long before the suppression, amounted to £392 8s. 6d. The site of this monastery was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to Andrew, Lord Windsor."—*Tanner's Net. Mon.*

BOREHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 3½ miles north-east of Chelmsford, on the line of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £10 3s. 9d.; in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. The church contains some monuments of the Radcliffs, earls of Sussex. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with rents of lands for the education and clothing of 25 children of the parishes of Boreham and Little Baddow. In this parish is New Hall, a building erected in the reign of Henry VII., and successively occupied by the Princess Mary, Villiers, duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, and the duke of Albemarle. It is now inhabited by a society of English nuns, who were driven from Liege during the French republic, and superintend here the education of about 80 Catholic ladies. Pop., in 1801, 813; in 1831, 991. Houses 101. Acres 3,820. A. P. £5,411. Poor rates, in 1837, £644.

BORESFORD AND PEDWARDINE, a township in the parish of Brampton-Bryan, hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford; 4 miles east by south of Knighton. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 109. Houses 18. Acres, including the township of Brampton-Bryan, 3,190.

BORLEY, a parish in the hund. of Hincford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; 2½ miles north-west of Sudbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £9; gross income £249. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Waldegrave. There is a daily school here. In the church are some splendid monuments of the Waldegrave family. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 195. Houses 41. Acres 730. A. P. £1,335. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BORLEY. See **OMBERSLEY**.

BORNE (THE), a small river in Warwick, flowing into the Tame, near Tamworth.

BOROUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Llanelly, hund. of Carnwallan, county of Caermarthen, South Wales; 14 miles south-east of Caermarthen, on the northern bank of the river Burry. The inhabitants are chiefly miners and sailors. Excellent coal is found here. Pop., in 1821, 2,621; in 1831, 4,173. Houses 736.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Aldborough, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 206 miles north-north-west of London, and 17 north-west of York, on the great northern road. The

town stands on the southern bank of the river Ure, which is here navigable, and over which a stone-bridge has been thrown. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £10; gross income £95; in the patronage of the vicar of Aldborough. The church is a small building, with a tower at the west end. The Methodists have a place of worship here; there are also Independent and Baptist chapels. The Baptist church was formed in 1836. This chapelry possesses three daily and two Sunday schools. This was formerly a borough. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Mary, and two members were returned to parliament. The right of election, previous to its disfranchisement by the Reform bill, was held only by about 74 individuals, burgage tenants, who were wholly under the influence of the duke of Newcastle. It derives its name from a bridge over the river Ure, erected soon after the Conquest. In 1322 a battle was fought in the vicinity, between the forces of Edward II. and those of the earl of Lancaster. There is some trade in hardware here, but the place derives its support chiefly from travellers on the great northern road. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on April 27th and 28th for horned cattle and sheep; June 22^d and 23^d for the same, with horses and hardware, and October 23^d for cattle. Here are branches of the Manchester and Liverpool District bank, the Knareborough and Claro banking company, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial banking company. In the market-place, which stands near the centre of the town, is a very elevated cross, formed of eight columns united with a foliated capital. Races are held annually in the vicinity. About half a mile to the south of the town are three rude monumental pillars, called the Devil's Arrows, approaching somewhat to the form of obelisks, and measuring, respectively, 18, 22, and 31 feet in height. They are composed of the common coarse rag-stone, and those parts which are below the surface of the ground exhibit indubitable marks of the chisel. "Here was, in the British times," observes Dr. Stukeley, "the great Panegyre of the Druids, the midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice; accompanied with games, sports, races, and all kinds of exercises, with universal festivity. This was like the Panathenæan, the Olympian, Nemean meetings and games among the Grecians. These obelisks were as the metæ of the races; the remembrance hereof is transmitted in the great fair held here on St. Barnabas'-day. By Dr. Stillingfleet they are regarded as ancient British deities, while Camden, Leland, and Drake, suppose them to have been the work of the Romans. Many relics of the latter people have been found in the vicinity of Boroughbridge, Aldborough having been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 950. Houses 155. Acres 220. A. P. £894. Poor rates, in 1837, £374.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a chapelry in the parishes of Ling, Othery, Middlezoy, and West Zoyland, hund. of Andersfield and Whithy, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-west of Langport, on the eastern bank of the river Parret, which is here navigable, and in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The chapel is an ancient cruciform building, now in ruins, but a church for the accommodation of 360 persons has recently been built. The Baptists have also a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1837. Returns with Ling and the other parishes. "Close to the hamlet of Boroughbridge," says Warner, "and near the conflux of the rivers Parret and Thone, a large mound or

barrow to the left hand, which gives name to the neighbouring village, attracted our attention. From the regularity of its form, we immediately judged it to be at least partly artificial; and this idea of its origin was strongly confirmed, when we learnt that the materials of which it is composed, are not found within three miles of the spot which the barrow occupies. Its summit is crowned by an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Michael, who by the bye seems to have been complimented with these elevated situations, probably from his being the head or chief of the angelical hierarchies. Having fallen into ruins, it has of late years been repaired and modernized. From the loftiness of this mound, swelling boldly out of a wide level, and towering far above the adjoining country, it appeared to be peculiarly adapted to the use to which it was originally dedicated; for as the district around exhibited only a woody marsh, without roads cut through it to any particular spot, it was indispensable to place the house of worship in a conspicuous situation, that the inhabitants might the more easily find their way to this place of public meeting. The barrow, however, does not appear to have been always the pacific scene of prayer and thanksgiving. During the disturbances of the seventeenth century, it served far different purposes; and echoed the tumults of warfare, the shouts of triumph, and the cry of defeat. Goring having seized its summit, garrisoned it with 120 men, and made a gallant and successful resistance against the parliamentary forces. Nor was it taken from the royalists, till after the battle of Langport; when all hope of relief being extinguished, and a formidable body of forces being prepared to attack it, the governor was compelled to surrender the place he had so long and so nobly defended."

BOROUGH-FEN (VILLE), an extra-parochial district in the liberty of Peterborough, county of Northampton; 5 miles north-north-east of Peterborough. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 200. Houses 28. Acres 3,130. A. P. £4,196.

BOROUGH-GREEN. See **BURROUGH-GREEN.**

BOROUGH-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent, 6½ miles west of Maidstone. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1808. Returns with the parish.

BORRAS-BOVAGH, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 2½ miles west by south of Holt. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 45. Houses 6. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BORRAS-RIFFREY, a township in the parish of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; about 3 miles north-north-east of Wrexham. Pop., in 1811, 17; in 1831, 41. Houses 4.

BORROWBY, a township in the parish of Leak, wapentake of Allertonshire, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of Thirsk. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £5 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 350. Houses 85. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,405. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BORROWBY, a township in the parish of Lythe, eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles north-west of Whitby. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 68. Houses 15. Acres 650. A. P. £804. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

BORROWDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale above Derwent, county of Cumberland; 7 miles south by west of Keswick. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge, of the yearly value of £62; in the patronage of the vicar of Crosthwaite. There are two daily schools here.

At Grange and Crosthwaite, some dissenters have a meeting-house. This chapelry is celebrated for the production of the finest plumbago in the world. The mineral is found in nodules imbedded in grey felspar porphyry, and is all sent to London for sale; even the pencil-makers of Keswick must obtain the plumbago from London. Once a year the mine at Borrowdale is opened, and a sufficient quantity of plumbago is extracted, to supply the market during the ensuing year. It is then closed up, and the product is carried in small fragments of about three and four inches long, to London, where it is exposed to sale, at the black-lead market, which is held on the first Monday of every month, at a public-house in Essex-street, Strand. The buyers, who amount to about seven or eight, examine every piece with a sharp instrument to ascertain its hardness—those which are too soft being rejected. The individual who has the first choice pays 45s. per pound; the other 30s. But as there is no addition made to the first quantity in the market, during the course of the year, the residual portions are examined over and over again, until they are exhausted. The annual amount of sale is about £3,000. There are three kinds of pencils, common, ever-pointed, and plumbago. The latter are composed of one-third sulphuret of antimony and two-thirds plumbago. The 1st part of the process is sawing out the cedar into long planks, and then into what are technically called tops and bottoms. The 2d, sawing out the grooves by means of a fly-wheel. The 3d, scraping the lead on a stone; having been previously made into thin slices, to suit the groove; introducing it into the groove, and scratching the side with a sharp-pointed instrument, so as to break it off exactly above the groove. The 4th, gluing the tops and bottoms together, and turning the cedar cases in a gauge. The ever pointed pencils are first cut into thin slabs, then into square pieces, by means of a steel gauge. They are then passed through three small holes, armed with rubies, which last about three or four days. Steel does not last above as many hours. Six of these ever-pointed pencils may be had for 2s. 6d. If they are cheaper than this, we may be sure that they are adulterated. In Paris, when you buy a sheet of paper in a stationer's shop, some of these pencils are added to the purchase. Now these are formed of a mixture of plumbago, fuller's earth, and vermicelli. Genuine cedar pencils must cost 6d. each. If they are sold at a lower price, they must be formed from a mixture, not from pure plumbago. Pencils are, however, sold as low as 4½d. a dozen. The vicinity is remarkably picturesque and is much visited by tourists. Here are the remains of an ancient fort. At the lower extremity of the dale is a mineral spring, somewhat similar to that of Cheltenham. A fair for sheep is held in September. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 356. Houses 64. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £5,043. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BORROWDEN, or **BURRADON**, a township in the parish of Allenton, western division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; 19 miles west by south of Alnwick. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 174. Houses 38. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

BORSTALL, or **BOARSTALL**, sometimes written **BURGHSTALL**, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Bicester, county of Buckingham; 6 miles south-south-east of Bicester. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford, united with that of Brill. The chapel was rebuilt, in 1818, on the original foundation, by Sir John Aubrey, the impro-

prator. It contains several monuments to the Aubrey family. Charities connected with this parish produce £20 per annum. Tradition says that Bernwode forest was, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, infested by a wild boar, which was at last slain by a huntsman named Nigel, to whom the king granted some lands as a reward to be held by cornage, or the service of a horn. On the lands thus given, Nigel erected a manor-house, and named it Borestall, or Boar stall, in memory of the event through which he obtained the possession. This building was fortified in 1312. At an early period of the civil war Borestall house was garrisoned under Sir William Campion, for King Charles; in 1646 it was reduced by General Fairfax. There is an ancient decoy pond for wild ducks within this lordship. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 268. Houses 49. Acres 3,080. A. P. £3,530. Poor rates, in 1837, £242.

BORWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Warton, hund. of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Barton-in-Kendal, intersected by the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 270. Houses 43. Acres 820. A. P. £1,085. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

BOSBURY WITH UPLEADER, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; 4 miles north by west of Ledbury. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, valued at £10 3s. 8d.; gross income £379; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. This parish possesses a daily school, and two Sunday schools. In addition to these there is a school here, endowed by Sir Rowland Morton with lands and houses; but having been thrown into the chancery, the revenues are swallowed up by law expenses, the houses dilapidated, the school-room shut up, and the tenants now refuse to pay the rents. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 1061. Houses 224. Acres 5,200; upwards of 200 acres of hops are grown. A. P. £5,760. Poor rates, in 1837, £718.

BOSCASTLE, or **BOTTEREAUX CASTLE**, a small port on the Bristol channel, in the parishes of Forrabury and Minster, hund. of Lesnewth, county of Cornwall; 2 miles south-east of Bossiney, in a deep valley surrounded on all sides by mountainous eminences clad with brushwood. Thursday is market-day, and fairs for oxen, sheep, and cloths, are held on August 5th, and November 22d. Here stood a castle of the family of Bottereaux, who settled here in the reign of Henry II., and gave name to the place. The ancient chapel is now in ruins. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Returns with the parishes of Forrabury and Minster.

BOSCOBEL, an extra-parochial liberty in the division of Hales-Owen, hund. of Brimstree, county of Salop; 6 miles east by north of Shifnal. The manor-house—now much altered—was the retreat of Charles II. on the 3d of September, 1651, after the battle of Worcester; and an oak on the grounds was long pointed out as the tree in which the king remained concealed while his pursuers actually passed round and under it. One of the Pepys's manuscripts, which is entitled "An Account of his Majesty's escape from Worcester, dictated by the king himself," has the following passage:—Major Careless told me" (Charles), "that it would be very dangerous for me either to stay in that house, or to go into the wood, there being a great wood hard by Boscobel; that he knew but one way how to pass the next day, and that was to get up into a great oak, in a pretty plain place, where we might see round about us; for the enemy would certainly search at the wood for people that had made their escape. Of which proposition of his, I approving, we (that is to say, Careless and I) went, and carried up with us

some victuals for the whole day, viz. bread, cheese, small beer, and nothing else, and got up into a great oak that had been lopped some three or four years before, and being grown out again, very bushy and thick, could not be seen through, and here we staid all the day. I having, in the mean time, sent Penderell's brother to Mr. Pitchcroft's, (Whitgreave?) to know whether my Lord Wilmot was there or no; and had word brought me by him at night, that my lord was there; that there was a very secure hiding-hole in Mr. Pitchcroft's house, and that he desired me to come thither to him. Memorandum, That while we were in this tree we see soldiers going up and down, in the thicket of the wood, searching for persons escaped, we seeing them, now and then, peeping out of the wood. That night, Richard Penderell and I went to Mr. Pitchcroft's, about 6 or 7 miles off. There were six brothers of the Penderell's, who all appear to have known the secret of the king's concealment, but Richard and William were chiefly instrumental in aiding him. The former was known by the name of 'Trusty Richard.' Some of the brothers were taken into the royal service; and Humphrey, the miller, in 1680, was footman to the queen at Somerset house. From the numerous engravings of William and Richard Penderell, noticed in Granger, under the class of 'persons remarkable for a single circumstance in their lives,' it is evident that they were popular characters, and probably well known in London. Richard died in the metropolis, and lies buried in the church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, where a monument is erected to his memory, bearing the following epitaph:—'Here lieth the body of Richard Penderell, Preserver and Conductor to his Sacred Majesty, King Charles of Great Britain, after his escape from Worcester Fight, in the year 1651, who died, February 8, 1671:—

'Hold, passenger, here's shrouded in this herse,
Unparrall'd Pan'o'ALL, thro' the Universe;
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave Light
To three lost Kings, so he, in such dark night,
To Britain's monarch, lost by adverse War,
On Earth appear'd a second Eastern Star;
A Pile astern, in her rebellious Main,
A Pilot to her Royal Sovereign;
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal sphere,
He's hence advanc'd for his just steerage here;
Whilst Albion's Chronicle, with matchless Fame,
Embalsms the story of Great Pan'o'ALL's name.'

Charles used jocosely to say, in afterwards 'fighting over again his battles by the fire-side,' that the rustling of Richard's calves-skin breeches was the best guide for him in that dark night when he followed his faithful subject. Mrs. Woolf discoloured his majesty's hands with walnut-tree leaves, as suitable to his other disguise. William Penderell's wife regaled him with an old English posset of skimmed milk and small beer,—homely fare for a British monarch; and as his host could find no other shoes to change for those taken from the monarch's dripping feet, the 'good wife' put some hot embers in them to evaporate the damp. William Penderell then shaved the king, and cut his hair off his head as short as the scissors would shear it, but leaving some about his ears, according to the evangelical fashion of the country people. The king enjoined William to burn the hair which he cut off; but Blount says, the peasant disobediently secreted it, 'wherewith he has since pleased some persons of honour' be this as it may, William had, doubtless, sagacity enough to find (like the retailers of the Royal oak and the Shakspeare mulberry tree) sufficient hair for the accommodation of all those whose loyalty demanded it."—[Retrospective Review, vol. xiv. pp. 59—61.] The oak here, to which the name of the Royal oak is now given, is supposed to have sprung

from an acorn of the original tree. Pop. included with that of Donnington parish, Salop.

BOSCOMBE, a parish in the hund. and union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; 4 miles south-east of Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £13 17s. 1d., and in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £330; in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. There is a daily school in this parish. Here are four almshouses, endowed with £24 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 148. Houses 31. Acres 2,000. A. P. £1,023. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

BOSHAM HUNDRED, in the rape of Chichester, county of Sussex. Area 10,690 acres. Houses 445. Pop., in 1831, 2,675.

BOSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnett, county of Sussex; 3½ miles west by south of Chichester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £6 11s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £106; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chichester. An Independent chapel here was formed in 1812. There are six daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum. The colossal head of a Saxon idol, of rude and ill-proportioned sculpture, was found in the churchyard here. Pop., in 1801, 880; in 1831, 1,181. Houses 211. Acres 3,860. A. P. £6,545. Poor rates, in 1837, £429.

—"Upon St. Wilfrid's coming among the South Saxons about A.D. 681, he found," says Tanner, on the authority of Bede, "here a small monastery of five or six religious, under the government of one Dicul, a Scottish monk. After the Conquest, William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, obtained of King Henry I. the grant of this place to himself and successors, who were patrons and visitors of the secular canons or prebendaries founded by that bishop in the choir of the parish-church here, which was looked upon as a royal free chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and exempt from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester and his archdeacon. The bishop of Exeter was in the place of dean or provost, the prebends of Waleton, Chedeham, Westbrook, Fountington, and Apulderham, are mentioned in the Lincoln taxation, and some show of a collegiate church remained here till the general dissolution. The site of this free chapel or college was granted, 6th Elizabeth, to Vincent Calmady, and the next year to the dean and chapter of Chichester." The manor of Bosham, or Bosenham, was the lordship of the archbishops of Canterbury, 'till by a will and force, Godwin, earl of Kent, got, and kept it from them. His device was this: Godwin, then earl of Kent, having a desire to obtain this manor, met the archbishop in a certain place with a feigned countenance,—said to him, *Da mihi Basium*; i.e. Give me a kiss, which, when the archbishop had done, he interpreted it Bosham, and immediately with his dependants took possession of it, thanking the archbishop for his generous gift, and so kept it peaceably. Harold, his son, inherited it after him, but as it was gotten unlawfully, it proved fatal to him and his family; for retreating hither upon a time, as he used to do for privacy, because it is situated between woods and arms of the sea, he in a pinnacle put to sea for his pleasure, and the wind turning of a sudden, he was driven ashore at Ponthieu in France, where, being taken prisoner, he was forced to pretend that he was sent of a private message to the duke of Normandy, which he could not deliver to him unless that duke would get his release, which he soon did, and Harold was carry'd into Normandy, where he behaved himself so well, that the duke was in love with him. Harold, 'tis

probable, had then no thoughts of being king, but being desirous to ingratiate himself as much as he could with the duke, promised him to deliver the castle of Dover (which was then his own estate) to him, and contribute his assistance to make him king of England after Edward the Confessor's death, which last promise he confirmed by oath, and so was dismissed into England. King Edward died a little after, and Harold possessed himself of the throne, which William, duke of Normandy, being enraged at, not so much for Harold's breach of oath as for his own disappointment, raised an army, and having conquered Harold, made himself king. This manor, upon this revolution, was given by the conqueror to William Fitz-Aucher and his heirs in fee-farm, paying out of it yearly into the exchequer 40 pounds of silver, try'd and weigh'd. After him it was the inheritance of William Marshall, and from him it passed to the family of Berkleys, for Maurice Lord Berkley having recovered it from those to whom his brother William had given it, died possessed of it and other estates, 22nd Henry VII. Herbert de Bosham was a native of this place; he was a good scholar, and amanuensis to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He was present at the murder of his master, but had that discretion as to make no resistance, lest he should suffer the same fate. He wrote many books, and among the rest, one of his master's sufferings and death; after which going over into Italy, the pope made him bishop of Beneventum, and afterward a cardinal. His death is not known as to the time."—[Mag. Brit. Edin. 1738, vol. v. p. 492.]

BOSHINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Castle-Martin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5½ miles south-southwest of Pembroke, near the coast. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £11 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £175. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cawdor. There is a small daily school in this parish. Here is a cave or pit, termed Bosheston meer, wide at the bottom and narrow at the top, and of great depth, communicating with the sea by a large winding aperture. The waters rush in with violence at full tides, and make a noise similar to that of the Bullers of Buchan in Scotland; and instances have occurred when they have been so impelled and agitated by the winds and the swell of the sea, as to project a column of foam more than 30 feet above the mouth of the pit. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 222. Houses 40. A. P. £603. Poor rates, in 1837, £105.

BOSLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles east-north-east of Congleton, in the vicinity of the Macclesfield canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £3 10s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £82; in the patronage of the vicar of Prestbury. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 597. Houses 97. Acres 3,180. A. P. £2,541. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

BOSMERE HUNDRED, in the Portsdown division of the county of Southampton. Area 6,060 acres. Houses 601. Pop., in 1831, 3,000.

BOSMERE and **CLAYDON HUNDRED**, in the county of Suffolk, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Hartismere; on the north-east by Threading hundred; on the east and south-east by the hundred of Carlford and the liberty of Ipswich; on the south by Sampford hundred; on the south-west by that of Cosford; and on the north-west by the hundred of Stow. Area 50,640 acres. Houses 2,361. Pop., in 1831, 12,950. See **BARHAM**. The Bosmere and Claydon poor-law union comprehends

38 parishes, embracing 91 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,957. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £14,306. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,983. Under Gilbert's act, which was dissolved on 7th September, 1835, the expenditure was £10,816.

BOSSALL, a parish, partly in the union of York, partly in the wapentake of Birdforth, and partly in that of Bulmer, north riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles north-east of York, on the western bank of the Derwent. It contains the chapelry of Sand-Hutton and the townships of Bossall, Butter-Crambe, Claxton, Harton, Sand-Hutton, and a part of Flaxton-on-the-Moor. Living, a vicarage, valued at £12, with the curacies of Sand-Hutton, Flaxton, and Butter-Crambe annexed, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; gross income £467; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The church, built in the form of a cross, is an elegant edifice. There are seven daily and three Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 992; in 1831, 1,375. Houses 248. Acres 9,820. A. P. £11,866. Poor rates, in 1837, £564. Pop. of the township, in 1811, 50; in 1831, 76. Houses 9. Acres 1,090.

BOSSINEY. See **TINTAGELL** and **BOSSINEY**.

BOSSINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Broughton, hund. of Thorngate, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 3½ miles south-west by south of Stockbridge, on the western bank of the river Anton, and in the vicinity of the Andover canal. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 47. Houses 8. Acres 1,500. A. P. £986. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

BOSTOCK, a township in the parish of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-west of Middlewich, in the immediate vicinity of the Warrington and Newton railway. There is an infant school here. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 218. Houses 35. Acres 930. A. P. £2,363. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

BOSTON,

A parish, borough, port, and market-town, in the wapentake of Skirbeck, union of Boston, parts of Kesteven and Holland, county of Lincoln; 116 miles north of London, and 36 south-east of Lincoln, on the river Witham, which here forms a considerable estuary, though 5 miles from the sea. The Witham flows through the town, and over which an elegant iron-bridge of one arch, 86 feet in span,—after a design by Rennie, was erected in 1804–7 by the corporation, at an expense of £22,000.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £360; recently in the patronage of the corporation. The church is a spacious and elegant structure. The interior is 382 feet in length, by 99 in breadth; the nave is rich and lofty; and on each side of the chancel are ranges of stalls. The tower is 262 feet 9 inches in height, and resembles that of the cathedral of Antwerp. It forms a conspicuous landmark for sailors, being visible at sea for 40 miles, and surmounted by an elegant octagonal lantern, which seems designed to have been lighted up at night for a sea-mark. This structure was erected in 1309, and is said to have been founded by Sir John Tilney and his lady, whose effigies are in the church.—The church of St. John has long ago been removed; the burying-ground alone remains.—Boston chapel-of-ease, erected in 1822, is a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £100; in the patronage of trustees. The great and small tithes of East Boston, the property of the corporation, were commuted in 1810. All tithes of Fen,

West Boston, the property of the mayor and burgesses of the town, were commuted in 1771.—The General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan, and New Connexion Methodists, Unitarians, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1819; the New Connexion Methodist in 1827; the Primitive Methodist in 1822. The first Baptist church was formed in 1653; the second in 1800; and the third more recently. A very large Wesleyan Methodist chapel is now in course of erection.—Queen Mary, in 1554, founded a free grammar-school here, now under the direction of the corporation, the master of which receives £100, and the usher £60 per annum.—In 1707, Mr. Laughton founded a school for 25 boys, each of whom, at the age of 14, if apprenticed to a free burgess, is entitled to have a fee of £15 paid for him. The original endowment was £50 per annum.—Here are also a National and a blue-coat school, the latter of which is partly supported by bequests. Besides these, there are 49 daily, and 8 Sunday schools, in this parish. There is a dispensary in the town. Here were an Augustine friary, founded in 1307, and granted 37° Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses of the town; a Dominican monastery, founded prior to the year 1288, granted 32° Henry VIII. to Charles, duke of Suffolk; a Franciscan monastery, founded by the Esterving merchants, granted 37° Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses; and a Carmelite friary, founded in 1700.

General description.—The town is well-built, contains many good dwelling-houses and shops, and extensive granaries and other warehouses. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas, under the provisions of a local act; but the supply of water is bad, notwithstanding great expenses have been incurred in the attempt to improve it. Wednesday and Saturday are market-days, on which large quantities of poultry are sold, much of which is sent to the London market, and extensive business done in corn and wool. A cattle market is held once a week—sometimes twice—on an open space near the north-eastern end of the town, called the Wide Bargate. Fairs are held on the 4th and 5th of May for sheep chiefly; August 5th is the town-fair; on November 20th, and three following days, for horses; and on December 11th for cattle. The navigation of the Witham has suffered much from the deposition of silt, but since the middle of the last century it has been deepened, and a canal carried from the town to Dogdyke, with most beneficial consequences. The quay is now accessible to vessels of 100 tons burden, and the river is navigable to Lincoln, whence is a vast inland communication by canals communicating with the river Trent. For the improvement of the port and harbour of Boston extensive powers are vested by two local acts of parliament, in the mayor and burgesses. They are authorized to collect tonnage, wharfage, and lastage, from vessels coming into the harbour, according to certain specified rates, the proceeds of which, after defraying the necessary expenses, are to be applied to deepening, cleansing, enlarging, and improving the harbour. The expenditure under these acts, from 1812 to 1832, was £88,749 1s. 10d. In 1832, 174 vessels belonged to this port. There are not any manufactures carried on in the borough; but the town contains two iron-foundries and three building-yards, (with a patent slip,) where vessels from 200 tons burden and downwards are constructed. The tide rises 13 feet in the harbour, but if certain improvements on the great level of the Waah, now contemplated, are carried out, it is expected that 19 feet of water will be obtained here. The state of commerce appears to be

by no means flourishing. The export trade is chiefly in agricultural produce. This has increased greatly since the draining of the extensive fens, from which upwards of 70,000 acres of rich marsh land have been obtained. Here is a custom-house, a pilot-office, and a large fish-market. The Stamford and Boston banking company, and the National provincial bank, have branches here.

Municipal Government, &c.—Boston is a borough by prescription, but is chiefly governed by a charter of the 37th Henry VIII., extended by Elizabeth. The following are the dates of other charters granted to the corporation:—3rd Elizabeth, 2nd James I., 3rd Charles I., 1st James II., and 4th James II. The freedom of it is acquired by birth, servitude, gift, and purchase. By the municipal act of 1835, the borough has been divided into two wards: Boston West ward, and Barge ward; to each of which nine councillors have been assigned. The mayor is, by virtue of his office, escheator, returning officer at the election of members of parliament for the borough, and clerk of the market. A commission of the peace has been granted to this town. The corporation had a right, under the charter of Queen Elizabeth, to hold admiralty courts for the neighbouring coast. Quarterly courts of session for the borough, and courts of record for the recovery of debts, were also held by the corporation. Petty-sessions are held every Friday. By a local act, 47th George III., repealing and altering former acts, a court of requests is constituted for the recovery of small debts in the borough and parish of Boston, and the hundreds of Skirbeck and Kirton, excepting the parishes of Gosberton and Surfleet. A court of pie-powder, at which the mayor presides, is held at each of the fairs. Here are the house of correction for the parts of Holland, a borough-gaol, and guild-hall, which last is an ancient building. The gaol and house of correction stands on ground, the property of the corporation, known as the Dock Pasture. It is detached from other buildings, but very insecure on account of the absence of a boundary wall. It is a plain elevation of three stories, with the apartments for prisoners ranged on each side of central passages. On the ground-floor are 7 day-rooms, with airing-yard attached;—on the first floor, the chapel and 7 sleeping-cells, with arched roofs and brick floors; and on the second, 7 cells, from which many attempts at escape have been made. The keeper is allowed sixpence a-day for the maintenance of the prisoners. The tread-wheel for the males and females, with which the prison is furnished, moves with the same velocity, and is on the same shaft. Before the tread-wheel for the males, there is a contrivance for keeping them at labour of a novel description. A pit or trough of water, about 3 feet deep, extends the whole length of the wheel, to prevent them jumping off. Total number of prisoners, in 1837, 128. The elective franchise was conferred in the reign of Edward VI., from which period Boston returned two members to parliament, who were chosen by the resident freemen generally, paying scot and lot, in number about 400. During the old regime bribery prevailed to a large extent. The regular practice, it appears, was for the candidates to pay the voters five guineas for a single vote, and ten for a plumper. Under the reform bill the old borough of Boston, with the parish of Skirbeck and hamlet of Skirbeck quarter, exclusive of the fen-allotment of the parish of Skirbeck, returns two members to parliament. Boston is also a polling-place for the members for the parts of Kesteven. John Fox, the biographer of the martyrs, was born here; also the ecclesiastical writer, John of Boston, sometimes called Boston of Bury. "He travelled

all over England, and exactly perused the libraries in all monasteries, whereby he was enabled to write a catalogue of ecclesiastical writers, as well foreign as English, extant in his age, in which he was so accurate as not only to give us the general titles, but the initial words of every book, and the place in each library where they are to be found, which was a great help to John Leland. His manuscript was never printed; but the archbishop of Armagh is said to have rejoiced much in this,—that he had the best copy of it in Europe. It is certain that the lovers of antiquities value it as a rarity of rarities. It was dedicated to Henry IV., king of England, in whose reign he flourished, and finished this work in the year 1410, or thereabouts."—[Mag. Brit. Edin. 1738, p. 1408.]—The Irby family hold the title of Viscount from this town. Pop., in 1601, 5,926; in 1831, 11,240. Houses 2,437. Acres 5,220. A. P. £3,423. Poor rates, in 1837, £5,051.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Boston by the poor-law commissioners. The Boston poor-law union comprehends 27 parishes, embracing an area of 168 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 29,941. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,705. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,161.—There are penny-posts to Gosporton, Sutterton, Wanfleet, Friskney, Wrangle, Leak, Leverton, and Bennington.

History.—The name is supposed by some to be a contraction of Botolph's-town; a monastery having been founded here in 650, by the Saxon, St. Botolph. In the 'Ordinacio Stapularum' of Edward III., it is termed St. Botolph. Lambard writes: "St. Botulphes, now Bostonstow. A good towne in Lincolnshyre, commonly and corruptly called Boston, where whiles men weare occupied at a faire holden in tyme of Edward I. one Robert Chambers and his companions set fyre on sundry partes of the same; and when they of the towne leaving their bouthes did their best to quenche it, he rann upon them, and killing them, spoiled their goodes, 1288. Vide Part 2, Bale 27, of another Botulphes within the jurisdiction of Lincolnne towne, &c." Having been destroyed by the Danes in 870, the monastery was rebuilt to the north of the church, and its remains are still visible in a dwelling-house, called Botolph's priory. Dr. Stukeley supposes that a Roman ferry crossed the river Witham, in the immediate vicinity of this town. In 1204, Boston paid £780 of duty, while London, under the same tax, paid only £836; it must, therefore, have ranked pretty near in commercial importance to the metropolis itself. The town suffered greatly by fire—the work of an incendiary—in the reign of Edward I.; and, in 1285, from a great inundation, so that its prosperity was on the decline, when, in the 27th of Edward III., it was made a staple for wools, leather, tin, lead, and other commodities. The Hanseatic merchants also having settled a guild here, its prosperity revived; and in the reign of Edward III. it was able to supply 16 vessels to an armament intended for the invasion of Brittany. When Leland wrote in 1530, its decay as a place of commerce had recommenced; and notwithstanding the patronage of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, it gradually declined with the increasing difficulty of the Witham navigation.

BOSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Bramham, wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-north-west of Tadcaster, on the southern bank of the river Wharfe, situate in a beautiful and romantic vale. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of York, of the yearly value of £146; in the patronage of the vicar of

Bramham. The church is an elegant modern building, with a tower at the west end. The houses are neat and substantial erections. There is a saline spring here, discovered in 1744, the waters of which are conveyed by means of a pump into a small room for the convenience of visitors. Immediately adjoining this room, hot and cold baths have been erected. The discovery of this spring and the picturesque beauty of the vicinity, have been the means of attracting thither many strangers, and rendering it a favourite place of resort. Returns with the parish.

BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS), a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 6 miles west-south-west of Market-Harborough, intersected by the Union canal, which passes through a tunnel here, a mile in length. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, valued at £24 15s. 7½d.; gross income £992. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. T. Maine. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1764. The Baptists and Roman Catholics have places of worship here; the Baptist church was formed in 1793. There are eight daily schools here, one of which possesses a charitable bequest of £13 per annum; another, containing 36 pupils, is supported by Mrs. Maine: and a third by Miss Turville. There are also three Sunday schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £79 4s. 2d. per annum. A fair is held here on October 16th for cattle and sheep. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 865. Houses 177. Acres 3,870. A. P. £5,875. Poor rates, in 1837, £510.

BOSWORTH (MARKET), a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester; 106 miles north-west of London, and 11½ south-west of Leicester. It comprises the market-town of Bosworth, the chapelries of Barleston, Carlton, Shenton, and Sutton-Cheney, the township of Barton-in-the-Beans, and part of the township of Osbaston. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £55 18s. 4d.; with the curacies of Sutton, Barleston, Carlton, and Shenton annexed; gross income £956. Patron, in 1835, — Dixie. The church contains some interesting monuments, and has an elegant spire. The Independents and Baptists have chapels here.—Here is a grammar-school, free to the children of all residents, founded and endowed in 1592, by Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt. Its affairs have been long in Chancery, during which time tuition has been suspended, and its funds have accumulated to nearly £20,000. The governors are ten in number, including the rector and church-wardens of the parish. Connected with this school are two fellowships of £30, and four scholarships of £10 per annum each, founded by the same person. One of the masters of this school was the Rev. Anthony Blackwall; among its ushers were Dr. Samuel Johnson, and the celebrated mathematician, Thomas Simpson. There are also eight daily and eight Sunday schools in this parish, and six infant schools. Market-Bosworth has the right of sending six poor widows to the hospital at Carlton, near Skipton, in Yorkshire, founded by Ferrand Spence. At present six poor widows enjoy the benefit of this charity. Each of them has a separate apartment and £21 a-year. At Sutton-Cheney there is an alms-house for six poor men. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £60 per annum. Pop. of the town, in 1801, 791; of the parish, in 1831, 2,530. Houses 523. Acres 8,040. A. P. £1,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £611.—The Market-Bosworth poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes embracing an area of 79 square miles; with

a population returned in 1831, at 11,365. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £7,101. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,497. The market—from which the town takes the name of Market-Bosworth, and which was granted in the reign of Edward I.—is held on Wednesday. Fairs for horses, horned-cattle, and sheep, are held on May 8th and July 10th. Here are some manufactures of coarse woollen articles, and the Ashby canal passes near the town.

On an extensive moor in the neighbourhood of Market-Bosworth was fought, on the 22d of August, 1485, the celebrated battle between Richard III. and Henry, earl of Richmond, which terminated the struggles of the houses of York and Lancaster. A well, at which the king is said to have refreshed himself during the battle, is still in existence, and bears a Latin inscription from the pen of Dr. Parr. Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., landed at Milford on the 6th, and arrived at Tamworth on the 18th of August. On the 19th he had an interview with his father-in-law, Lord Stanley, when measures were concerted for their further operations. On the 20th, he encamped at Atherstone; and on the 21st, both armies were in sight of each other the whole day. Richard entered Leicester with his army on the 16th; he slept at Elmesthorpe on the night of the 17th; and on the 18th he arrived at Stapleton, where he continued till Sunday the 21st. The number of his forces exceeded 16,000; those of Richmond did not amount to 5,000. On each side the leader addressed his troops, "which was scarcely finished," says an old historian, "but the one army espied the other. Lord! how hastily the soldiers buckled their helms! how quickly the archers bent their bows and brushed their feathers! how readily the billmen shook their bills and proved their staves, ready to approach and join when the terrible trumpet should sound the bloody blast to victory or death!" The first conflict of the archers being over, the armies fiercely encountered each other with sword and bills; and at this juncture Richmond was joined by Lord Stanley, which determined the fortune of the day. In this battle, which lasted little more than two hours, above 1000 persons were slain on the side of Richard. Of Richmond's army scarcely 100 were killed, amongst whom, the principal person was Sir William Brandon, his standard-bearer. Richard is allowed to have performed prodigies of valour, and is said to have fallen at last by treachery, in consequence of a blow from one of his followers. His body was thrown across a horse, and carried, for interment, to the Greyfriars at Leicester. He was the only English monarch, since the Conquest, who fell in battle; and the second who entered the battle-field in his crown. Henry V. appeared in his at Agincourt, which was the means of saving his life, by sustaining a stroke with a battle-axe which cleft it. Richard's falling off in the engagement, was taken up and secreted in a bush, where it was discovered by Sir Reginald Bray and placed upon Henry's head; hence the device of a crown in a hawthorn-bush, at each end of Henry's tomb in Westminster-abbey. In 1644, Bosworth field again became the scene of warfare: an engagement, or rather skirmish, taking place upon it between the parliamentary and royal forces, in which the former were victorious without the loss of a single individual.

BOTCHARDBY, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, within the liberties of the city of Carlisle, county of Cumberland; 2 miles north-north-east of Blackwell, and in the immediate vicinity of the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 144. Other returns with the parish.

BOTCHESTON AND NEWTON, a township in the parish of Rathy, hund. of Sparkenboe, county of Leicester; 6 miles east-north-east of Market-Bosworth, in the immediate vicinity of the Leicester and Swannington railway. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 82. Houses 15. A. P. £1,168. Other returns with the parish.

BOTESDALE, or BOTULPH'S DALE, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 86 miles north-east of London, and 7 west-north-west of Eye. The town consists chiefly of one long street, extending into the parishes of Upper and Lower Rickingball. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Redgrave. The chapel contains the remains of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Lord-chief-justice Holt, with monuments to their memory. Here is a free grammar-school, with an income of £30 per annum, which was founded and endowed in 1576 by Sir Nicholas Bacon. Connected with this school are six exhibitions at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. There are also a day and Sunday school, attended by 130 children, endowed by John Dyas, Esq., with about 16 acres of land, and a daily school. Botesdale is a polling-place for the member for West Suffolk. Thursday is the market-day, and a fair is held on Holy Thursday for cattle and toys. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 655. Houses 119. Acres 540. A. P. £1,565. Poor rates, in 1837, £310.

BOTHALL, a parish and township in the eastern division of the ward and union of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 3 miles east of Morpeth, on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck. It comprises the townships of Ashington with Sheepwash, Bothall-Demesne, Longhirst, Old Moor, Pegaworth, and Hebburn chapelry in the west division of the ward. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Hebburn, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham, valued at £25; gross income £1,493. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Portland. The church contains a fine alabaster tomb of some member of the Ogle family. On the south side of the chancel the genealogy of the Ogles—of whom there were seven lords and thirty knights—is painted on the wall, in old black letter. There are a daily National school, containing 55 pupils, with a small endowment, and a daily school, in this parish.—At Sheepwash, about 2 miles down the Wansbeck, where the parsonage house is, stood the old parochial church. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel.—Of Bothall castle, formerly the property of the Ogle family, the great gate-way and fragments of ruined walls alone remain. In a survey, called the book of Bothool Baronrye, taken in 1576, we find this building described as "ane castell in circumference 480 foote wharto belongeth ane castell, great chaulmer, parler, vii bed chaulmers, one galare, butterie, pantrie, lardener, kitchinge, backhouse, brewhouse, a stable, an court called the yet-house wherein there is a prison, a porter-loge, and diverse faire chaulmering, an common stable, and a toure called Blanke toure, a gardine, ane nurice, chapel, and an toure called Ogle's toure, and pastrie, with many other prittie beauldings herenot specified, faire gardingeas, and orchetts, wharin growes all kind of herbeas and flowres and fine appeles, plumbes of all kynds, peers, damsellis, nuttes, wardens, cherries to the black and reede, wallnuttes, and also licoris verie fyne worth by the yeare xx£." Bothall lordship was possessed by Richard Bertram in the time of Henry II. The manor was created a barony to Richard's son. Helen, daughter and heiress of Robert Bertram, sheriff of Northumberland in the reign of Edward III., marrying Sir Robert Ogle of Ogle, knight, transferred this barony to his family. From the Ogles it was carried by marriage into the family of Cavendish, and

subsequently into the Port and family. Charities connected with the parish produce £24 18s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,161; in 1831, 1,319. Houses 249. Acres 15,190. A. P. £18,236. Poor rates, in 1837, £663. Pop. of the township of Bothall-Demesne, in 1801, 193; in 1831, 227. Houses 41. A. P. £4,895. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

BOTHAMSALL, or BOTHAMSKILL, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles north-west of Tuxford, on the northern bank of the river Meden. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £21 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Newcastle. There are two small daily schools in this parish, the inhabitants of which have the right of sending children to a free school at Haughton with Serlby. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 328. Houses 58. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,810. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND, a township in the parish of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 7 miles north-north-east of Cockermouth, and 2½ south-east of the Carlisle railroad. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the former of which is endowed with £42 per annum, and possesses a small lending library,—the gift of Sir W. Lawson. Lime is found in abundance in this neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 405. Houses 86. Acreage with th. parish. A. P. £2,758. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a parish in the liberty of Bothenhampton and Loders, Bridport union and division of the county of Dorset; 1 mile south-south-east of Bridport. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Lincoln, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £45; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. M. Nepean. There are two infant schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 424. Houses 62. Acres 600. A. P. £1,927. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.

BOTH-HERGESTS, a township in the parish of Kington, hund. of Huntington, county of Hereford; 2½ miles south-west of Kington. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 159. Houses 34. Other returns with the parish.

BOTLEY, a tything in the parish of Cumnor, hund. of Horner, county of Berks; 2 miles west of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 133. Houses 24. Other returns with the parish.

BOTLEY. See **CHESHAM**.

BOTLEY, a parish in the hund. of Mansbridge, union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles south-south-west of Bishop's-Waltham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £5 10s. 2½d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The church contains an ancient and curious font. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are two daily and four infant schools. On the river Hamble, in this parish, there are some flour mills. Fairs are held here on February 20th and May 28th for cheese, and on July 23d, August 20th, and November 13th, for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 614; in 1831, 722. Houses 144. Acres 3,090. A. P. £1,660. Poor rates, in 1837, £399.

BOTLOE HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, is bounded on the north and west by Herefordshire; on the south by the duchy of Lancaster; on the south-east by the hundred of Berkeley; and on the north-east by Worcestershire. Area 25,310 acres. Houses 1,269. Pop., in 1831, 6,622.

BOTOLPH (St.). See LONDON.

BOTOLPH-BRIDGE. See ORTON-LONGVILLE.

BOTOLPHS. See BUTTOLPHS.

BOTTESFORD with NORMANTON and EASTTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Grantham, county of Leicester; 7 miles west-north-west of Grantham, in the vale of Belvoir, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £51 5s.; gross income £1,026. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a large handsome building, consisting of a nave, a spacious chancel, two aisles, south porch, and north and south transept, with a tower at the west end. It contains the burying-place of the Manners family, and monuments to many of the earls and dukes of Rutland. All tithes, moduses, &c. of Bottesford, including the hamlets of Eastthorpe and Normanton, the property of the lord of the manor and clerical rector, were commuted in 1770. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1791. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which is partly supported by an endowment of 32 acres of land, and two Sunday schools. There is an hospital here for poor men, founded and endowed in 1612, by Roger, Earl of Rutland, and subsequently increased by successive earls and dukes of Rutland. By an order of the trustees, in 1821, the number of pensioners was increased to 17. Each pensioner receives the yearly allowance of £23 16s. 8d. A matron is attached to the establishment, who receives a salary of £15 per annum. There is also an hospital for six poor widows, founded and endowed by Samuel Fleming, rector of Bottesford, who died in 1620, the entire income of which amounts to £132 17s. 8d. per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce £78 3s. 3d. a-year. Pop., in 1801, 804; in 1831, 1,320. Houses 277. Acres 5,010. A. P. £7,825. Poor rates, in 1837, £413.

BOTTESFORD, a parish, partly in the northern and partly in the eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 7 miles west of Glandford-Brigg. It contains the chapelry of Burringham, the townships of Ashby, Bottesford, and Crosby, and the hamlets of Holm and Yaddlethorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage, united in 1727, to that of Messingham. All tithes of the township of Bottesford and hamlets of Yaddlethorpe, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln and the vicar, were commuted in 1794. There are eight daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 783; in 1831, 1,229. Houses 233. Acres 8,210. A. P. £6,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £509. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 104; in 1831, 286. Houses 20. A. P. £2,168. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BOTTESLAW, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 2 miles east of Newcastle. Pop., in 1811, 46; in 1831, 65. Houses 9. Other returns with the parish.

BOTTISHAM, a parish in the hund. of Staine, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 6½ miles west-south-west of Newmarket. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £16; gross income £270; in the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure, and contains the tomb of Elias de Beckingham, justiciary of England in the time of Edward I. The great and small tithes, the property of Trinity college, Cambridge, and the vicar, were commuted in 1801. The Independents and Baptists have chapels here; the church of the latter having

been formed in 1810. There are four daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. The petty sessions are occasionally held here. Henry I. founded here a small priory of Augustine canons, parts of which are yet visible. Pop., in 1801, 864; in 1831, 1,302. Houses 255. Acres 4,700. A. P. £5,597. Poor rates, in 1837, £668.

BOTTWNOG, a parish in the hund. of Gafflogian, union of Pwllheli, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; 7½ miles south-west by west of Pwllheli. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Meylltyme. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1784. There is a daily school here, containing 66 boys, endowed with £170 per annum. There are also two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 179. Houses 40. A. P. £450. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BOTUSFLEMING, a parish in the southern division of East hund., union of St. Germans, county of Cornwall; 3 miles north-west by north of Saltash. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £16 15s. 7½d.; gross income £236. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Spry. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 299. Houses 47. Acres 1,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £236.

BOTULPH'S DALE. See BOTESDALE.

BOUGHROOD, a parish in the hund. of Pains-Castle, county of Radnor, South Wales; 7 miles south-west by west of Hay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued at £12 6s. 8d.; gross income £250; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. There are two daily schools here. This parish comprehends about 1,000 acres, chiefly in wood, and is beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Wye, in the picturesque glen where the Caletwyr and the Machwy fall into that river at directly opposite points. The dingle of the Machwy, noted for the grandeur of its scenery, is terminated by an enormous rock, on the summit of which are the remains of an ancient rude structure, the "terrific foundations" of which excite the curiosity of the tourist. An act was passed in the session of 1837-8 for building a bridge over the Wye at this place. Pop., in 1801, 285; in 1831, 354. Houses 63. A. P. £1,480. Poor rates, in 1837, £168.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 9,360 acres. Houses 460. Pop., in 1831, 2,543.

BOUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, county of Norfolk; 1½ mile north of Stoke Ferry. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £10; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Folkes, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 221. Houses 41. Acres 1,500. A. P. £1,880. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

BOUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Spelhoe, union of Brixworth, Northamptonshire; 3½ miles north of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £20 9s. 7d.; gross income £360. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. H. Vyse. The church is in ruins, but a chapel has been erected for public worship. There are two daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 344; in 1831, 360. Houses 84. Acres 1,850. A. P. £2,495. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

* The name of Boughton, or Boeton, as it is often written in ancient deeds, may have been derived from the Saxon *boec*, signifying 'a charter,' and *ton*, 'a town' or parish; that is, 'the place held by charter.'

BOUGHTON, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 2 miles north-east of Ollerton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £10; gross income £300; in the patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. The church is in ruins. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1806. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 285. Houses 62. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,331. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

BOUGHTON-ALUPH, a parish in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 4 miles north-north-east of Ashford, intersected by the Central Kent railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £6 5s., and in the parliamentary returns at £97; gross income £216. Patron, in 1835, W. Breton, Esq. There is a small daily school here. A fair is held here on Monday after June 29th. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 492. Houses 77. Acres 2,200. A. P. £3,193. Poor rates, in 1837, £489.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, a parish and village in the hund. of Boughton, lathe of Scray, union of Faversham, county of Kent; 3 miles south-south-east of Faversham. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury; valued at £9 4s. 2½d.; gross income £350. The church contains some ancient monuments. Here are four daily schools, two boarding-schools, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 884; in 1831, 1,300. Houses 261. Acres 2,390, of which about 300 are in hops. A. P. £4,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £696. Hasted, speaking of this parish, says, "The house at Nash, commonly called Nash Court"—which is at present in Chancery, and seemingly fast going to decay—"was plundered by the neighbourhood in the year 1715, during the ferment the nation was thrown into on account of the rebellion in Scotland, in consequence of the family of Hawkins, who then held it, being of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Every part of the furniture, family-pictures, writings of the estates and family, were burnt, with an excellent library of books, and the family-plate was carried off, and never heard of afterwards. It was rebuilt, however, by the owner, who lived to the great age of 92, and died in 1766." Old as he was at the time of his death, it appears from an inscription in the chancel of Boughton church, that one of his ancestors lived to a still more advanced age, and died after he had completed his 101st year. The inscription on his tomb says that this venerable old gentleman served King Henry VIII., which won him fame; that the said King Henry was a gracious prince to him, and made him well to spend his ancient days; that he was high of stature, with body long and strong, excelling all that lived in his time. See DUNKIRK.

BOUGHTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Aldford, hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 1 mile east of Chester, intersected by the Chester and Crewe railway. There are two daily schools here, and a Sunday school, to which a lending library is attached. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 900. Houses 181. Acres 840. A. P. £3,440. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.

BOUGHTON-MALHERBE, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 11 miles east-south-east of Maidstone, and 4 north of the South-Eastern railway. It is written in ancient deeds Boughton alias Bocton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £13 15s.; gross income £352. Patron, in 1835, Earl Cornwallis. The church con-

tains several monuments to various members of the Wotton family. There is a daily National school here. So much of the parish as is eastward of a line drawn from the church, through the middle of Chilston house, to Lenham church, is in the lathe of Shepway. This parish was the birth-place of the celebrated scholar and diplomatist, Sir Henry Wotton, who was born at Bocton-hall in 1568. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 478. Houses 80. Acres 2,590, of which 134 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £2,894. Poor rates, in 1837, £514.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Maidstone, county of Kent; 4 miles south by east of Maidstone, and 3 north of the South-Eastern railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £395; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church was almost entirely consumed by fire in December, 1832. There are three daily schools here, and a day and Sunday school. This parish is written in Domesday, Boltone; in later records, Bocton, and sometimes West Bocton. It has the addition of Monchelsea from the ancient possessors of the manor, whose principal seat was at Swanscombe in this county. This parish possesses large quarries of ragstone. Pop., in 1801, 712; in 1831, 1,025. Houses 116. Acres 1,740, of which 259 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £4,014. Poor rates, in 1837, £685.

BOULBY. See EASTINGTON.

BOULDON, a township in the parish of Holdgate, hund. of Munslow, county of Salop; 7½ miles north-north-east of Ludlow. Pop., in 1821, 60; in 1831, 49. Houses 11. Acres 240.

BOULGE, a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-north-west of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Debach, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £3 12s. 1d.; gross income £235. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. S. Reynolds. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 55. Houses 5. Acres 700. A. P. £968. Poor rates, in 1837, £15.

BOULMER AND SEATON-HOUSE, a township in the parish of Longhoughton, southern division of Bambrough ward, county of Northumberland; 5½ miles east of Alnwick, on the coast, near Boulmer Point, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 140. Houses 23. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £474. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BOULSTON, or BULLSTON, a parish in the hund. of Dungledy, union of Haverford-West, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles south-east of Haverford-West. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £25. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Ackland, Esq. The church, says Fenton, "has the reputation of being a peculiar." In the parish-church are several monuments to the Wogans, a branch of the Wiston family, whose ruined mansion is in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 302. Houses 62. A. P. £1,030. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

BOULTHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln; 2 miles south-south-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £7 15s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £122 8s. 9d.; gross income £126. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Rev. R. Ellison. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 79. Houses 10. Acres 1,210. A. P. £2,502. Poor rates, in 1837, £81.

BOULTON, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter,

hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; 3 miles south-east of Derby, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby railroad, and the Derby canal. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 175. Houses 38. Acres 1,240. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

BOUNTISBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the Fawley division of the county of Southampton. Area 6,700 acres. Houses 118. Pop., in 1831, 634.

BOURN, or **BURN**, a parish in the hund. of Long-Stow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 2 miles south-east by south of Caxton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £9 15s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £167; in the patronage of Christ college, Cambridge. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed by the Countess De La Warr with £20 per annum. Here was anciently a castle, long since destroyed. Pop., in 1801, 554; in 1831, 767. Houses 152. Acres 4,073. A. P. £7,427. Poor rates, in 1837, £373.

BOURN. See **WRECKLESHAM AND BOURN**.

BOURN-MOOR, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, northern division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 2 miles north of Houghton-le-Spring. There are three daily schools here, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 938. Houses 194. Acres 450. Poor rates, in 1837, £552.

BOURN, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 97 miles north by west of London, and 35 south-south-east of Lincoln, connected with Boston by means of a canal for boats of ten tons burden. It comprises the hamlets of Bourn with Tongue-End, Cawthorpe, and Dyke. It is in a flat country, in the vicinity of the fens, and takes its name from a spring of remarkably pure water, called Bournwell-head, the source of a small river. The town consists chiefly of one street about a mile and a quarter in length. There is some trade in wool and malt, and leather is made extensively. The market is on Saturday, and fairs for horses and cattle are held on September 30th and October 29th. There is a branch of the Stamford and Boston banking company here. The sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here; and the county-magistrates hold petty-sessions for the hundreds of Aveland, Ness, and Beltsloe, in the town-hall, which is a fine building erected on the site of one originally built by the Lord-Treasurer Burleigh. Bourn is one of the polling-places for the members for the parts of Kesteven.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £8; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the honourable W. Cavendish. The church is a large and handsome Gothic edifice, consisting of a lofty chancel, a nave, with side aisles, and a short transept. The interior is partly in the later style, and contains some interesting monuments and a finely enriched font. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1766. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1688, the Wesleyan Methodist in 1811. There are eleven daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £30, and another, a National school, with £42 per annum. There are also two Sunday schools, and an hospital for 6 men, and an almshouse for 6 women, founded and endowed in 1653 by Thomas Trollope, Esq.—Here were formerly a castle of considerable extent of which very slight traces now remain, and a monastery, founded in 1138, of which the site alone is visible. From various antiquities discovered here, Bourn has been supposed to have been a place of some importance under the Romans.

Bourn was the birth-place of the celebrated but unfortunate Dr. Dodd, who was born in 1729, and executed for forgery in 1777. Pop., in 1801, 1,684; in 1831, 2,589. Houses 511. Acres 8,190. A. P. £10,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £750. Pop. of the hamlet, in 1801, 1,474; in 1831, 2,355. Houses 467. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bourn by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £6,700, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Bourn poor-law union comprehends 37 parishes, embracing an area of 133 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 17,174. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,506. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,256.

BOURNE (EAST). See **EASTBOURNE**.

BOURNE (ST. MARY), a parish in the hund. of Evingar, King's-clere division, Whitchurch union, county of Southampton; 3 miles north-west of Whitchurch. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourne-Priors. There are three daily and three Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 771; in 1831, 1,068. Houses 201. Acres 6,640. A. P. £1,825. Poor rates, in 1837, £697.

BOURNE (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne, county of Sussex; 7 miles west-north-west of Chichester. Living, a sinecure rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £24 13s. 4d.; gross income £920; and a vicarage valued at £10 10s. 5d.; gross income £291. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. G. Newland. There are three daily and two day and Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,549; in 1831, 2,031. Houses 409. Acres 4,230. A. P. £3,710. Poor rates, in 1837, £857. The Westbourne poor-law union comprehends 12 parishes, embracing an area of 48 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,585. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,095. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,578.

BOURTON, a tything in the parish and hund. of Shrivenham, county of Berks; 7 miles south-west by south of Faringdon, intersected by the Great Western railway, and in the vicinity of the Berks and Wilts canal. The great and small tithes of Bourton and Watchfield, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1789. There are a small daily school, and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 302. Houses 60. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,318. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

BOURTON, or **BOROTON**, a hamlet in the borough and parish of Buckingham, Buckinghamshire; 1 mile east of Buckingham. There is a tradition, according to Willis, that an ancient house in this hamlet, with a large arched doorway, was formerly a chapel. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1821, 50. Acres 1,360. Other returns with the parish.

BOURTON, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Gillingham, Shaston division, county of Dorset; 2½ miles south-west of Mere. The chapelry possesses three daily and two Sunday schools. "The constable is chosen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the liberty. The tything man owes suit and service to the lord's court, is called there every month, and obliged to pay yearly to the steward 6s., Law-day silver. The tything consists of copyholders." Hutchin's Dorset. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 68 hands. Pop., in 1801, 637; in 1831, 810. Houses 182. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,464. Poor rates, in 1837, £222.

BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in the hund. of Knightlow, division and union of Rugby,

county of Warwick; 4 miles west by south of Dunchurch. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £19 17s. 3d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, John Shuckburgh. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Draycot, 318; in 1831, 367. Houses 76. Acres 2,520. A. P. £3,401. Poor rates, in 1837, £244.

BOURTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, hund. of Banbury, county of Oxford; 3 miles north of Banbury, intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Cropredy. The great and small tithes of Great and Little Bourton, the property of the bishop of Oxford, lay-impropriators, and vicar, were commuted in 1777. There are two day and Sunday schools here, both of which are endowed; the one with £21 10s., the other with £10 per annum, and a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 563. Houses 115. Acres 1,390. A. P. £3,468. Poor rates, in 1837, £337.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the upper divisions of the hundreds of Tewksbury and Westminster, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Gloucester; 2 miles west of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, on the post-road to Evesham. It stands on the side of a hill, whence the prospect is varied and delightful. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £14, with the perpetual curacy of Moreton-in-the-Marsh annexed; gross income £675. Patron, in 1835, Dr. Warneford. The great and small tithes of Bourton-on-the-Hill and Moreton-in-the-Marsh, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1821. This parish possesses two endowed Sunday schools and a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 553. Houses 111. Acres 2,960. A. P. £1,221. Poor rates, in 1837, £239.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-south-west of Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, with the curacies of Clapton and Low-Slaughter united; valued at £27 2s. 8½d.; gross income £575; nett income £475. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Croome. The church is a handsome Grecian edifice. The great and small tithes of Bourton-on-the-Water, and Clapton-on-the-Hill, the property of the clerical rector and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1773. A Baptist church here was formed in 1645. There are four daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £12 per annum, accruing from property bequeathed by Anthony Collett, Esq., in 1719. There are also two Sunday schools. This parish is crossed by the Roman fosse-way, and many Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity of the village. Among these, a curious gold signet, bearing the impress of a soldier seated on a tripod, with a spear in his left hand and the Roman eagle at his feet, is worthy of notice. A paved aqueduct formerly existed here. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 858. Houses 183. Acres 2,290. A. P. £5,088. Poor rates, in 1837, £249.

BOUSTEAD-HILL, a township in the parish of Burgh-on-the-Sands, ward and county of Cumberland; 7 miles west by north of Carlisle, intersected by the Ship canal, communicating with the Solway frith. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 63. Houses 12. Other returns with the parish.

BOVENY (LOWER), a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Burnham, county of Buckingham; 2 miles west of Eton, on the northern bank of the river

Thames. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Burnham. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 207. Houses 38. Acres 590. A. P. £2,572. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BOVERIDGE, or **BOURIDEN**, a hamlet in the parish and hund. of Cranborne, Shafton division of the county of Dorset; 1½ mile north-north-east of Cranborne. "Here is an alms-house, founded and endowed by the Hoopers, for three poor people, nominated by them, and a small stipend for a chaplain. Here is a chapel-of-ease, served once in three weeks by the vicar of Cranborne." Hutchins' Dorset. Returns with the parish.

BOVEY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Teinbridge, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; 13 miles west-south-west of Exeter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £22 10s. 5d.; gross income £303. Patron, in 1835, Earl of Devon. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £3 per annum. Here are extensive mines of tin. A fair is held on the first Monday after Midsommer-day. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 609. Houses 106. Acres 6,600. A. P. £1,870. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

BOVEY (SOUTH), or **BOVEY-TRACEY**, a parish in the hund. of Teinbridge, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; 4 miles south-west of Chudleigh, on the eastern bank of the river Wrey, and in the vicinity of the Stover railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £26 2s. 1d.; gross income £226. Patron, the Crown. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. The Baptist church was formed in 1773. Here is a free school for 20 boys, endowed with about £30 per annum. There are also eight daily and three Sunday schools in this parish. This parish possesses several extensive manufactories of earthen ware, and some coal-mines. Antimony has been discovered here, but in no great quantity. In 1259, the lord of the manor obtained a grant of a market and fair. Fairs for sheep are held on Easter-Monday and Holy-Thursday; and for wool on the first Thursday in July and in November; but the market has fallen into disuse. Pop., in 1801, 1,431; in 1831, 1,697. Houses 319. Acres 6,480. A. P. 6,714. Poor rates, in 1837, £720.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry in the parish of Hemel-Hempstead, hund. of Dacorum, county of Hertford; 4 miles west-north-west of King's-Langley. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Hemel-Hempstead. There are two schools of industry here, one of which is wholly supported by the honourable G. Ryder, besides an infant school, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 779; in 1831, 962. Houses 189. Acres 4,160. A. P. £4,451. Poor rates, in 1837, £414.

BOW, or **NYMET-TRACEY**, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 7½ miles west of Crediton, on the post-road to Oakhampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £19 8s. 9d.; gross income £402. Patron, in 1835, C. Chichester. The Independent church here was formed in 1821; the Baptist church in 1773. There are four daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £12 per annum, besides two Sunday and two infant schools. Charities connected with this parish produce about £40 per annum. Fairs for cattle are held on Holy-Thursday, and on November 22d. Thursdays are the market-days. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 962. Houses 181. Acres 2,740. A. P. £2,165. Poor rates, in 1837, £360.

BOW, or **STRATFORD-LE-BOW**, a parish in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, city of

London union, county of Middlesex; 4 miles east-north-east of St. Paul's, London, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. It was originally a chapelry to the parish of Stepney, and was made parochial in 1730. It takes its name from an ancient ford over the river Lea, on the line of a Roman road, and of the highroad from London to Essex, where a narrow bridge of three arches—said to be the oldest stone-bridge in England—was erected in the early part of the 11th century, under the auspices of Matilda, queen of Henry I. A new bridge of one oblique arch of 70 feet square, substituted for the old bridge, was opened February 14, 1839. It cost £11,000. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester, of the yearly value of £819; in the patronage of Brasenose college, Oxford. The church was built in the reign of Henry II., and presents a curious mixture of the Norman and English styles of architecture. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Here was formerly an extensive manufactory of porcelain; and a fair, which, from its vicinity to the metropolis, and the numerous doubtful characters which it there attracted, became at last so great a nuisance, that it was suppressed by the authority of the legislature. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 7 hands. Here is a free school under the superintendence of the Drapers' company, founded in 1613, by Sir John Jolles. A school for fifty boys was founded in 1701 by Mrs. Prisca Cobourne, who endowed it with land then worth £40 per annum, but the property has risen in value and now produces about £500, so that the school has been greatly extended. It is under the superintendence of the rectors of several adjacent parishes. Here are also three daily and three boarding schools, and alms-houses, founded by Sir John Jolles, and John Edmansou. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £79 per annum. Pop., in 1821, 2,349; in 1831, 3,371. Houses 603. Acres 630. A. P. £10,771. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,325.

BOWDEN'S-EDGE, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, hund. of High-Peak, county of Derby; 1 mile north-north-east of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Pop., in 1801, 902; in 1831, 1,067. Houses 209. Other returns with the parish.

BOWDEN (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 1½ mile north-east of Market-Harborough, intersected by the union canal. This parish includes the chapelry of Market-Harborough. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough, valued at £31, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £65; gross income £87; in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford, were commuted in 1776. There are eleven daily, eleven infant, and six Sunday schools in this parish. In 1838, there was a worsted and flax mill here, employing 8 hands. Pop., in 1801, 2,499; in 1831, 3,346. Houses 678. Acres 3,120. A. P. £11,501. Poor rates, in 1837, £720.

BOWDEN (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; 1 mile south-east of Market-Harborough, divided from Leicestershire by the river Welland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, valued at £15 4s. 2d.; gross income £293. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Barlow. The great and small tithes of the parishes

of Little Bowden, the property of the dean and chapter of Oxford and the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. Pop., including the hamlet of Little Oxenden, in 1801, 327; in 1831, 346. Houses 81. Acres 2,410. A. P. £3,087. Poor rates, in 1837, £300.

BOWDON, a parish in the hund. of Bucklow union of Altrincham, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north by east of Nether-Knutsford, in the vicinity of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. It comprises the chapelries of Altrincham, and Carrington, and the townships of Agden, Ashley, Baguley, Bollington, Bowdon, Dunham-Massey, Hale, Partridge, and Timperley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester, valued at £24; gross income £437; in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. The church belonged anciently to Birkenhead priory, and was annexed to the see of Chester by Henry VIII. The rectorial tithes are leased by the bishop to the earl of Stamford and Warrington. This parish possesses twenty-five daily and fourteen Sunday schools. It was intersected by one of the Roman roads. Pop., in 1801, 6,066; in 1831, 8,200. Houses 1,505. Acres 18,870. A. P. £33,836. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,357. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 340; in 1831, 458. Houses 81. Acres 690. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BOWER-CHALK, a parish in the hund. of Chalk, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 7½ miles south-south-west of Wilton. Living, a vicarage, united to the rectory of Broadchalk. There are two small daily schools in this parish, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 370. Houses 83. Acres 3,120. A. P. £2,006. Poor rates, in 1837, £199.

BOWER-HENTON, a hamlet in the parish and hund. of Martock, county of Somerset. There is a dissenting chapel here.

BOWERS-GIFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 4 miles west-south-west of Rayleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester, valued at £25; gross income £571. Patron, in 1835, John Curtis, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 231. Houses 26. Acres 2,230. A. P. £3,582. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BOWES, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, union of Teesdale, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Barnard castle, on the post road to Richmond, and intersected by the river Greta. It comprises the townships of Boldron, Bowes, and Gilmontonby. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon, valued at £20 15s.; gross income £90. In 1693, William Hutchinson, Esq. of Clement's inn, founded a grammar-school, free to all children of the parish, and endowed it with land now producing £258 per annum. In addition to this endowment the Rev. Charles Parken left a scholarship at Cambridge for its benefit. There are also a daily and a Sunday school here. The village, which consists principally of one long street, is situated on the edge of Staunmore, a mountainous and dreary tract on which—soon after the Conquest—Alan, Earl of Richmond, built a castle, the ruins of which still remain, forming a square of equal sides of 53 feet each. In 1838 there were a woollen and a worsted mill here, employing 39 hands. Camden states that in his time a slab was used here for the communion-table, on which was an inscription dedicatory to the emperor Adrian, and this is supposed to have been the Roman station, called Lavatra by Antoninus. A market and fair were formerly held in the town, but they have

fallen into disuse. In the vicinity is a natural bridge, which the river Greta has formed in a limestone rock. It is called God's bridge, and has a span of 16 feet, and is occasionally used as a carriage road over the river. In the village the tragical event occurred which gave rise to Mallet's touching ballad of Edwin and Emma. Pop., in 1801, 943; in 1831, 1,145. Houses 185. Acres 19,780. A. P. £7,948. Poor rates, in 1837, £359. Pop. of the township in 1801, 670; in 1831, 899. Poor rates, in 1837, £298. Houses 133. Acres 16,090.

BOWFELL, a mountain in Westmoreland, rising to the height of 2,911 feet.

BOWLAND-FOREST (High and Low), a township, partly in the parish of Whalley and hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster, but chiefly in the parish of Slaidburn, western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles north-west of Clitheroe. The greater part of the forest has been enclosed; the office of master-forester has long been in possession of the family of Parker, of Brownsholme-hall. Pop., including Bowland-with-Leagram, in 1801, 841; in 1831, 809. Houses 125. Acres 25,760. A. P. £9,514. Poor rates, in 1837, £486.

BOWLING, a township in the parish of Bradford, wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile south-west of Bradford. Here is a church of Primitive Methodists, formed in 1824. There are five daily, four Sunday, and seven infant schools in this township, many of the inhabitants of which are employed in quarries and mines. Pop., in 1801, 2,055; in 1831, 5,958. Houses 1,115. Acres 1,240. A. P. £9,548. Poor rates, in 1837, £450.

BOWNESS, a parish in the union of Wigton, ward and county of Cumberland; 13½ miles west-north-west of Carlisle, on the southern bank of the Solway Frith, intersected by the ship canal. It comprises the townships of Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh, and Fingland. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, valued at £21 3s. 11½d.; gross income £414. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. This parish possesses seven daily schools, four of which have small endowments, and two Sunday schools. The sum of £12, arising from Frountbeck's charity, is annually distributed amongst poor persons of Bowness, not receiving parish relief. In the vicinity were the Roman stations Tunnocellum and Gabrosentum. Pop., in 1801, 825; in 1831, 1,196. Houses 225. Acres 10,830. A. P. £5,951. Poor rates, in 1837, £227. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 220; in 1831, 388. Houses 72. A. P. £1,438.

BOWNESS, a hamlet to the township of Undermillbeck, parish of Windermere, Kendal ward, county of Westmoreland; 8 miles west-north-west of Kirkby-Kendal, finely situated on a small bay on the eastern shore of Windermere lake, opposite Great Island. Here is the parish-church, possessing some exquisite glass-paintings, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Furness. A market is held on Wednesday; a fair was formerly held in October, but it has fallen into disuse. A few fishing-vessels belong to this place. Mr. Gilpin says, "Bowness is the capital port town on the lake; if we may adopt a dignified style, which the grandeur of the scene suggests. It is the great mart for fish and charcoal; both which commodities are largely imported here; and carried by land into the country. Its harbour is crowded with vessels of various kinds, some of which are used merely as pleasure boats in navigating the lake." Returns with the township of Undermillbeck. See **WINDERMERE**.

BOWOOD, a liberty in the parish and hund. of

Calne, county of Wilts; 3½ miles south-east by east of Chippenham, in the neighbourhood of the Wilts and Berks canal. There is a daily school here for the benefit of this and the adjacent places of Derry-hill, Sandy-lane, and Studley, supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne, whose mansion stands within this liberty. It is surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds, richly ornamented with plantations. The only other building, besides the mansion-house, is a mausoleum, consecrated to the memory of John, Earl of Shelburne. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 81. Other returns with the parish.

BOWTHORP. See **BAWBOURH**.

BOX, a parish in the hund. of Chippenham, union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 7½ miles south-west by west of Chippenham, on the line of the Great Western railroad, in a valley of singular beauty, watered by a rivulet of the same name. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, valued at £15 8s. 9d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. D. C. S. Horlock. Freestone of an excellent quality, much of which was used in erecting the city of Bath, is found in this parish. Here is a charity school endowed with £30 per annum, but the commissioners for examining public charities having recommended an increase, the master now receives £50. Here are also two daily and two boarding schools. The village is overlooked by an eminence of singular appearance, called Tautney hill. According to the tradition of the place, there were formerly baths here, supposed to be of Roman origin. Tesselated pavements and other Roman remains have been found in the vicinity, and several stone coffins, each hewn out of a solid piece of freestone, have been dug up in the churchyard.—Box-hill in this parish consists of a large extent of elevated ground, composed in great part of solid beds of freestone, lying directly between, and almost equidistant from, Chippenham and Bath. It presented one of the most formidable obstacles with which the Great Western railway has had to contend. A tunnel through this immense mass, a mile and three quarters in length, was commenced in 1836, and although the difficulties were great, considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the work, which it is expected will be finished in 1841. Pop., in 1801, 1,165; in 1831, 1,550. Houses 271. Acres 4,130. A. P. £8,345. Poor rates, in 1837, £538.

BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUNDRED, in the rape of Chichester, county of Sussex. Area 21,220 acres. Houses 864. Pop., in 1831, 4,852.

BOXFORD cum WESTBROOK, a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Newbury, county of Berks; 4½ miles north-west of Newbury, on the eastern bank of the river Lambourn. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford, valued at £20; gross income £798. Patron, in 1835, J. Wells, Esq. This parish possesses two daily schools, besides an evening and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 293; in 1831, 628. Houses 126. Acres 2,880. A. P. £3,095. Poor rates, in 1837, £346.

BOXFORD, a parish, partly in the hund. of Cosford and partly in that of Babergh, union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 15 miles west by south of Ipswich. It includes the hamlet of Hadleigh. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £20; gross income £720; in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a spacious building, with a spire steeple. There are ten daily schools in this parish, one of which, a grammar-school, was endowed by Queen Elizabeth in the 38th year of her reign. There is

also a Sunday school. Charities connected with this parish produce about £100 per annum. The Independents have a chapel here. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, and December 21st. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 1,088. Houses 220. Acres 2,450. A. P. £3,102. Poor rates, in 1837, £368.

BOXGROVE, a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnett, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Chichester, and 3 miles north of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, valued at £9 5s. 5d.; gross income £721. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Richmond. The church belonged to an ancient priory, and contains several altar-tombs, one of which, tradition relates, covers the remains of Queen Adeliza. Here are twelve almshouses, and a school, endowed, in 1740, by Mary, countess dowager of Derby. There are also a day and Sunday National school, containing 95 girls, and a daily school, in this parish. "Here was an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey de L'Essay in Normandy, to which it was first given to Robert de Heys, in the times of Henry I. From three Benedictine monks, by the benefactions of the St. John family, the number was raised at one time to sixteen, but reduced to nine not long before the dissolution. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blase, and was made 'prioratus indigena,' 13^o Edward VI. In 26^o Henry VIII., its yearly revenues were valued at £185 19s. 8d. The site was granted in exchange to Henry, earl of Arundel, 3^o Elizabeth."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 778. Houses 153. Acres 3,410. A. P. £4,423. Poor rates, in 1837, £477.

BOX-HILL, a hill in the parish of Dorking, hund. of Wootton, county of Surrey, remarkable for the fine box-trees which grow on it. It commands an extensive and varied prospect.

BOXLEY, written in the Textus Roffensis Boxele, a parish in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Maidstone, intersected by the Central Kent railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £12 19s. 2d.; gross income £852; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Rochester. There are two daily schools in this parish. The village is situated at the foot of the chalk hills, above which this parish extends over a barren dreary country. Here are extensive paper mills. The premises were originally used as fulling-mills. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, employing 16 hands, within this parish. "William de Ipre, earl of Kent, who afterwards became monk himself at Laon in France, founded here, A. D. 1146, an abbey of Cistercian monks from Claraville in Burgundy, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin; yet from the famous rood here, it is in some records called Abbatia S. Crucis de Gratilis. It was endowed with £218 19s. 10d., and granted, 32^o Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Wyat."—Tanner's Not. Mon. To this abbey Henry III. granted a weekly market, and in the reign of Edward I. the abbot sat in parliament. The rood or crucifix of this abbey, termed the Rood of Grace, appears to have been of extremely ingenious mechanism. In 1538, at the period of dissolution, it was publicly exposed in London, in presence of an immense multitude, and subsequently destroyed. Some small portions of the conventual buildings are yet visible. In the vicinity is an extensive rabbit warren, which belonged to the abbey.—In nearly the centre of the parish—excepting that Maidstone stretches itself with a point or nook over a part of it—is the famous

Pinnenden or Pickenden heath, which has been from time immemorial used for all great public meetings of the county. The poet George Sandys was buried in Boxley church. Pop., in 1801, 1,010; in 1831, 1,391. Houses 214. Acres 5,670, of which above 200 are devoted to the cultivation of hops. A. P. £8,230. Poor rates, in 1837, £906.

BOXMOOR, a station on the London and Birmingham railway, $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of London, and $97\frac{1}{2}$ east by south of Birmingham, in the vicinity of the village of Two Waters. For the convenience of travellers a commodious inn has been erected near this station.

BOXTED, a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 2 miles south-east of Neyland, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of the railroad from London to Norwich, on the southern bank of the river Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7 13s. 9d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £122; gross income £190; in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 558; in 1831, 832. Houses 133. Acres 3,120. A. P. £3,895. Poor rates, in 1837, £343.

BOXTED, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 5 miles north-east of Clare. Living, a rectory, not in charge, consolidated with Hartest. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 239. Houses 23. Acres 1,580. A. P. £1,460. Poor rates, in 1837, £186.

BOXWELL WITH LEIGHTERTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Grombold's Ash, union of Tetbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles east by south of Wotton-under-Edge. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Leighterton, in the archd. of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £23 4s. 9d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. W. Huntley. This parish possesses a daily school and two Sunday schools. "There were nunes," says Leland, "at Boxwell, 2 miles from Wotton-under-Edge, destroyed, as sum say, by the Danes. It longid now to the abbey of Gloucester." Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 297. Houses 64. Acres 2,210. A. P. £2,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BOXWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county of Cambridge; 6 miles north-east by north of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £18 12s. 3d.; gross income £498. Patron, in 1835, G. Thornhill, Esq. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, both of which are supported by the lord of the manor, the rector, and the curate. The interest of £45, left by different individuals, is distributed every four years amongst the poor of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 283. Houses 44. Acres 2,000. A. P. £1,767. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

BOYATT. See OTTERBOURNE.

BOYLSTON, a parish in the hund. of Apple-tree, union of Uttoxeter, county of Derby; 7 miles south of Ashborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby, and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £6 0s. 2d.; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Gell. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1783. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 330. Houses 61. Acres 1,360. A. P. £2,050. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

BOYNTON, parish in the wapentake of Dicker-

ing, east riding, union of Bridlington, county of York; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £7 14s. 2d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £142. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Strickland. The impropriate and vicarial tithes of the township, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1777. The interest of £100 is distributed amongst the poor of Boynton and Carnaby, in the way of occasional relief. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 114. Houses 18. Acres 2,690. A. P. £1,479. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BOYTHORPE. See **FOXHOLES WITH BOYTHORP.**

BOYTON, a parish, partly in the hund. of Black Torrington, county of Devon, and partly in that of Stratton, county of Cornwall; 5 miles north by west of Launceston, intersected by the Bude canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £18,—returned value £59 4s. 9d.; gross income £136. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Prideaux. There are a daily and an evening school in this parish, and two Sunday schools. Fairs are held here on Monday fortnight after Lammas-day, and August 18th for cattle, &c. Pop., with the hamlet of Northcott, in 1801, 319; in 1831, 557. Houses 82. Acres 5,120. A. P. £1,477. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

BOYTON, a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 7 miles east-south-east of Woodbridge, on the western bank of the river Butley, near Hollesley bay. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 12s. 1d.; gross income £365. Patrons, in 1835, Trustees. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Here are almshouses for eight men and as many women, with a liberal endowment. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 247. Houses 45. Acres 1,890. A. P. £1,646. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

BOYTON, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 6 miles south-east by east of Warminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £27 17s. 3½d.; gross income £553; in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 362. Houses 40. Acres 4,580. A. P. £2,071. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.

BOYTON. See **BRIGHTON**, Norfolk.

BOZEAT, or **BOZIATE**, a parish in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; 6 miles south of Wellingborough. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Strixton, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £8; gross income £210. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1793. There is a Sunday school, containing 187 children, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 680; in 1831, 812. Houses 156. Acres 2,400. A. P. £2,402. Poor rates, in 1837, £421.

BRABOURNE, a parish in the franchise and barony of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 5 miles east of Ashford, in the neighbourhood of the South Eastern railroad. Living, a vicarage, consolidated in 1776 with Monk's Horton, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £11 12s. 6d.; gross income £385; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1818. There is also another chapel belonging to the same body; the church was organized in 1824. This parish possesses five daily and two Sunday schools. Here are extensive

infantry and cavalry barracks. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 664. Houses 92. Acres 3,640. A. P. £3,809. Poor rates, in 1837, £469.

BRACEBOROUGH, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Stamford, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Market-Deeping, intersected by the river Glen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 10s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £160; gross income £205; in the patronage of the Crown. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rectors, were commuted in 1799–1800. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 219. Houses 34. Acres 2,230. A. P. £1,662. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BRACEBRIDGE, a parish in the liberty of the city of Lincoln, union and county of Lincoln; 3 miles south by east of Lincoln, on the post-road to Sleaford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £3 9s. 9½d.; gross income £229. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Peurose. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 158. Houses 26. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

BRACEBY, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 5 miles west by north of Folkingham. Living, a vicarage united to South Grantham. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 123. Houses 21. Acres 970. A. P. £1,196. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BRACE-MEOL, a parish within the liberty of the borough of Shrewsbury, county of Salop; 2 miles south of Shrewsbury. It includes the house of industry for all the town parishes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £5; gross income £389. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Bather. There are a day and Sunday National school, containing 112 children, a Sunday school, and three boarding schools, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,253; in 1831, 1,207. Houses 230. A. P. £6,892. Poor rates, in 1837, £461.

BRACEWELL, a parish and township in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles west by south of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £2 9s. 9½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £123. Patron, in 1835, Earl de Grey. Limestone is found here. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 160. Houses 36. Acres 1,920. A. P. £1,941. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BRACKEN, a township in the parish of Kilnwick, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Hart-hill, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-west by south of Great Driffield. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 28. Houses 8. Acres 400. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a chapelry in the parish of Great Grimsby, wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 2 miles north of Louth. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 44. Houses 7. Acres 890. A. P. £815. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

BRACKENFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Morton, hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 4 miles north-west of Alfreton, in the vicinity of the North Midland railroad. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1811, 322; in 1831, 363. Houses 69. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,596. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BRACKENHILL, a township in the parish of Arthuret, Eskdale ward, county of Cumberland; 4½ miles east by north of Longtown, intersected by the

river Line. There is a daily school here, endowed by Lady Widdrington with £4 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 489; in 1831, 391. Houses 63. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £3,152.

BRACKENHOLME WITH WOODHALL, a township in the parish of Hemingbrough, wapentake of Ouse and Derwent, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-north-west of Howden, on the western bank of the river Derwent, and in the immediate vicinity of the Selby and Hull railroad. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 69. Houses 11. Acres 1,050. A. P. £1,063. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BRACKENTHWAITE, a township in the parochial chapelry of Lorton, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, county of Cumberland; 8½ miles west of Keswick. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 130. Houses 25. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £894. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

BRACKLEY, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of King's-Sutton, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 63 miles north-west of London, 9½ east by south of Banbury, and 11 south-west of Towcester. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon name for a fern, *bracken*, plants of that family having formerly abounded in the vicinity. Under the Saxons it was a borough of considerable importance, but was nearly destroyed by the Danes. It became a famous staple town for wool after the Conquest, and in the reign of Edward III. sent three 'merchant-staplers' to a grand council held at Westminster. Brackley was anciently one of the places where tournaments were allowed to be held. The scene of the tournaments was Bayard's green, corruptly called Bear's green, an elevated spot of table-land, on the south bank of the Ouse. The name is synonymous with Horse's green. The site afterwards became the place where the once famous Brackley horse-races were held. The town stands on a rising ground, near a branch of the river Ouse, by which it is separated from the county of Buckingham. It consists mainly of a single street, nearly a mile in length, containing some good houses, which are chiefly built of stone. There is a handsome town-hall in the middle of the street, supported on arches, under which the market is held. It was erected in 1706 by Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, at an expense of £2,000. No extensive manufactures are carried on here. Formerly this town was a great mart for wool; but the inhabitants are now chiefly employed in the manufacture of bobbin-lace, and boots and shoes. Wednesday is market-day; fairs are held on the first Wednesday after February 25th, and April 19th for horses, cows, and sheep; on the first Wednesday after June 22d, and October 11th, for horses, cows, and hiring servants; and on December 11th for horses, cows, and sheep. The town is said to have been incorporated by Henry III.; but the only evidence of a documentary nature which the corporation possessed of their corporate-existence, at the period of the parliamentary inquiry in 1835, consisted of the abstracts of two charters of James II., published in Baker's 'History of Northamptonshire,' and transcribed for that work from the copies at the Rolls chapel. It appears from the warrant-books at the State Paper office, that Brackley was one of the places to which charters were given, in 1688, by James II. at the king's charge, by the advice of "the honourable committee for regulating corporations,"—the design of which obviously was to pack, as far as possible, the parliament he then intended to call. This borough, though possessing a mayor and other functionaries, has not been, for many years, a municipal institution; indeed it has not exercised any of the functions of town-government within the memory of the present

generation; nor, in the opinion of the municipal commissioners, is it capable of defraying the necessary expense of such an institution. The town, which is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, is divided into New and Old Brackley. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The elective franchise was first conferred in the first of Edward VI.; and two members were returned by the corporation, in number only 33, until the Reform act, by placing this borough in schedule A., deprived them, or rather deprived the Marquess of Stafford and Earl of Bridgewater, whose influence predominated here, of their monopoly.

The town is divided into the consolidated parishes of St. Peter and St. James. The living is a vicarage, with the curacy of St. James, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £19 1s. 6d.; gross income £359. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is an ancient building, with a lofty square tower, and contains a curious Norman font. The great and small tithes of both parishes, the property of the rectors, improPRIATOR, and vicar, were commuted 10° George IV. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; the congregation was formed in 1800. Here are a free grammar-school with a small endowment, and almshouses for six aged widows, founded and endowed with £24 per annum, in 1633, by Sir Thomas Crewe, to which Bishop Crewe, in 1721, added £12. There are also six daily schools here, and a day and Sunday National school, besides a Sunday school, including 164 children. On the Castle-hill is the site of an ancient fortress. Dr. Samuel Clarke, the celebrated orientalist, was born here in 1623. "Robert, earl of Leicester, about the year 1150, gave one Solomon, a clergyman, one acre of land here to build an hospital on, to the honour of St. John the Evangelist, which was well-endowed by his son Robert and other benefactors. It consisted of a master or prior, and several brethren, and was, in after times, called the hospital of St. John and St. James. Maud, the relict of John, Lord Lovel, being patroness about 8° Henry V., designed to have changed this hospital into a house for thirteen friars preachers, which seems not to have taken effect; but, A. D. 1484, it was united to Magdalene college in Oxford. There was also with-out the town an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 1,420; in 1831, 2,107. Houses 376. Acres 2,790. A. P. £2,587. Poor rates, in 1837, £977.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Brackley by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £6,000, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Brackley poor-law union comprehends 30 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,351. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,743. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,301.

BRACKNELL, or **BRACKENHILL**, a hamlet in the parish of Easthampstead, hund. of Cookham, county of Berks; 4 miles east of Wokingham. The Independents have a place of worship here. Bracknell is a polling-place for the election of the county-members.—Fairs are held here on April 25, August 22, and October 1, for horses, cows, and sheep.

BRACONASH, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south by west of Norwich. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £10; gross income £259. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. E. Berney. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 316. Houses 39. Acres 950. A. P. £1,410. Poor rates, in 1837, £215.

BRADBORNE, a parish, comprising the chapelry of Atlow, in the hund. of Appletree, and the chapelries of Ballidon and Brassington, the townships of Aldwark and Bradborne, and the hamlet of Lea-hall, in the hund. of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 5 miles north-north-east of Ashborne, in the vicinity of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Ballidon, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £8 3s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £119. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. This parish possesses a day and Sunday National school, with an endowment, besides five daily and two Sunday schools. Limestone is abundant here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £21 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,022; in 1831, 1,297. Houses 259. Acres 6,400. A. P. £13,010. Poor rates, in 1837, £696.—Pop. of the township, in 1801, 157; in 1831, 195. Houses 37. A. P. £3,624. Poor rates, in 1837, £140.

BRADBURY, a township in the parish of Sedgfield, north-eastern division of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham; 10½ miles south by east of Durham, in the immediate vicinity of the Great North of England and Clarence railways. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 147. Houses 25. Acres 1,970. A. P. £1,995. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

BRADBY, a chapelry in the parish of Repton, hund. of Depton and Gresley, county of Derby; 3 miles east of Burton-upon-Trent, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Derby railroad. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 325. Houses 57. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,289. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

BRADDEN, a parish in the hund. of Green's-Norton, union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 3 miles west of Towcester. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £14 6s. 8d.; gross income £241. Patron, in 1835, C. Ives, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 165. Houses 33. Acres 1,000. A. P. £1,470. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

BRADL. See CHURCH-KNOWLE.

BRADENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Desborough, union of Wycombe, county of Buckingham; 3¼ miles north-west by north of High Wycombe. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £5 3s. 9d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £248 13s. 6d.; gross income £190. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. A. Hearle. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 263. Houses 38. Acres 830. A. P. £1,385. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BRADENHAM (EAST), a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-west of East Dereham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £12 2s. 8½d.; gross income £298. Patron, in 1835, T. Adlington, Esq. There are an Independent place of worship here, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 381. Houses 68. Acres 2,120. A. P. £2,628. Poor rates, in 1837, £505.

BRADENHAM (WEST), a parish in the southern division of the above hund., union of Swaffham; 5½ miles south-west by west of East Dereham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 1s. 10½d.; gross income £296; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. There are three small daily schools here, and a Sun-

day school. Charities connected with this parish produce about £28 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 370. Houses 82. Acres 1,790. A. P. £2,140. Poor rates, in 1837, £409.

BRADENSTOKE, a hamlet in the parish of Lineham, hund. of King's-bridge, county of Wilts; 5½ miles south-west of Wootton-Basset, in the vicinity of the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western railroad. "Here Walter D'Evereux, or de Saresbiria built, A. D. 1142, and endowed a priory of Black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin, wherein, after his lady's decease, he himself took a religious habit, died, and was buried. This monastery—of which the king, before the dissolution, was accounted patron or founder in right of the duchy of Lancaster—was valued, 6th Henry VIII., at £270 16s. 8d.; and was granted in exchange to Richard Pexall, 36th Henry VIII."—Tanner.

BRADSTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west-south-west of Acle. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Strumpshaw. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1811, 108; in 1831, 145. Houses 32. Acres 630. A. P. £559. Poor rates, in 1837, 122.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Theale, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 8 miles west of Reading, and 3 south-west of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £19 7s. 8½d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Stevens. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which, the school of industry, contains 111 scholars, who are employed in needle-work, plaiting straw, &c., for which they are paid,—a portion of the day being set apart for reading and religious instruction. The benefits arising from this school, in reducing the poor's rate, and generating industrious and orderly habits, are very considerable. There are also two Sunday schools here. In the charter of King Ina at Abingdon, mention is made of a monastery here. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 956. Houses 180. Acres 4,270. A. P. £5,774. Poor rates, in 1837, £530.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Bradfield, at an expense of £7,450, capable of containing 250 persons. The Bradfield poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 106 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,682. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,753. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,898.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 3 miles east-south-east of Maningtree, on the southern bank of the navigable river Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage united to the rectory of Mistley. This parish possesses six daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 582; in 1831, 964. Houses 198. Acres 2,270. A. P. £3,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £555.

BRADFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 2¼ miles north-north-west of North Walsham. Living, consisting of one mediety, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £3 15s. 7½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £219; gross income £127. Patron, in 1835, Lord Suffield. The other mediety of the living is a donative, annexed to Thorpe-market. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1650. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 210. Houses 40. Acres 630. A. P. £842. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

BRADFIELD, a chapelry in the parish of Eccles-

field, northern division of the wapentake of Strathford and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-west by north of Sheffield, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Sheffield railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £24, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £124; gross income £186; in the patronage of the vicar of Ecclesfield. There are eleven daily schools here, one of which is supported by an endowment of £45 15s., and a house and garden, for the instruction of all children born and resident in the chapelry of Bolsterstone, and other four have endowments, varying from £8 to £18 each. There are also eleven Sunday schools, including 836 children. Fairs are held in June 17th and 18th, and December 9th and 10th chiefly for swine. Pop., in 1801, 4,102; in 1831, 5,504. Houses 1,008. Acres 33,730. A. P. £15,710. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,643.

BRADFELD-COMBUST, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles south by east of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £4 19s. 7d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. J. Hasted. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 154. Houses 24. Acres 590. A. P. £1,108. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

BRADFELD (St. CLARE), a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south-east of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £7 4s. 7d.; gross income £287. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Davaers. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 226. Houses 28. Acres 1,190. A. P. £1,406. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BRADFELD (St. GEORGE), a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles south-east of Bury-St.-Edmund's, intersected by the Ipswich and St.-Edmund's-Bury railway, which here passes through a tunnel 1½ mile in length. Living, a rectory with that of Rushbrooke annexed, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £11 17s. 3½d.; gross income £550. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 489. Houses 54. Acres 2,090. A. P. £2,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £287.

BRADFORD, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; 8 miles west by north of Hatherleigh, on the southern bank of the river Torridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £13 8s. 4d.; gross income £310; in the patronage, in 1835, of trustees. There are two daily schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £44 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 487. Houses 83. Acres 3,670. A. P. £1,763. Poor rates, in 1837, £176.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles east of Manchester, in the immediate vicinity of the Manchester and Sheffield railroad. There is a small daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 166. Houses 27. Acres 260. A. P. £584. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of Bambrough, northern division of Bambrough ward, county of Northumberland; 2½ miles south-east of Belford. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 36. Houses 6. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

BRADFORD, a township in the parish of Bolam, north-eastern division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 15 miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 32. Houses 6. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £32.

BRADFORD HUNDRED—north and south—in the county of Salop, is bounded on the north by Cheshire; on the east by Staffordshire; on the south-east and south by Wenlock Franchise; on the south-west by the hundred of Condovery; and on the west by the hundred of Pimhill and the liberty of Shrewsbury. Area 197,810 acres. Houses 12,432. Pop., in 1831, 64,849.

BRADFORD, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Wellington, county of Somerset; 3 miles west-south-west of Taunton, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the intended Western canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £10 17s. 6d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £108 18s. 11d.; nett income £120. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Burridge. This parish possesses two daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 525. Houses 81. Acres 1,710. A. P. £4,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

BRADFORD HUNDRED, in the Bradford, Trowbridge, and Westbury division of the county of Wilts. Area 18,760 acres. Houses 2,283. Pop., in 1831, 11,604.

BRADFORD,

A market-town and parish in the wapentake of Morley, honour of Pontefract, union of Bradford, and west riding of Yorkshire; 196 miles north-north-west of London, 35 south-west of York, and 13 north-west of Wakefield; intersected by the Bradford canal. The parish is 15 miles in length, and, at an average, 4 in breadth; and comprises the market-town of the same name, the chapels of Haworth, Horton, and Thornton, and the townships of Allerton, North Bierley, Bowling, Clayton, Eccleshill, Heaton, Manningham, Shipley, and Wilsden.—Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon, valued at £20; gross income £440. Patrons, the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The parish-church was erected in the reign of Henry VI. In 1613-14, Christ-church was erected as a chapel-of-ease to St. Peter's. It is a curacy of the certified value of £32; gross income £159. The building is a plain one; of Gothic architecture, having a low tower crowned with pinnacles. St. James's, a handsome building, was erected in 1839, and a new church is erecting within the parish. The Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends Methodists of different denominations, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. The Independent church assembling at Horton lane chapel was formed about 1780, that at Salem Chapel in 1836, and a new chapel has been since built in High street in connexion with the Independent college. The first Baptist church was formed in 1753 and the second in 1824. The Unitarian church in 1700. Kirkgate chapel (Wesleyan) was built in 1812. Eastbrook chapel (Wesleyan) in 1828. A chapel belonging to the same body is in White Abbey, and another in Manchester Road. These have been recently built. A Primitive Methodist church was organized in 1824. The General Baptists have a chapel erected in 1837. The Wesleyan Association and the New Connexion have also places of worship opened in 1839.—Here is a free grammar-school, under the management of 13 resident gov-

ernors, and subject to the visitation of the archbishop of York, under a charter of Charles II., dated October 10th, 1663. This school was founded in the reign of Edward VI., and has a very rich endowment, part of which was given by Charles I. It was incorporated by patent in 1663. Scholars educated here have the privilege of standing candidates for the exhibitions in Queen's college, Oxford, founded by Lady Elizabeth Hastings. The new building erected in Manningham lane for this school in 1830 is spacious and elegant, containing a good library for the use of the scholars, with a house for the master. There are also a National school containing 300 boys, and one conducted on the system of the British and Foreign school society, in the town of Bradford. Besides these there are 82 daily, 60 Sunday, and 8 infant schools within the parish. Airedale college, in the vicinity of the town, is a valuable and flourishing institution for the education of young men for the ministry in the Congregational or Independent denomination; the Baptists have a similar institution at Horton; and the Wesleyan Methodists have a school for the education of ministers' sons at Woodhouse grove near Bradford.

The town of Bradford, which is built almost entirely of fine freestone, receives its name from its vicinity to an ancient ford over a small stream tributary to the river Aire.* It stands in a beautiful situation at the junction of three fine valleys, forming nearly a central point from the different towns of Halifax, Keighley, Leeds, Wakefield, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield. Water is conveyed from springs at a distance of 3 miles, in pipes; and the streets, which are narrow and ill-constructed, have been paved, and lighted with gas, under acts obtained in 43^o George III., and 3^o George IV. The piece-hall, for the exhibition and sale of stuff-goods, is a spacious building, 144 feet long, by 36 broad, consisting of two stories. Here are also a good market, with a spacious enclosed area; and an elegant exchange, in which assemblies are occasionally held, and in which there are a news-room and library. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on March 3d and 4th, for horned cattle and household furniture; June 17th, 18th, and 19th, for the same and sheep; and on December 9th, 10th, and 11th, for hogs and pedlery. The Bradford banking company was formed in June, 1827; and the Bradford commercial joint stock bank, in March, 1837; there are also branches of the Northern and Central bank of England, the Yorkshire District bank, and the Leeds and West Riding banking company: a flourishing Savings' bank with a handsome building may be added to these. Bradford owes much to its situation in the very centre of the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and to the abundance of coal in the vicinity. Iron-stone is also plentiful, and there are some extensive foundries: we may particularize those of Bowling and Low-moor. The leading manufacture of Bradford is of worsted stuffs, here called "merinos" and "pieces." Worsted yarn is also spun extensively in the town, and Bradford is the great wool-market of Great Britain. The manufactures are now almost entirely confined to the products of machinery. In 1838 there were 2 cotton, 9 woollen, and 142 worsted mills, employing collectively 11,675 hands, within the parish. Commercial operations have been greatly facilitated by a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near

Shipley, which has been led into the very centre of the town, and which connects it with the German ocean on the one hand, and the Irish sea on the other. The Leeds railway will also, should it be completed, greatly promote the prosperity of this enterprising town. The projected line commences at Leeds, within three minutes' walk of the court-house, commercial-buildings, and the post-office; passes along the valley of the Aire, through the centre of the clothing-district, comprising Armley, Bramley, Kirkstall, Horsforth, Calverley, Rawden, Yeadon, Guiseley, Apperley-bridge, Eccleshill, Idle, Baildon, and Shipley; and terminates at Bradford, within 300 yards of the exchange, piece-hall, and principal streets of the town. The time occupied in transit by railway from Leeds to Bradford will not exceed half an hour. It is proposed that a branch of about one mile and a third in length, shall form a junction with the North Midland and Manchester and Leeds railways, near their depot, in Leeds, by which the inconvenience of a change of carriage and reloading of goods on their route to or from London, Birmingham, Bristol, Gloucester, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Edinburgh, &c., will be avoided. The whole expense of constructing the works, including depots, station-buildings, and locomotive engines and carriages necessary for profitably working the line, is estimated by the engineers at £450,000.

The rapidity with which the population of Bradford has increased, affords one of the best evidences of its prosperity. Leland thus describes it in the reign of Henry VIII.—"Bradford, a pretty quick market town, dimidio aut eo amplius minus Wackefeld. It hath one paroch church, and a chapel of St. Sitha. It standeth much by clothing."—The magistrates for the west-riding hold petty-sessions here, for the east division of Morley. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under £15 is held in Bradford, under an act passed in 1839. A convenient and handsome court-house, with lock-ups in the basement, has been erected in this town, the expense being defrayed by the county, aided by subscription. The cost without furniture has been £6,250. The cells open into a spacious covered area under the court-house. There are four cells for males, three for females, a day-room, and an apartment for vagrants. From October sessions 1834 to the same period in 1836, 724 prisoners passed through these lock-ups.—The debtor's prison is extremely well-managed. It consists of a house for the keeper, and two detached buildings for prisoners, with suitable airing-yards. The accommodation consists of three day-rooms on the ground floor, three sleeping-rooms on the first floor for males, and a day-room and sleeping-room for females.—Bradford, including the townships of Manningham and Bowling, and the chapelrys of Little and Great Horton, now returns by the Reform act two members to parliament. It is also one of the polling-places for the members for the west riding of Yorkshire. A mechanics' institute has been established here, for which a commodious building has been recently erected; there exists a flourishing philosophical society, and a dispensary is supported on a liberal scale. Bradford boasts also of a temperance hall, said to be the first built for that specific purpose in the kingdom. It was in this town that temperance societies were first established in England. A septennial festival was held here in honour of St. Blase, the titular patron of the wool-combers. This has been of late years but irregularly observed. Charities connected with the parish of Bradford produce about £350 per annum. Dr. John Sharpe, archbishop of York in the reign of William III., was born here in 1644. Pop. of the parish in 1801, 29,794; in 1831, 76,996. Houses

* "It is difficult to imagine," says Baines, "how a water so insignificant could have acquired the epithet of broad. The term *broad*, however, is in Yorkshire frequently applied to rivers which have no peculiar title to that designation. Thus, the river Aire, where it passes Leeds, is by many called the Broad Aire."

14,231. Acres, 33,710. A. P. £135,353. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,285. Pop. of the township in 1801, 6,393; in 1831, 23,233. Houses 4,044. Acres 1,690. A. P. £76,773.—The Bradford poor-law union comprehends the following parishes and townships, embracing an area of 61 square miles, with a population returned in 1831, at 94,621: viz. Bradford, Allerton, Bowling, Bolton, Calverley with Farsley, Clayton, Cleckheaton, Drighlington, Heaton, Horton, Hunsworth, Idle, Manningham, North Bierley, Pudsey, Shipley, Thornton, Tong, Wike, and Wilsden. The total number of paupers belonging to the union in the quarter ending December 25, 1838, was 3,460.—“This manor,” says Allen, “belonged to John of Gaunt, who granted to John Northop and his heirs in the village of Manningham, three messuages and six bovates of land, to come to Bradford, on the blowing of a horn, on St. Martin’s-day, in winter, and wait on him and his heirs, in their way from Blackburnshire, with a lance and hunting dog, for thirty days, and for going with the receiver or bailiff to conduct him safe to the castle of Pontefract. A descendant of Northorp afterwards granted land in Horton to Rushworth, of Horton, to hold the bound while Northorp’s man blew the horn.”

BRADFORD-ABBAS, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles south-west of Sherborne, intersected by the South Western railway. Living a vicarage, to which is united the rectory of Clifton-May-bank, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury, valued at £7 17s. 11d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £121 10s.; gross income £480; in the patronage of Winchester college. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum for 20 boys, and the other with £10 per annum for 10 girls. There are also two Sunday and two infant schools. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £23 per annum. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 28 hands. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 595. Houses 123. Acres 1,810. A. P. £1,695. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Bradford, county of Wilts; 100 miles west of London, 31 north-west of Salisbury, intersected by the river Avon and the Kennet and Avon canal, by which means extensive inland and seaward communications are maintained. It comprises the market-town of the same name, the chapelries of Atworth, Holt, Winsley with Limpley-Stoke, and South Wraxhall, with the tythings of Leigh-Wooley and Trowle. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Westwood, Holt, Winsley, Stoke, Wraxhall, and Atworth annexed, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, valued at £10 1s. 3d.; gross income £855; nett income £596; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Bristol. The church is an ancient and handsome edifice, containing some elegant marble monuments, a fine altar-piece, painted windows and organ. The Baptists, Methodists, Independents, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and connexion of the countess of Huntingdon have places of worship here. One of the two Independent churches was formed in 1740; the Methodist in 1760; and the Baptist church in 1690. There are fourteen daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £40, and another with £10 per annum, and sixteen Sunday schools. There are two endowed almshouses. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £125 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 7,302; in 1831, 10,102. Houses 1,990. Acres 11,740. A. P. £26,847. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,757.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bradford, by the poor law commis-

sioners, at an expense of £4,986, capable of accommodating 250 individuals. The Bradford poor law union comprehends 8 parishes, embracing an area of 31 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 12,660. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,112. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,196. “Here was an ancient monastery,” says Tanner, in his *Notitia*, “dedicated to St. Lawrence, founded by St. Adhelm, who was abbot here at the time of his being made bishop, viz. A. D. 705. King Ethelred gave it to the great nunnery at Shaftesbury, in 1001. After that time I find no account of any religious society here.” The town is finely situated on the Lower Avon, by which it is divided into two portions,—that on the north being called the Old, and that on the south, the New town. The old town is built at various degrees of elevation, on a rocky ridge rising abruptly from the river’s bank, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The river is crossed by two bridges,—a very ancient one of 9 arches, and a more modern one of 4. Saturday is market-day; a fair for cattle and millinery goods is held on Trinity-Monday, and another in the hamlet of Bradford-Leigh, on August 26th. There are branches of the North Wilts, and of the Wilts and Dorset banking companies here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. Leland mentions these manufactures as flourishing here in the reign of Henry VIII. The finer cloths are made from Spanish and Saxony wool, and it is said that the river is peculiarly favourable to the dyeing of them. In 1838 there were 4 woollen mills, employing 418 hands, within this parish.—The town has never been incorporated, though it sent members to parliament in the 23^d of Edward I. and retains the appellation of ‘the borough.’ Under the Reform act its freeholders vote for the members for North Wilts. It is under the jurisdiction of certain of the county magistrates appointed for the purpose; and the petty sessions for the district of Bradford, in the division of Trowbridge, are held here.

BRADFORD-PEVERELL, a parish in the hund. of George, Dorchester union and division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles north-west by north of Dorchester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £11 2s. 11d.; gross income £270; in the patronage of the warden and fellows of Winchester college. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1798. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. The line of a Roman road passes near the village, and in various tumuli in the neighbourhood Roman antiquities have been discovered. Pop., in 1801, including the tything of Muckleford, 216; in 1831, 330. Houses 60. Acres 2,700. A. P. £1,911. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BRADFORD (WEST), a township in the parish of Mitton, western division of the wapentake of Raintcliffe and Eweross, union of Clitheroe, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north of Clitheroe. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1821, 564; in 1831, 522. Houses 101. Acres 1,700. A. P. £1,964. Poor rates, in 1837, 178.

BRADING, in ancient records *Brerdynge* or *Brerdynge*, a parish in the liberty of East Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; 7 miles east by south of Newport, and 95 south-east of London. This parish is extensive, and includes the borough of Brading. Its former bounds included the present parishes of St. Helen’s on the north, Yaverland towards the south, and Shanklin and Bonchurch to the south-west. Yaverland parish is a small oblong scarce a mile in length, and of less breadth,

its south-western limit approaching the coast a very little to the east of Sandown fort. But the parish of St. Helen's on the north has been its greatest enemy, taking from it a sweep of coast for more than a mile in breadth. The mother-church of Brading still retains a sovereignty over two of these parishes, which are, Shanklin and Yaverland; who are compelled to bury their dead at Brading, and to pay to its minister ten shillings yearly by way of homage, besides an obligation to attend on Easter Sunday, if demanded, and to read the first and second lessons of the day. It is further incumbent on the parish of Shanklin that they are also to take their own minister to the burial of their dead. The living is a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £20; gross income £250; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church is a very ancient structure, and appears to have been built as early as the year 704, by Wilfrid, then bishop of Chichester, or rather of Selsea, who was very successful in preaching the gospel to the inhabitants of the island, at that time involved in pagan darkness. On the very spot where this church was built, it is said that he baptized nearly the whole of them, consisting of about twelve hundred families. It is built on a rock of white sand-stone, which appears at the depth of a few feet from the surface. At its west end there is a square tower, in which are four bells; a spire of more modern date than the other parts of the building having been erected on it, has a very pleasing effect on a distant view. It is a Gothic structure of three aisles; and, though it appears low on the outside, has a sufficient height within, particularly the middle aisle which is very lofty. The Independents have also a place of worship here. Here is a National school, supported by subscription, in which 63 children receive education; there are also four daily and two Sunday schools. The town stands at the head of an inlet called Brading-haven, which is a marshy tract, of nearly 900 acres in extent, according to Albin, covered by the tide to a considerable depth, so that brigs of a moderate size can enter the harbour and approach the town. Attempts have been made, but hitherto without success, to exclude the sea from the area of the harbour. The most extensive was that of Sir Bevis Thelwall, in the reign of James I.; £7,000 having been expended on the works, which had nearly been completed, when an extraordinary rise of the tide destroyed them. In a history of the Isle of Wight, published in 1795, it is stated that "about 11 or 12 years ago, as a fishing vessel, when the tide was in, was sailing in her accustomed manner over these grounds, she accidentally or designedly, as a matter of speculation and curiosity, let go her dreg; on her motion being repelled, and a discovery of the cause, it was hauled in with an enormous quantity of fine oysters. The master pursued the fortune of such a favourable circumstance, and loaded his sloop in a few hours, with which he returned to Cowea. It was a matter of astonishment how he could possibly have accumulated such a valuable cargo in so short a time; but no declaration of the business was made. He waited a few days for another opportunity, and again, unperceived, had the like success. The fishermen became clamorous, and resolved to watch his motions, night and day; and he was now convinced of the impossibility of keeping the treasure to himself. The whole fleet of oyster-smacks proposed to give him each a tub of oysters, of about three shillings value, on their return to port, on condition of his leading them to this new-found source of riches; to which he prudently agreed, and each of them, after reaping their golden harvest in a few hours,

gladly fulfilled the terms they had proposed. On the dispersion of this news, every fishing town from the island to the Medway, despatched their craft to share the spoil; and an almost inconceivable quantity was soon taken and conveyed to the Milton and other beds near the Thames, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the metropolis. It is scarcely credible, that from one to three or four hundred vessels have been employed at once on these banks, in this lucrative employment; which might have been rendered a perpetual source of opulence, and afforded an annual support to many industrious persons, had their preservation been attended to as an object of public importance. But such an excessive drain has, in a great measure, destroyed the breed of them. Great quantities of mullet, flounders, and other fish, are also caught, in their proper seasons, in this harbour; but the latter are not remarkably firm, being too nearly connected with the sea. Cockles are here of an excellent quality, and in prodigious numbers; and the gathering them furnishes employment in summer to many women and children, on the ebb of the tide." The town of Brading consists of one long and irregular street. It is incorporated; but the only original charter in possession of the corporation is a grant by Edward VI. made in the first year of his reign to the bailiffs and the king's subjects and inhabitants of the town of Breardinge, of a market to be held every Wednesday, and of two fairs every year. The government is vested in a senior and junior bailiff, a recorder, town-clerk, and 13 jurats. There is a court of piepowder. The corporation possess no patronage of any kind. The town, which was formerly a place of considerable importance, has a common seal, on which are the words, 'The king's town of Brading.' Fairs are held here on May 12th and October 2d. Here is a small town-hall, used partly as a prison and market-house. The inhabitants are principally shopkeepers, each of whom, before commencing business, pays to the corporation 3s. 4d. Every person carrying on trade pays an annual sum to the same body. The highest sum paid is 2s., which is the payment by a baker; the lowest 4d., which is paid by carpenters and coopers. There is no manufacture in the town, and it is very little affected by the rapid increase of small summer residences which is taking place in many parts of the island. Pop., in 1801, 1,629; in 1831, 2,227. Houses 338. Acres 7,350. A. P. £10,908. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,492.

BRADGATE, an extra parochial liberty, in the hund. of West Goscote, county of Leicester; 5 miles north-west of Leicester. At this place are the ruins of an ancient mansion, at one period noted for its magnificence and extent. "The chapel has ceased to be used for public worship since the period of the demolition of the mansion; but contains a handsome monument of Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, and his lady; and a vault, in which the two first earls of Stamford were interred." Nichols's Leicester. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, beheaded by command of Queen Mary in 1554, was born here in 1537.

BRADLEY, a tything in the parish of Cumner, hund. of Horner, county of Berks; 4½ miles north-west of Abingdon. This is the property of Merton college. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 6. House 1. Other returns with the parish.

BRADLEY, a township in the parish of Malpas, upper division of the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-east of Malpas, in the neighbourhood of the Ellesmere canal. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 95. Houses 18. Acres 940. A. P. £791. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BRADLEY, a parish in the hund. of Appletree

union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; 2½ miles east of Ashborne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £5 19s. 9½d.; gross income £298; in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 312; in 1831, 323. Houses 60. Acres 1,860. A. P. £2,848. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BRADLEY HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, is bounded on the north by the hundred of Kiftgate; on the east by the hundred of Slaughter; on the south-east by Brightwells Barrow hundred; on the south by Rapsgate hundred; and on the west and north-west by the hundreds of Cheltenham and Cleeve. Area 39,250 acres. Houses 999. Pop., in 1831, 5,316.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in the chapelry of Holt, parish of Medbourne, hund. of Gartree, county of Leicester; 2½ miles north-west of Rockingham. "Here was a small priory, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Robert Bundy, or Burney, in the time of King John. It had but two canons at the time of the suppression, whose lands were valued at £20 15s. 7d. per annum; and were all granted, 29th Henry VIII., to Thomas Nevell, Esq." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BRADLEY, a parish in the hund. of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles south-west of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £5 10s. 10d.; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Nelthorpe. The children of this parish have a right to attend a free school at Laseby. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 98. Houses 17. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,298. Poor rates, in 1837, £32.

BRADLEY, a parish in the hund. of Overton, a detached portion surrounded by the hundred of Odiham, union of Basingstoke, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles west-north-west of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 13s. 4d., and valued in the parliamentary returns at £144 16s. 7d.; gross income £175. Patron, in 1835, E. Blackburn, Esq. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 103. Houses 15. Acres 670. A. P. £756. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

BRADLEY, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Cuttlestone, union and county of Stafford; 3½ miles north-west of Penkridge, and 3 west of the Grand Junction railway. It contains the liberties of Billington and Woollaston, part of Apton, Alston, Brough and Rule. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in the parliamentary returns at £49 6s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Sutherland. Here are a grammar and preparatory school, free to all children within the parish; endowed with land producing about £130 per annum. The preparatory school is conducted on the system of Dr. Bell. There are also two Sunday schools. Other charities connected with the parish produce £18 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 731. Houses 133. Acres 4,690. A. P. £3,565. Poor rates, in 1837, £360.—Near this village an example of spontaneous combustion is exhibited, still more interesting than the burning cliff at Weymouth. The earth is here on fire, and this fire has continued for more than sixty years, and has resisted every attempt made to extinguish it. Proceeding from an ignited stratum of coal, about four feet thick, and eight or ten yards in depth, to which the air has free access, in consequence of the main coal having been dug from beneath it, it has reduced many acres of land

to a mere calx. Sulphur is sometimes found in considerable quantities on the surface of the ground, and the calx has proved a useful material in repairing the public roads.

BRADLEY. See STOCK.

BRADLEY-FIELD. See UNDERBARROW.

BRADLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; 8 miles north-west of Clare. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £17 1s. 5½d.; gross income £426. Patron, in 1835, Lord Dacre. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 527. Houses 98. Acres 2,280. A. P. £2,049. Poor rates, in 1837, £243.

BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE HUNDRED or **WAPENTAKE**, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, is bounded on the north-east and east by the Humber; on the south-east by the hundred of Lontheske; on the south by the hundreds of Ludborough and Walahcroft; and on the west and north-west by Yarborough hundred. Area 66,450 acres. Houses 2,314. Pop., in 1831, 11,919.

BRADLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; 7½ miles north-west of Clare. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £5 0s. 10d.; gross income £100; in the patronage, in 1835, of C. and W. Lamprella. The church contains a curious monumental brass in memory of John Daye, the printer, who died in 1584 at Walden in Essex. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1831, 22. Houses 4. Acres 890. A. P. £985. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BRADLEY (MAIDEN). See MAIDEN-BRADLEY.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Totmanslow, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; 4 miles east-south-east of Cheadle, in the vicinity of the Uttoxeter canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £16 16s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £85; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shrewsbury. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 75. Houses 17. Acres 570. A. P. £1,075. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BRADLEY (LOWER and UPPER), a township in the parish of Kildwick, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-south-east of Skipton, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here are three daily schools, and a Sunday school with a lending library attached. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 614. Houses 112. Acres 1,630. A. P. £2,004. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

BRADLEY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown, county of Wilts; 2 miles south of Trowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £11; gross income £400; in the patronage of Winchester college. There is a Baptist chapel here; the church was formed in 1775. There are two daily schools and a day and Sunday school, with a small endowment, in this parish. Here is an asylum for men and women, founded by Archdeacon Daubeney. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £30 per annum. Pop., in 1801, with the tything of Southwick, 922; in 1831, 2,477. Houses 466. Acres 3,020. A. P. £3,127. Poor rates, in 1837, £607.

BRADLEY (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 4 miles east by south of Glastonbury, intersected by the Glastonbury and Bruton railway. Living, a curacy united with the vicarage of Pennard,

East. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 132. Houses 20. Acres 300. A. P. £364. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

BRADMORE, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 6 miles south of Nottingham. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 360. Houses 67. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,924. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BRADNINCH, or **BRAINES**, a borough and parish in the hund. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, Honiton division of the county of Devon; 163 miles west of London, 8 miles north-north-east of Exeter, and 2 south-west of Collumpton, intersected by the Exeter and Bristol railway. The boundaries of the borough are the same as those of the parish of Bradninch. The corporation claim to be a corporation by prescription. They possessed the following charters:—Arthur Reginald, son of Henry I.; 10th King John, 1208; 2^o Jac. I., 13th Nov. 1603. These charters were destroyed by fire in 1666, when the guildhall and the prison were burned. The governing charter is that of James I., an exemplification of which was granted in 1667. The government is vested in a mayor, recorder, 12 masters, and an indefinite number of free burgesses. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, nearly surrounded by hills, and consists of a long irregular street. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, for which there are here several mills, driven by water-power from the river Culm. Woollen cloths were formerly manufactured here, but this branch of trade has declined considerably; in 1838 there was only one woollen mill here, employing 54 hands. There were formerly a market and a court of pie-powder, but these have become obsolete. The mayor, with the late mayor and recorder, are justices of peace within the borough. A court of record is held on the first Monday of every month before the mayor. Petty sessions are also regularly held once a-month, but frequently every Monday; courts leet and baron for the duchy of Cornwall are held annually; and the corporation holds a quarterly court of session. The old gaol was burnt down in the recent fire which consumed the guildhall and the neighbouring buildings. The present gaol, which was finished in 1835, was built at the expense of the borough, by a liberty-rate, the corporation contributing £120, and the king, as duke of Cornwall, £100. This latter sum was intended as a subscription towards the relief of the sufferers by the fire, but was, with the consent of the officers of the duchy and of the committee for the relief of those persons, transferred to the fund for building the gaol. It is under the guildhall, and consists of two divisions,—one for males, and the other for females. The gaoler is one of the sergeants at mace. The town is well supplied with water, and a water-rate is levied under a bye-law made in 1813. The corporation possess no church patronage, and their whole income amounts to £64 10s. per annum. In 1835 there were 146 families employed in agriculture; 122 in trade and manufactures; and 47 not comprised in these classes. Charities connected with Bradninch produce about £48 per annum. "This is a barony, and was always parcel of the dukedom of Cornwall, of which the dukes were always entitled barons of Braines. This town consists of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough. The fee consists of freeholders, who are to attend at the lord's court twice a-year to make their presentments. The manor consists of such as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree: the borough, to whom the lord has granted a charter, by which they challenge a power to choose

a mayor yearly, who has the government of the town, who by his place is a justice of the peace, as are likewise his next predecessors. It did anciently send two burgesses to parliament; but upon complaint that it was a burden to them, they were excused upon the payment of five marks. Other privileges they retain, viz., the cognizance of all pleas in all causes within the borough, searches, tumbrel, pillory, view and redress of bread, and free warren, for which the mayor makes an account and payment yearly at the audit kept by the king's or duke's officers." [Mag. Brit. Edn. 1738.] Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £40, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £102; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Windsor. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, containing a richly carved oak screen separating the chancel from the nave. The Baptists have a place of worship here. The church was formed in 1814. There are three daily schools in this parish, and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 1,187; in 1831, 1,524. Houses 310. Acres 4,320. A. P. £7,417. Poor rates, in 1837, £675.

BRADNOP, a township in the parish of Leek, northern division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 2 miles east-south-east of Leek, on the post road to Ashborne. There are two daily schools, containing 50 children, and one Sunday school here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper mines in the vicinity. Pop., in 1811, 420; in 1831, 467. Houses 84. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,946. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BRADON, a parish, containing the tythings of North and South Bradon, in the hund. of Abddick and Bulstone, union of Langport, Ilminster division of the county of Somerset; 3 miles north by east of Ilminster, in the neighbourhood of the Chard canal. Living, a sinecure rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £5 4s. 4^d.; gross income £134. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The church has been desecrated, and the inhabitants attend public service in the parish church of Puckington. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 34. Houses 6. Acres 530. A. P. £745. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

BRADPOLE, a parish in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum and Redhone, Bridport union and division of the county of Dorset; 1 mile north-east of Bridport. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £8 13s. 1^d. and rated in the parliamentary returns at £105; gross income £212. Patron, the Crown. There are two daily, two boarding, and two Sunday schools in this parish. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 87 hands. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 1,018. Houses 201. Acres 990. A. P. £4,299. Poor rates, in 1837, £249.

BRADSHAW, a chapelry in the parish of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east of Bolton-le-Moors. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; rated in the parliamentary returns at £75; gross income £105; in the patronage of the vicar of Bolton-le-Moors. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Bradshaw possesses several extensive bleaching establishments, which give employment to many of the inhabitants. John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., resided at Bradshaw-hall, in this neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 380; in 1831, 773. Houses 124. Acres 1,380. A. P. £2,166. Poor rates, in 1837, £310.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township in the parish of Chapel-in-le-Frith, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop., in 1801, 1,329; in 1831, 1,760. Houses 337. Acreage with the parish.

BRADSOLE, or **ST. RADEGUND**, in the parish of Polton, hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 3 miles north-west of Dover. "Here was an abbey of the Premonstratensian order, founded A.D. 1191, by King Richard III., or Jeffery, earl of Perch, and Maud, his wife, the parents of Henry de Wengham, or some other charitable and pious persons, and commended to the patronage of St. Mary and St. Radegund. There seems to have been a design of translating this abbey to the neighbouring church of Ryvere, 9th of King John, but it did not succeed. The revenues of this monastery were returned into the exchequer, 26th Henry VIII., at £98 9s. 2d., according to Dugdale, and at £142 8s. 9d., according to Speed; and, after the dissolution, it was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury, and his successors, in exchange for some old estates of the archbishoprick." Tanner's Notitia.

BRADSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 4 miles north-east by east of Launceston, on the eastern bank of the river Tamar. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £6 7s. 2d.; gross income £222; in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 162. Houses 18. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,404. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BRADSTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Berkeley, upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-east of Berkeley. Connected with this place, Hamfallow hamlet, and Hinton tything, there are seven daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 121. Houses 26. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

BRADWELL, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 3 miles east by south of Stoney-Stratford, intersected by the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £5 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £213. Patron, the Crown. Here are two daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, and a Sunday school. Charities connected with this parish produce about £32 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 257. Houses 60. Acres 790. A. P. £1,550. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BRADWELL, a township in the parish of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north by west of Sandbach. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 297. Houses 48. Acres 1,760. A. P. £2,716. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

BRADWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Tidswell. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; the Methodist and Baptist churches were formed in 1811. Here are six daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, and a Sunday school, with a lending library attached. There are furnaces for smelting lead-ore in this hamlet, and in the vicinity are traces of a Roman fortification. A large natural cavern, called Bagshaw's, or the Crystallized cavern, was discovered in the neighbourhood in 1807. Its stalactites are of peculiar elegance, and it extends through numerous subterranean chambers, above four hundred yards. Here is a cotton manufactory which employs a considerable number of

hands, but the majority of the inhabitants are employed in the mines of lead and calamine in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 955; in 1831, 1,153. Houses 252. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,824. Poor rates, in 1837, £296.

BRADWELL, a parish in the hund. of Witham, union of Baintree, county of Essex; 2 miles west of Coggeshall, on the southern bank of the Blackwater river. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £12; gross income £260; in the patronage, in 1835, of the Rev. M. J. Brunwin. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 318. Houses 53. Acres 3,210. A. P. £1,334. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BRADWELL, a parish in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-west of Great Yarmouth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £28; gross income £805. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Anguish. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 257. Houses 51. Acres 1,540. A. P. £3,372. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.

BRADWELL-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Newport, county of Buckingham; 3 miles east-south-east of Stoney-Stratford, intersected by the London and Birmingham railroad. "Manefelmus or Meinfelin, baron of Wolverton, founded here, in the time of Stephen, a priory of Black monks, which was at first a cell to Luffield. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was one of the small monasteries mentioned in the bull of Pope Clement VII., to be granted to Cardinal Wolsey, 17th Henry VIII. But, 23rd Henry VIII., it being valued at £53 11s. 2d. per annum, came by way of exchange to the monks of Shene, and as parcel of that abbey, was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to Arthur Longfield." Tanner's Not. Mon.—Pop., in 1801, 12; in 1831, 17. Houses 3. Acres 650.

BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish in the hund. of Dengey, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 12 miles east of Maldon; bounded on the north by the estuary of the Blackwater river, and on the east by the North sea. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £48; gross income £1,720; nett income £1,624. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Schreiber. Here is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, now used as a barn. There are six daily schools in this parish, one of which is supported by endowment. A fair is held on June 24th for toys. Camden considers this to have been the site of the ancient Saxon city, Ithancestre, and of the Roman station, Othona. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1831, 956. Houses 162. Acres 3,870. A. P. £7,528. Poor rates, in 1837, £497.

BRADWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Bideford, county of Devon; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Holsworthy. Living, a vicarage with the chapel of St. Pancras-Wyke annexed in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £25 5s. 5d.; gross income £283. Patron, the Crown. There are two daily schools containing 90 pupils, and a Sunday school, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 1,027. Houses 170. Acres 12,220. A. P. £3,205. Poor rates, in 1837, £319.

BRAFFERTON, a township in the parish of Great Aycklyff, south-eastern division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Darlington, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Here are a meeting-house for Methodists, a daily, and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 247. Houses 52. Acres 2,080. A. P. £2,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BRAFFERTON, originally **BROADFORD-TOWN**, a parish in the union of Easingwold, comprising the township of Brafferton in the wapentake of Bulmer, the township of Thornton-bridge in Hallikeld, and the township of Helperby. It is within the liberty of St. Peter of York, but is locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east of Boroughbridge; in the immediate vicinity of the Great North of England railroad. Brafferton and Helperby are apparently but one village, occupying opposite sides of the same street. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £9 15s. 6d.; gross income £307. Patron, the Crown. There are two daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £27 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 872. Houses 182. Acres 4,960. A. P. £3,424. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 4s. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 133; in 1831, 152. Houses 31. Acres 1,990. A. P. £1,254. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 1s.

BRAFFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Hardington, county of Northampton; 5 miles east by south of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to Houghton-on-the-Green. There are two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £13 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 460. Houses 84. Acres 1,980. A. P. £1,177. Poor rates, in 1838, £304 6s.

BRAILES DIVISION, in the hund. of King-ton, county of Warwick. Area 30,260 acres. Houses 1,155. Pop., in 1831, 5,918.

BRAILES, a parish and village in the Brailes division of the hund. of Kington, union of Ship-ton-upon-Stour, Warwickshire; 4½ miles east by south of Ship-ton-upon-Stour. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £25; gross income £344. Patron, in 1835, S. Thornton, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1784. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. Here is a school founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with an annuity of £8 1s. 8d., and since augmented to £64 8s. 2d. It is free to all poor children resident in the parish. There are also 3 daily schools in this parish, besides a day and Sunday school, and two Sunday National schools. The hills in this parish present fine prospects. A fair is held here on Easter Tuesday for horses, cows, and sheep. Pop., in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1,272. Houses 255. Acres 5,220. A. P. £11,196. Poor rates, in 1838, £631 17s.

BRAILSFORD, a parish in the hund. of Apple-tree, county of Derby; 7 miles north-west by west of Derby. Living, a rectory, with that of Osmaston annexed, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £9 19s. 2d.; gross income £773; nett income £673. Patron, in 1835, Earl Ferrers. Here are 3 daily schools containing about 90 children, besides an infant and a Sunday school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Pop., in 1801, 648; in 1831, 780. Houses 143. Acres 5,300. A. P. £6,912. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 19s.

BRAINES. See **BRADNINC**.

BRAINTFIELD, or **BRAMFIELD**, a parish within the liberty of St. Albans, but locally situated in the hund. and union of Hertford, county of Hertford; 3½ miles north-west of Hertford. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Bouchier. This living was, according to Matthew Paris, the first enjoyed by Thomas à

Becket. There is a day school in this parish.—Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 204. Houses 34. Acres 1,540. A. P. £1,701. Poor rates, in 1838, £60.

BRAINTREE, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Baintree, county of Essex; 40 miles north-east of London, 8 east of Dunmow, and 7½ north-west of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income £227. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Stewart. The church, a spacious structure, stands on the summit of a mount supposed to have been the site of an ancient entrenchment. The former church stood anciently at half-a-mile's distance from the town, near the Bishop's palace, of which some remains still exist. It was of old a rectory *sine cura*. In after ages it was appropriated to the monastery of the Carthusians, and the vicarage became the gift of the Charter-house, London, and so continued till the dissolution, when it was given to James Mitchell, whose heirs sold them to John Godfrey, who passed them to Richard Lord Rich, who settled the rectory upon the school and almshouse at Felsted, to pay £30 1s. 8d. in money, and a certain allowance in malt and wheat. The Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Society of Friends, have places of worship here. The Independent church has existed since 1788; the chapel is a very handsome structure, built in 1832, and seating 1,500. One Baptist church was formed in 1690, and a second in 1835. There are here four daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £63 per annum; in the British school about 200 boys and 60 girls are educated. Here is a fund of £350 per annum, derived from an estate at Tolleshunt d'Arcy, purchased with the sum of £2,800, which Henry Smith, alderman of London, bequeathed in the reign of Charles I. for the benefit of the poor of this parish. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £130 per annum.—Baintree is divided from the village of Bocking by the turnpike road. It is mentioned in Domesday-book under the names of Raines and Branchetreu, and then comprehended the territory of Raine as well as Baintree. It is one of the polling-places for the members for North Essex; and the petty-sessions for the southern division of the hundred are held here. The market, which was granted in 1199, is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on May 8th, and October 2d and 3d, for cattle, butter, and cheese. In 1838 there was a silk-mill here, employing 106 hands. Silk-throwing was introduced here in 1810. Some crapes are manufactured by the hand-loom for the London dealers. The number of weavers in Baintree, Bocking, and the vicinity, in 1838, was about 700, whose average wages would not exceed 8s. a-week. Straw-plaiting has been recently introduced. The manufacture of woollen-cloth—introduced into Baintree in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by some Flemings who had fled to England to avoid the persecution of the duke of Alva—has declined. Pop., in 1801, 2,821; in 1831, 3,222. Houses 708. Acres 2,500. A. P. £4,493. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,518.—The Baintree poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,097. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,448. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,495. See **BOCKING**.

BRAISEWORTH, or **BREISWORTH**, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 2 miles south-south-west of Eye, intersected by the Eastern Counties railroad. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of

Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £4 8s. 1½d.; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kerrison. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 156. Houses 27. Acres 1,400. A. P. £372. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BRAITHWAITE, a township in the parish of Crosshwaite, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles west of Keawick. There are two daily schools here for the townships of Braithwaite and Coledale, and the chapelries of Newland and Thornwaite. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 245. Houses 50. Acreage with the parish.

BRAITHWELL, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-west by south of Doncaster. It contains the townships of Braithwell and Bramley. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Bramley annexed, in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £7 7s. 6d.; gross income £330. Patron, the Crown. The vicarial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1765. There are three daily schools, one of which has an endowment, and two Sunday schools, in this parish. Some Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 745. Houses 163. Acres 2,990. A. P. £4,061. Poor rates, in 1837, £246. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 331; in 1831, 455. Houses 97. Acres 2,010. A. P. £2,432. Poor rates, in 1837, £157. See **BRAMLEY**.

BRAMBER RAPE, in the western division of the county of Sussex, contains 11 hundreds; and is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey; on the east by the rape of Lewes; on the south by the English channel; and on the west by the rape of Arundel. Area 116,650 acres. Houses 5,073. Pop., in 1831, 30,113.

BRAMBER, a parish in the hund. and union of Steyning, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 50 miles south of London, and ½ mile south-east of Steyning, intersected by the river Adur. Living, a discharged rectory, united with Butulph, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £10 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £165; in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, supposed to have belonged to a former priory. It is much mutilated, but presents some fine specimens of Norman architecture. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish; and some ruins in the Saxon style, belonging to an ancient castle, which is mentioned in Domesday-book, and was once of great extent. This place, which now consists of a few cottages, was formerly of much greater importance. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so regularly from the 7th Edward IV. till the year 1832, when it was disfranchised. The right of election was vested in the occupiers of ancient houses, or houses built on ancient foundations, and paying scot and lot. These were about 20 in number; and as the tenures belonged to the duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, each of these noblemen returned a member. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 97. Houses 21. Acres 670. A. P. £519. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

BRAMCOTE, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Shardlow, county of Nottingham; 4½ miles west-south-west of Nottingham, in the neighbourhood of the Midland Counties railroad. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Attenborough. There are two daily schools containing 49 children, and also a boarding and a Sunday school, in this parish. Charities connected with Bramcote produce £24 per annum.

Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 562. Houses 114. Acres 1,000. A. P. £2,444. Poor rates, in 1837, £265.

BRAMCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Bulkington, Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, county of Warwick; 4 miles south-east of Nuneaton, in the vicinity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Pop., in 1811, 39; in 1821, 25.

BRAMDEAN, a parish in the hund. of Bishop's Sutton, union of Alresford, Alton division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles south by east of New Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £8 13s. 9½d.; gross income £210; in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 215. Houses 39. Acres 1,360. A. P. £1,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £179.

BRAMERTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-east of Norwich, in the neighbourhood of the London and Norwich railroad. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6; no return. Patron, in 1835, R. Fellowes, Esq. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £9 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 202. Houses 24. Acres 1,000. A. P. £352. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

BRAMFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 2 miles south of Halesworth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 7s. 6d.; gross income £172. Patron, the Crown. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which has a small endowment, and a Sunday school. Here are almshouses for four poor people, who have each a room and a rood of land, founded by Thomas Neale, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 667. Houses 141. Acres 2,050. A. P. £3,300. Poor rates, in 1837, £412.

BRAMFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-west of Ipswich, in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Counties railroad. Living, a vicarage, with that of Burstall annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £18 3s. 9d., and in the parliamentary returns at £91; gross income £81; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish, and almshouses for six poor widows. Other charities connected with the parish produce £25 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 867. Houses 180. Acres 1,940. A. P. £4,096. Poor rates, in 1837, £498.

BRAMHALL, a township in the parish and union of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles south of Stockport, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Birmingham railroad. Here are three daily schools, containing 91 children, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 1,083; in 1831, 1,401. Houses 231. Acres 3,250. A. P. £4,486. Poor rates, in 1837, £404.

BRAMHAM, a parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the upper division of the wapentake of Barkstone-ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Wetherby, and 6½ west of the York and North Midland railway. It comprises the townships of Bramham and Clifford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £6 7s. 6d.; gross income £165; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Here is an endowment of £11 per annum, arising from various private benefactions, for the education of six children, four

of whom must belong to the township of Bramham, and two to that of Clifford. There are two daily, two day and Sunday, and three Sunday schools, in this parish. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 53 hands. In the year 1408, Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, fought and defeated the earl of Northumberland here, thereby securing the crown to Henry IV. On Bramham-moor are large remains of the Roman way, called Watling-street. The following quaint observations on the view from the common were made by Mr. John Watson of Malton, in the year 1781:—"Upon the middle of this moor a man may see 10 miles around him; within those 10 miles there is as much freestone as would build ten cities, each as large as York; within those 10 miles there is as much good oak-timber as would build those ten cities; there is as much limestone and coals to burn it into lime as the building of those ten cities would require; there is also as much clay and sand and coals to burn them into bricks and tiles as would build those ten cities; within those 10 miles there are two iron forges sufficient to furnish iron for the building of those ten cities, and ten thousand tons to spare; within those 10 miles there is lead sufficient for the ten cities, and ten thousand fadders to spare; within those 10 miles there is a good coal seam sufficient to furnish those ten cities with firing for 10,000 years; within those 10 miles there are three navigable rivers, from any of which a man may take shipping and sail to any part of the world; within those 10 miles there are 70 gentlemen's houses, all keeping coaches, and the least of them an Esquire, and ten parks and forests well-stocked with deer; within those 10 miles there are ten market-towns, one of which may be supposed to return £10,000 per week." Pop., in 1801, 1,452; in 1831, 2,403. Houses 489. Acres 5,260. A. P. £5,433. Poor rates, in 1837, £454. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 792; in 1831, 972. Houses 270. Acres 3,760. A. P. £2,817. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.

BRAMHOPE, a township in that part of the parish of Otley, which is in the upper division of the hund. of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-south-east of Otley. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £43 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £48; in the patronage, in 1835, of trustees. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1805. Here is a daily school endowed with £9 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 359. Houses 72. Acres 1,290. A. P. £2,202. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BRAMLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Basingstoke, through which the London and Southampton railroad passes. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £7 3s. 6d.; gross income £441; in the patronage of Queen's college, Oxford. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 429. Houses 83. Acres 2,350. A. P. £2,749. Poor rates, in 1837, £372.

BRAMLEY, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Blackheath, union of Hambledon, county of Surrey; 3 miles south by east of Guildford, intersected by the Arun and Wey canal. There are two daily schools and a Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £14 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 637; in 1831, 842. Houses 156. Acres 4,420. A. P. £3,926. Poor rates, in 1837, £448.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Peter, within the liberty of the town of Leeds, west riding

of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-north-west of Leeds, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £30 1s.; gross income £289; in the patronage of the vicar of Leeds. There are here two dissenting meeting-houses; a Baptist church, formed in 1768, and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1811. There are here seven daily schools, one of which has an endowment, and five Sunday schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloths. Excellent stone and slate are found here. Pop., in 1801, 2,562; in 1831, 7,039. Houses 1,378. Acres 2,490. A. P. £7,096. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,104.

BRAMLEY AND GRANGE, a township in the parish of Braithwell, southern division of the wapentake of Strathford and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles east by north of Sheffield, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ east of the York and North Midland railway. There are two daily schools, containing 32 children, and a Sunday school, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 290. Houses 66. Acres 980. A. P. £1,629. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, Crockerwell division and union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 4 miles north of Exeter, intersected by the Exeter and Bristol railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £10; gross income £239. Patron, the Crown. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 374. Houses 67. Acres 670. A. P. £3,371. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the ward of Eskdale, union of Bampton, county of Cumberland; 311 miles north by west of London, and 10 east by north of Carlisle, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad, which passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town. It comprehends the townships of Easeby and Naworth-castle. Bampton—which is by Camden supposed to be on the site of the Roman station *Bremonturacum*—stands in a deep and narrow vale near the junction of the rivers Irthing and Gelt. It is long, irregularly built, and contains few modern houses. During the wars in the reign of Edward I. it received much damage, previous to which time it was a place of much greater importance. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of gingham and checks, and in two extensive breweries in the vicinity. Here is a neat town-hall, an octagonal building, erected in 1817 by the earl of Carlisle, who is lord of the manor. The lower part is formed into piazzas, which are occupied by the country people on the market-day. Coal is brought from Tindal-fell to which a railway extends, and trade is facilitated by the vicinity of the Newcastle and Carlisle line. Tuesday is market-day, and fairs for horned cattle and horses are held on the second Wednesday after Whitsunday, and the last Wednesday in August. Corn, which is admitted free of toll, is largely sold on market-day. Petty-sessions are held here for the division of Eskdale; and courts-leet and baron and view of frank-pledge for the whole barony of Gilsland, are held at Easter and Michaelmas, in the town-hall. Bampton is one of the polling-places for the members for East Cumberland. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £8; gross income £468. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carlisle. When Bampton common was enclosed in 1777, land was assigned to the vicar, in lieu of all tithes, except the payment of $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. annually from each house. The church has been abandoned, and a large parochial chapel in the town is used instead of it. The old building stands about a mile from the town, and is only used when persons burying in the cemetery require the performance of

the funeral service. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents have places of worship here. There are six daily and two Sunday schools in this parish, and an hospital for 6 aged men and 6 women, founded by Edward, earl of Carlisle, in 1688. Pop., in 1801, 2,125; in 1831, 3,345. Houses 581. Acres 16,970. A. P. £8,564. Poor rates, in 1837, £820. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 1,682; in 1831, 2,842. Houses 488. Acreage with the parish.—A work-house has been erected here for the union of Brampton, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £1,250. The Brampton poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 149 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 10,080.—There are penny-posts to Haydonbridge and Haltwhistle. About two miles to the south of Brampton is Naworth castle, the seat of the earls of Carlisle. (See **NAWORTH CASTLE**.) At Middle-Gelt bridge, the Newcastle and Carlisle railroad is carried across two public roads, and the river Gelt, by an oblique viaduct rising 80 feet from the bed of the river, and consisting of 3 arches, each of 33 feet span.—On the western declivity of a range of mountains, extending from Brampton to Brough, in Westmoreland, a distance of 40 miles, a remarkably violent wind occasionally prevails, blowing with tremendous violence down the western slope of the mountain, extending two or three miles over the plain at the base, often overturning horses with carriages, and producing much damage, especially during the period when ripe corn is standing. It is accompanied by a loud noise, like the roaring of distant thunder; and is carefully avoided by travellers in that district, as being fraught with considerable danger. It is termed the *helm wind*; and its presence is indicated by a belt of clouds, denominated the *helm bar*, which rests in front of the mountain, three or four miles west of its summit, and apparently at an equal elevation, remaining immovable during twenty-four or even thirty-six hours, and collecting or attracting to itself all the light clouds which approach it. As long as this bar continues unbroken, the wind blows with unceasing fury, not in gusts, like other storms, but with continued pressure. This wind extends only as far as the spot where the bar is vertical, or immediately over head; while at the distance of a mile farther west, as well as to the east of the summit of the mountain, it is not unfrequently almost a perfect calm.

BRAMPTON WITH CUTTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, county of Derby; 3 miles west by north of Chesterfield, through which the North Midland railroad passes. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued in the parliamentary returns at £118; gross income £143; in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. A new church was erected here, in 1832, for the district comprising Walton, part of Brampton, and part of Newbold, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £2,930 4s. Sitings 724. The living is a curacy of the yearly value of £54; also in the patronage of the dean of Lincoln. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Independents, have places of worship here; the Primitive Methodist church was formed in 1828. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8 10s. per annum, a day and Sunday National school, and five Sunday schools in this parish. Coal and iron-ore are found in this parish, and pottery-ware is manufactured to a considerable extent. There are also extensive bleaching greens. Charities connected with this parish produce about £90 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 2,047; in 1831, 3,595. Houses 700.

Acres 8,820. A. P. £6,180. Poor rates, in 1837, £667.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Huntingdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £8 1s. 4d.; gross income £160; in the patronage of the prebendary of Lincoln cathedral. The prebendal and vicarial tithes, the property of the prebend of Brampton and the vicar, were commuted in 1772. There are here two daily, two Sunday, and two infant schools, supported by Lady Oliver B. Sparrow. This was the birth-place of Samuel Pepya, Esq., secretary to the admiralty under Charles II. and James II., and, in 1684, elected president of the Royal Society, which office he held for ten years. Charities connected with this parish produce £28 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 1,064. Houses 238. Acres 3,640. A. P. £6,163. Poor rates, in 1837, £750.

BRAMPTON, a township or chapelry in the parish of Torksey, wapentake of Well, and parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Gainsborough, on the eastern bank of the river Trent, over which there is a ferry here. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebend of Stowe and lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1777. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 103. Houses 19. Acres 790. A. P. £4,228. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south-east of Aylsham, intersected by the river Bure. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5, and in the parliamentary returns at £96 19s. 11d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, R. Marsham, Esq. The church has a curious tower. Some Roman antiquities have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 207. Houses 41. Acres 530. A. P. £547. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Market-Harborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £21 6s. 8d.; gross income £407. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 100. Houses 21. Acres 2,290. A. P. £2,928. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £20; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. N. T. Leman. There are two daily schools, containing 40 children, and a Sunday school endowed with £9 6s. 8d. per annum, in this parish. Charities connected with this parish produce £56 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 289. Houses 45. Acres 1,800. A. P. £1,992. Poor rates, in 1837, £351.

BRAMPTON (ABBOT'), a parish in the hund. of Greytree, union of Ross, county of Hereford; 2 miles north of Ross, on the eastern bank of the river Wye. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £12 10s.; gross income £250; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. There are an infant and a daily school, containing 59 children, and two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 per annum. Annual courts leet and baron are held at this place. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 218. Houses 31. Acres 1,600. A. P. £2,491. Poor rates, in 1837, £189.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, a parish, partly in the hund. and union of Knighton, county of Radnor, South Wales, and partly in the hund. of Wignore,

county of Hereford; 5 miles east of Knighton, on the southern bank of the river Teme. The former consists of the lordship of Stanage, and the latter comprises the townships of Brampton-Bryan, and Boresford, and Pedwardine: which see. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford, valued at £5 11s. 0^d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Oxford. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £18 per annum. The village is of considerable antiquity, having been established by the Norman Bryan de Brampton, of whose castle there are still some remains. This fortress, after being twice besieged, was destroyed by the royalists in the parliamentary war. A fair is held on June 22d for horned cattle, horses, and wool. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 404. Houses 66. Acres, excluding the lordship of Stanage, 3,190. A. P. £2,506. Poor rates, in 1837, £251. Pop. of the township in 1801, 127; in 1831, 140. Houses 23. A. P. £1,347. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Northampton. The chapel has long ago been demolished. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 206. Houses 39. Acres 1,330. A. P. £2,238. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BRAMPTON-CHURCH, or BRAMPTON-MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 4 miles north-west by north of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £25 19s. 7d.; gross income £400; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. There is a Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £25 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 176. Houses 34. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,338. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BRAMPTON (LITTLE), a joint township with Rod and Nash, parish of Presteigne, hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of King-ton. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 157. Houses 25. A. P. £1,954. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a township in the parish of Treton, southern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Rotherham, in the vicinity of the North Midland railroad. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 142. Houses 31. Acres 1,090. A. P. £1,192. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

BRAMSHALL, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Uttoxeter, county of Stafford; 2 miles west of Uttoxeter. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £4 3s. 9d.; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby. There are two daily schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce £15 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 170. Houses 31. Acres 1,310. A. P. £1,964. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

BRAMSHAW, a parish, union of New Forest, partly in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, county of Wilts, and partly in the northern division of the hund. of New Forest, Romsey division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles north-north-west of Lyndhurst. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued in the parliamentary returns at £52; gross income £148; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter

of Salisbury. There are four daily and two day and Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 490; in 1831, 799. Houses 133. Acres 2,760. A. P. £2,347. Poor rates, in 1837, £251.

BRAMSHILL (GREAT), a tything in the parish of Eversley, hund. of Holdshott, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Hartford Bridge. Pop., in 1811, 149; in 1831, 156. Houses 32. Poor rates, in 1837, £167. The mansion of Bramshill, which stands in a spacious park in the vicinity, was the seat of Lord Zouche, and is supposed to have been built by him as a palace for prince Henry, son of James I.

BRAMSHILL (LITTLE), a tything in the parish of Eversley, out hund. of Odiham, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; about 6 miles north-north-east of Odiham. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 10. Houses 2.

BRAMSHOT, a parish in the hund. of Alton north, or Alton division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles west of Haslemere. This parish includes the hamlet of Liphook. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £13 19s. 2d.; gross income £645; in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. There are four daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 767; in 1831, 1,210. Houses 187. Acres 6,190. A. P. £3,714. Poor rates, in 1837, £336.

BRAMWICH (KIRK), a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west by south of Thorne, intersected by the Stainforth and Keadley canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £12 18s. 4d.; gross income £618. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. There are two daily schools, and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 211. Houses 44. Acres 1,200. A. P. £1,738. Poor rates, in 1837, £138.

BRAMWICH (SAND), a hamlet in the parishes of Barnby-upon-Don, and Hatfield, lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire. See **BARNBY-UPON-DON**.

BRAMWRA. See **THOMAS CLOSE**.

BRANAR and MARCHELED, a chapelry in the parish of Llangerniew, hund. of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 7 miles north-east of Llanrwst. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1821, 169.

BRANCASTER, or BRANCHESTER, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 4 miles west-north-west of Burnham-Westgate, on the eastern shore of the promontory of St. Edmund's Point, possessing a quay for vessels. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £24; gross income £1,000; nett income £979. Patron, in 1835, H. Holloway, Esq. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed; three infant schools, and a Sunday school; also two almshouses for four poor widows. Other charities connected with this parish produce £15 per annum. This was the site of the Roman station Brannodunum. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 851. Houses 194. Acres 3,340. A. P. £2,978. Poor rates, in 1837, £514.

BRANCEPETH, a parish in the north-western division of the ward of Darlington, union and copalatine of Durham; 4 miles south-west of Durham, and $\frac{1}{2}$ west of the Great North of England railway. A branch of the Bishop-Auckland and Wear-dale railroad, after pursuing a course a little to the west of north, 3 miles 16 chains in length, terminates at Crook, in this parish. It contains the townships of Brancepeth, Brandon with Bybottles, Crook with Billy-row, Hedley-hope, Hemlington-row, Stockley,

and Willington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; valued at £60 10s. 5d.; in gross income £970; nett income £811. Patron, in 1835, R. E. D. Shaftoe. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, containing some monuments to the family of Nevill, earls of Westmoreland. There are five daily, and two Sunday schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £35 per annum. Coal and stone are found in abundance in this parish. In the vicinity is the noble mansion called Brancepeth-castle, erected on the site of an ancient structure which originally belonged to the Nevills. Pop., in 1801, 1,508; in 1831, 1,449. Houses 273. Acres 21,850. A. P. £19,498. Poor rates, in 1837, £939. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 367; in 1831, 329. Houses 66. Acres 7,050. A. P. £5,468. Poor rates, in 1837, £235.

BRANCH AND DOLE HUNDRED, in the county of Wilts. Area 38,440 acres. Houses 1,627. Pop., in 1831, 8,560.

BRANCHESTER. See **BRANCASTER**.

BRANDESTON, a parish in the hund. of Eynesford, union of St. Faith, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-east of Reepham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 12s. 8½d.; gross income £185; in the patronage of the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. William Gurney, by indenture, bearing date, 3d May, 9^o Elizabeth, bequeathed 20 acres, 2 roods, 31 poles, for the benefit of the poor of this parish. The rents, amounting to £23 5s. per annum, are generally distributed on the second Tuesday in January, to the widows and other old and infirm persons. In January 1834, £1 was given to each widow; the other persons received from 4s. to 17s. each. The sums have been increased of late years by the distribution of £30, received for timber in 1828; but this fund is now exhausted. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 96. Houses 14. Acres 580. A. P. £807. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

BRANDESTON, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles south-west of Framlingham, intersected by the river Deben. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £100. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. There are two daily schools in this parish, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 569. Houses 64. Acres 1,060. A. P. £1,873. Poor rates, in 1837, £380.

BRANDON WITH BYSHOTTLES, a township in the parish of Brancepeth, north-western division of the ward of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; 3 miles west-south-west of Durham. There are two daily schools in this township, and a paper manufactory. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 478. Houses 90. Acres 3,460. A. P. £5,515. Poor rates, in 1837, £282.

BRANDLING railway. See **GATESHEAD**.

BRANDON, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; 8½ miles east-south-east of Wooler, pleasantly situated on the north side of the Breamish. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 160. Houses 21. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BRANDON, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Lackford, union of Thetford, county of Suffolk; 78 miles north-north-east of London, and 42 north-north-east of Ipswich, on the Little Ouse or Brandon river, over which a bridge has been thrown here. Living, a rectory consolidated with Wangford, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £20 18s. 1½d.; gross income £584. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Wilson.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1812. There are in this parish seven daily schools, one of which, a free grammar-school, is endowed by Mr. Wright, late of Downham-hall, for teaching Latin and Greek, but by an arrangement of the trustees 40 children, sons of the poor, of working mechanics, and of small tradesmen of Brandon, Downham, Weeting, and Wangford, are instructed in the ordinary branches of an English education. There are also three Sunday schools. Friday is market-day, but the market is poorly attended; fairs for cattle, toys, &c., are held on February 14th, June 11th, and November 11th. Brandon has a considerable trade in corn, malt, coal, bricks, iron, and timber. The dukes of Suffolk took their name from this place, it now gives the title of duke to the Hamilton family. "Brandon is the only place in England in which gun-flints are now made to any considerable extent. During the war, and before the invention of percussion-caps, when the demand for gun-flints was much greater than it is at present, some were made at Lewisham, Maidstone, Purfleet, Greenhithe, and Northfleet; but none are made there at present, although the largest flint-merchant in the world resides at the last-mentioned place. The gun-flint makers at Brandon say that they have an advantage over every other place in England, in consequence of the material which they obtain in the pits below their heath being better than is to be had anywhere else. They say, that the flints which they are enabled thereby to make will last longer than other flints, and are most certain in their fire. This, from information elsewhere obtained, I consider to be true. At Brandon they said that the French no longer made gun-flints, and, in fact, that they themselves were now the only makers in the whole world, and yet the seventy or eighty men now employed could barely make a living by their trade; the cessation of war, and the invention of percussion-caps, had so much diminished their business. The masses of flint from which the gun-flints are made at Brandon are obtained from a common about a mile south-east from the town. The chalk is within six feet of the surface. The men sink a shaft down about six feet, then proceed about three feet horizontally, and sink another shaft lower down into the chalk about the same depth of six feet, and sometimes they fall in with a floor of flint within this depth. They proceed again about three feet horizontally, and sink another shaft six feet; and so they proceed, going sometimes to the depth of about thirty feet. By making their shafts only about six feet in depth, they are able to descend, and hand up the stone from one stage to another without the aid of any machinery; and although a windlass, rope, and bucket might save labour, they would require capital, which the poor men who follow this occupation cannot command. They pay a rent of five shillings to the parish for every cart-load, which is as much as three horses can draw, and of this they grievously complain. In the descent of about thirty feet, they generally find three floors of flint, and sometimes as many as four. At every floor of flint which they find they excavate horizontally for several yards, even as far as twenty yards below the chalk. The flint is in large blocks, in form much like the septaria stone. The men break the blocks into moderately-sized pieces, so as to be enabled to hand them up from stage to stage. When engaged in doing this, a man places himself about half-way up between two stages, so as to receive the stone from below, and hand it up to the stage above him. They sometimes sink shafts, and do not fall in with flint to repay their labour. That the flint of the best quality, and most adapted to the manufac-

ture of gun-flints, is comparatively rare, is shown by the experience of France as well as England."—[Jameson's Edinburgh Journal.] Here is an alms house for seven poor widows. Other charities connected with this parish produce £117 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,148; in 1831, 2,065. Houses 387. Acres 5,570. A. P. £4,523. Poor rates, in 1837, £702. There are penny-posts to Stoke and Wereham.—Feltwell-fen, in this parish, comprising an area of 2,400 acres, is drained by a steam-engine of 20 horse-power.

BRANDON AND BRETSFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Wolston, Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, county of Warwick; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Coventry on the northern bank of the river Avon, and intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. This hamlet possesses a Sunday school. Here are some remains of an ancient castle. "Here was, for some little time, during the reign of King Henry II., a small cell of two or three Black nuns, founded by Jeffery de Clinton, son to Jeffery the founder of Kenilworth; but they seem to have soon separated, and their lands, by the consent of the founder, were annexed to Kenilworth priory. Here was a kind of hospital or chapel of St. Edmund, founded perhaps by the Turvilles, lords of Wolston, who were patrons of it, 34th Edward III."—Turner's Not. Mon. Pop., including the hamlet of Marston, in 1811, 559; in 1831, 589. Houses 80. Acres 940. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

BRANDON (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 5 miles north-north-west of Wymondham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk, and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8 3s. 9d.; gross income £291. Patron, in 1835, F. R. Reynolds. There is a Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £37 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 208. Houses 25. Acres 1,010. A. P. £1,464. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

BRANDESBURTON, or BRANDESBURTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-east of Beverley, in the neighbourhood of the Leaven canal. It comprises the townships of Brandsburton and Moortown. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £24 13s. 4d.; gross income £901; in the patronage of the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are two day and Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with about £37 per annum in this parish. Fairs are held on May 15th, and on every alternate Wednesday is a sort of cattle-market. This manor was bequeathed in 1601, by Lady Dacres, for the benefit of twenty aged spinsters and bachelors, in Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, under the direction of the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 611. Houses 121. Acres 3,140. A. P. £5,273. Poor rates, in 1837, £273. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 432; in 1831, 585. Houses 117. Acres 2,680. A. P. £4,854. Poor rates, in 1837, £246.

BRANDSFEE, a liberty, the limits of which are not distinct, partly in the parish of Hitchenden, and partly in those of Great and Little Missenden, in the hunds. of Desborough and Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Wycombe. It was anciently called Tilleberie. Pop. returned with the parish.

BRANKSTON. See **BRANXTON**.

BRANSBY, or BRANSELY, a township in the parish of Stow, wapentake of Well, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-west of Lin-

coln. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 88. Houses 18. Acres 290. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

BRANSBY WITH STEARSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Easingwold. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £98s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £651. Patron, in 1835, F. Cholmley, Esq. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at this place. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 298. Houses 47. Acres 2,700. A. P. £4,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

BRANSCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Colyton, division and union of Honiton, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Sidmouth, on the coast. This parish contains the hamlets of Dean and Westen. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £18 15s. 10d.; gross income £190; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are two Sunday schools in this parish. Freestone is found here in abundance. Pop., in 1801, 603; in 1831, 829. Houses 169. Acres 1,750. A. P. £3,623. Poor rates, in 1837, £453.

BRANSFORD, a hamlet and chapelry, partly in the parish of Powick and partly in that of Leigh, lower division of the hund. of Pershore, county of Worcester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Worcester. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Leigh. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 338. Houses 74. A. P. £2,747. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

BRANSON, BRANSTON, or BRANTESTON, a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, northern division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; 2 miles west by south of Burton-upon-Trent, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railroad, and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal. There are here a daily, an infant, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 382. Houses 80. Acres 1,490. A. P. £4,606. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

BRANSTON, a parish in the liberty of the city of Lincoln, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-east by south of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £18 17s. 11d.; gross income £837. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Cartois. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 859. Houses 170. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £368.

BRANSTON, or BRAUNSTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 8 miles north-east by north of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £15 10s. 5d.; gross income £357. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1766. There are here two daily schools, containing 52 children, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 208. Houses 56. Acres 960. A. P. £2,388. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.

BRANTHAM, a parish in the hund. of Sampford, county of Suffolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Ipswich, on the northern bank of the navigable river Stour. Living, a rectory with the chapelry of East Bergholt annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £25 10s.; gross income £1,120. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Rowley. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop.,

in 1811, 323; in 1831, 367. Houses 42. Acres 1,940. A. P. £2,368. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

BRANTHWAITHE, or **BRAND'S PLAIN**, a township in the parish of Dean, ward of Allerdale above Darwent, county of Cumberland; 6 miles south-west of Cockermouth. The Methodists have a place of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 317. Houses 62. Acreage with the parish.

BRANTINGHAM, a parish, partly in the wapentake of Howdenshire, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by east of South Cave, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of the Selby and Hull railroad. It contains the townships of Thorpe-Brantingham and Ellerker. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Ellerker annexed, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £12 9s. 2d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £99 8s.; gross income £178; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. The great and small tithes of the lands and grounds in the townships of Brantingham and Thorpe-Brantingham, the property of the dean and chapter of Durham and the vicar, were commuted in 1765. There are four daily schools, containing 68 children, and a Sunday school, in this parish. This manor belongs to the see of Durham. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 468. Houses 97. Acres 3,040. A. P. £4,587. Poor rates, in 1837, £224.

BRANTINGTHORPE. See **BRUNTINGTHORPE**.

BRANTON, a township in the parish of Eglington, northern division of the ward of Coquetdale, county of Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Wooler. There is a dissenting chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 110. Houses 18. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BRANTON-GREEN. See **DUNSFORTH (UPPER)**.

BRANXTON, a small parish in the western division of the ward of Glendale, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 9 miles north-west of Wooler. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Cornhill annexed, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; valued at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £350; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. There is a daily school here. This was the birth-place of the ingenious Percival Stockdale, whose father was vicar of the parish. At this place stands a monumental column commemorative of the victory achieved over James IV. by the Earl of Surrey, on the 19th of September, 1513. It is a rough upright pillar of basalt, 6 feet 7 inches high. See **FLODDEN**. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 249. Houses 54. Acres 1,120. A. P. £2,395. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

BRASSINGTON, a parochial chapelry and township in the parish of Bradborne, hund. of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 4 miles west by north of Wirksworth, in the vicinity of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £10, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £48; gross income £87. Patron, in 1835, John Story, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1803. There are here two daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school, which is endowed with a piece of land given in 1742, by Mr. Thurston Dale, for teaching 12 children. A peculiar kind of grey clay, which is a decomposition of toad-stone, is found here, from which tiles are made, in imitation of the flat slate-like tiles of Staffordshire. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 714. Houses 153. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £5,401. Poor rates, in 1837, £339.

BRADSTED, a parish, partly in the hund. of Westerham, and partly in that of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton at Hone, county of Kent; 4 miles west-north-west of Seven Oaks. Living, a rectory in the jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in the exempt deanery of Shoreham; valued at £22 6s. 8d.; gross income £679. There are four daily schools here. Charities connected with this parish produce about £50 per annum. An annual fair is held here on Ascension-day, for horses and all sorts of commodities. The parish is crossed by the rivers Eden and Darent. "Adjoining to Sundrish, westward, lies the parish of Bradsted, which has in it a district called Bradsted ville, which is a jurisdiction separate from any hundred, having a constable of its own. The church stands within the ville."—Hasted's Kent. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 964. Houses 173. Acres 4,630. A. P. £4,769. Poor rates, in 1837, £486.

BRATHAY (THE), a river of Westmoreland, flowing through Great Langdale, and uniting with the Rothay half a mile before the united streams fall into Windermere lake. At this point, says Green, "rocks, splendidly crowned with trees, rise beautifully out of the water, and make excellent combinations with the craggy steepes of Loughrigg fell and the mountains of Ambleside and Rydal. Probably the island of Great Britain can scarcely present a sweeter little aquatic line, than that from the landing at Clappergrate to the head of the lake of Windermere. But the finest water-view from the head of the lake of Windermere is about half-a-mile south of the river's junction with the lake; where the mountains of Coniston, Little and Great Langdale, Loughrigg, Rydal, Ambleside, and Troutbeck; the high grounds of Appletrethwaite, Orrest, Bowness, and Cartmel fell; and the lands above Wray, as from one station on the water, are seen to the greatest advantage."

BRATTLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-north-east of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £7 10s.; gross income £270; in the patronage of Balliol college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 154. Houses 28. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,414. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BRATTON, a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Westbury, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-north-east of Westbury. This chapelry includes Howbridge and Haywood. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Westbury. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1734. There are three daily and two Sunday schools here. In 1838 there were three woollen mills, employing 73 hands, within this chapelry. Here are traces of a very extensive intrenchment, called Bratton-castle, said to have been constructed by the Danes. It is situated on the ascent of a hill, and the ditch encloses an area of 23 acres. Pop., in 1801, 1,085; in 1831, 1,237. Houses 284. Acreage and poor rates with the parish.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, a parish in the hund. and division of Lifton, union of Ockhampton, county of Devon; 8 miles west-south-west of Ockhampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £21 5s. 2d.; gross income £468; in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. There are two daily schools in this parish. In the vicinity are traces of an ancient fortification called Broadbury castle. This village was the birth-place of Henry de Bracton, an eminent lawyer in the reign of Edward I. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 787.

Houses 127. Acres 8,200. A. P. £2,133. Poor rates, in 1837, £297.

BRAATON-FLEMING, a parish in the union and hund. of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 6 miles north-east by east of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £29 15s. 5d.; gross income £631; in the patronage of Caius college, Cambridge. There are four daily and two Sunday schools here. In the vicinity, at a place called Nightacott, are six upright stones, supposed to have belonged to some druidical structure. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 534. Houses 89. Acres 4,370. A. P. £3,377. Poor rates, in 1837, £249.

BRAATON-SEYMOUR, or **ST. MAUR**, a parish in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-west of Wincanton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £5 4s. 7d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £83; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Lopes, Bart., and Mr. J. Hodges, alternately. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 59. Houses 14. Acres 1,170. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

BRAUGHIN HUNDRED, in the county of Hertford, is bounded on the north-west and north by the hundred of Edwinstree; on the east and south by the county of Essex; on the south-west by Hertford hundred; and on the west partly by the hundred of Broadwater. Area 38,410 acres. Houses 3,307. Pop., in 1831, 17,827.

BRAUGHIN, a parish in the hund. of Braughin, union of Bishop-Stortford, county of Hertford; 7 miles north-north-east of Ware. The town—which was formerly of considerable importance, and a demeane of the Saxon kings—stands near the confluence of the Quin and Rib. It was called Brooking by the Saxons, and Brackinges by the Normans; and had a market, but which has fallen into disuse. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £19 13s. 4d.; gross income £230. Patrons, in 1835, — Houbton and W. Tower, Esq. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c. the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1812. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are five daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, and a Sunday school, in this parish. Here is an alms-house for aged widows, in the patronage of Mr. Bonest. A rent charge of £6 13s. 4d., given by Mr. Jennings, is annually applied to charitable uses. The same person also gave an endowed alms-house for an aged couple. Other charities connected with this parish produce £15 per annum. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday. In the neighbourhood of the village is an ancient encampment which is supposed to have belonged to the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1,266. Houses 227. Acres 4,300. A. P. £5,104. Poor rates, in 1837, £730.

BRAUNCEWELL AND DUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles north-north-west of Sleaford. Living, a discharged rectory with Dunsby, united in 1718 to the vicarage of Alnwick, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 18s. 11½d.; gross income £776. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 134. Houses 19. Acres 3,470. A. P. £1,879. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

BRAUNSTON, or **BRANDSTONE**, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 3 miles north-west of Daventry, intersected by the Oxford canal, which joins the Grand Junction in this parish, and passes through a tunnel

1½ mile in length. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £31 2s. 11½d.; gross income £873; in the patronage of the principal and fellows of Jesus college, Oxford. There are four daily and two Sunday schools, and also a day and Sunday school with an endowment of £30 per annum, arising from land given in 1733 by William Makepeace, within this parish. Charities connected with Braunton produce about £296 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 909; in 1831, 1,380. Houses 287. Acres 3,930. A. P. £5,624. Poor rates, in 1837, £658.

BRAUNSTON, a parish and township in the soke and union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 2½ miles west-south-west of Odiham, on the border of the forest of Leafield, of which it forms a part. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Hambleton. All tithes, &c. the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln and the vicar, were commuted in 1801. There are here four daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £5 per annum, and a Sunday school, and a Baptist chapel. Charities connected with this parish produce about £54 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 367; in 1831, 424. Houses 87. Acres 3,250. A. P. £2,215. Poor rates, in 1837, £262.

BRAUNSTONE, a parochial chapelry and township in the parish of Glenfield, hund. of Sparkenhoe, county of Leicester; 2½ miles south-west by west of Leicester, in the neighbourhood of the Leicester and Swannington railway, the Union canal, and the line of the Midland counties railroad. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Glenfield. There is a Sunday school here, supported by E. Winstanley, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 198. Houses 40. Acres 1,610. A. P. £3,055. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

BRAUNSTONE-FRITH, a liberty in the above parish; 2 miles west-south-west of Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 8. A. P. £388. Other returns with the parish.

BRAUNTON HUNDRED, in the divisions of South Molton and Braunton, county of Devon, is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel; on the east by the hundred of Sherwill; on the south-east by South Molton hundred; on the south by the river Taw; and on the west by the bays of Morte and Barnstaple. Area 68,830 acres. Houses 3,941. Pop., in 1831, 21,974.

BRAUNTON, a parish in the above hund., union of Barnstaple; 5 miles west-north-west of Barnstaple. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £16 12s. 6½d.; gross income £504; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Exeter. The Independents have a meeting-house here; the church was formed in 1742. There are in this parish five daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, a day and Sunday school, endowed with £60 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce £17 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,296; in 1831, 2,047. Houses 389. Acres 7,010. A. P. £7,455. Poor rates, in 1837, £787.

BRAWBY, a township in the parish of Salton, within the liberty of St. Peter of York, locally situated in the wapentake of Ryedale, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-west of New Malton, on the western bank of the river Rye. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. A fair is held here on the first Monday after July 11, for cattle and earthenware. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 199. Houses 31. Acres 1,060. A. P. £1,425.

BRAWDY, a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverford-west, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 6 miles east of St. David's, near Newgate

Sands. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £3 18s. 9d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £21 14s. 6d., and united to the vicarage of Hayscastle; gross income £115; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. There are here two daily schools, including 115 children, and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 572; in 1831, 768. Houses 146. A. P. £2,002. Poor rates, in 1837, £290.

BRAWITH. See **KNATTON.**

BRAXTED (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Witham, county of Essex; 2 miles east by north of Witham, in the vicinity of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £19; gross income £552; in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. There are here two daily and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce £18 16s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 471. Houses 90. Acres 1,240. A. P. £3,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

BRAXTED (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Witham, county of Essex; 1 mile east by north of Witham, in the vicinity of the railroad from London to Norwich. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £3 6s. 8d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £119 8s.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Rush, deceased. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 92. Houses 19. Acres 1,680. A. P. £727. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BRAY, a parish, in itself a hund., union of Cookham, county of Berks; 2 miles south by east of Maidenhead, on the southern bank of the river Thames, and intersected by the Great Western railway. It comprises the divisions of Bray, Touchen, Water-Oakley, and part of Maidenhead. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £25 4s. 4½d.; gross income £520; in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. The vicarial tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1814. There are three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £21 per annum, three Sunday schools and a day and Sunday school, in this parish. Here are eighteen free tenements, given for the use of the poor by Sir John Norris. In 1627, William Goddard, Esq., founded and endowed here an hospital, called Jesus hospital, and placed it under the direction of the Fishmongers' company in London. The inmates are 40 in number, 6 of whom must be free of the Fishmongers' company. One poor person of this parish is entitled to a place in Lucas's hospital. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £250 per annum. Bray was famous for a time-serving vicar, who, during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, changed his religion so as to retain his charge, being twice a protestant, and twice a papist. This unprincipled conduct having attracted notice, he is said to have defended himself on the ground that his ruling principle was "to live and die vicar of Bray." About three quarters of a mile from this place stands Monkey island, a picturesque spot in the river Thames, fancifully decorated by the third duke of Marlborough for the accommodation of angling parties. Pop., in 1801, 2,403; in 1831, 3,480. Houses 703. Acres 8,900. A. P. £17,950. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,102.

BRAYBROOKE, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-south-east of Market-Har-

borough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £23 6s. 10½d.; gross income £488. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Field. The church contains a curious monument to Sir Nicholas Griffin, who died in 1509. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1793. There are here a daily school, containing 25 children, and two Sunday schools.—The family of Neville-Griffin has taken the title of baron from Braybrooke since 1788. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 366. Houses 83. Acres 3,060. A. P. £4,122. Poor rates, in 1837, £248.

BRAYDON, a hamlet in the parish of Purton, hund. of Highworth, Cricklade and Steeple, county of Wilts; 4½ miles south-south-west of Cricklade. Pop., in 1821, 70; in 1831, 64. Houses 13. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £857. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 3½ miles east of Olney, on the banks of the river Ouse. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford, annexed to the vicarage of Lavendon. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 93. Houses 18. Acres 530. A. P. £983. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

BRAYFORD, a township in the parish of Charles, county of Devon. There is a Baptist meeting-house here; the church was formed in 1817.

BRAYTOFT, or BRATOFT, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles east by south of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £18 3s. 6d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £144 6s.; gross income £255. Patron, the lord chancellor. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 201. Houses 32. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,807. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BRAYTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, union of Selby, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile west-south-west of Selby, intersected by the Leeds and Selby railroad, and the Selby canal, which connects the rivers Ouse and Aire. It comprises the township and chapelry of Barlow, and the townships of Brayton, Burn, Gateforth, Hambleton, and Thorpe-Willoughby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York; valued at £7 14s. 4½d.; gross income £268. Patrons, in 1835, the honourable E. Petre and the prebendary of Wistow. The great and small tithes of Brayton, Thorpe-Willoughby, Burton, and Gateforth-with-Lund township, the property of the archbishop of York, lord of the manor, and vicar, were commuted in 1799. There are four daily schools, two of which are endowed, two Sunday and two infant schools, in this parish. Charities connected with Brayton yield £43 16s. 6d. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,274; in 1831, 1,612. Houses 300. Acres 10,690. A. P. £12,228. Poor rates, in 1837, £589. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 227; in 1831, 278. Houses 54. Acres 1,790. A. P. £2,040. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BREADSALL, a parish the hund. of Appletree, though locally situated in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 2½ miles north-east by north of Derby, in the vicinity of the North Midland railroad, and intersected by the Little Eaton canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, valued at £28 2s. 8½d.; gross income £583. Patron, in 1835, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The church contains a monument to the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the 'Zoonomia,' the 'Botanic Gar-

den,' and some other works. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1815. There are here two day and Sunday schools, in one of which sixteen children are taught to read, on an endowment of £10 8s. per annum, given in 1745 by the Rev. John Clayton. Other charities connected with the parish produce £43 per annum. "Here was an house of friars' heremites, in the time of Henry III. It afterward, till the dissolution, continued a small priory of the Austin order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; valued only at £13 0s. 8d. per annum. It was granted, 6th Edward VI., to Henry, duke of Suffolk."—Tanner's Not. Mon. In the quarries, at the priory here, a fine solid building stone, wholly free from clay, is procured. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 565. Houses 110. Acres 2,410. A. P. £2,122. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BREAGE (St.), a parish in the western division of the hund. of Kerrier, union of Helstone, county of Cornwall; 3 miles west of Helstone, on the post road to Marazion or Market-Jew. Living, a vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Cury, St. Germoe, and Gunwallow, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £33; gross income £870; nett income £760. Patron, the Crown. There are here fourteen daily and three Sunday schools. The inhabitants are, to a great extent, employed in mining. Here is the celebrated tin-mine called Wheal-Vor. See also **GODOLPHIN**. Pop., in 1801, 2,534; in 1831, 5,149. Acres 7,390. Houses 938. A. P. £8,673. Poor rates, in 1837, £789.

BREAMORE, or **BROMERE**, a parish and liberty in the New Forest division, union of Fordingbridge, county of Southampton; 3 miles north-north-east of Fordingbridge, on the western bank of the river Avon. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £250; gross income £565. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. C. May. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. "A priory of Black canons was founded here by Baldwin de Redveris, or Riveris, and Hugh his uncle, about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. St. Michael was the patron saint of this monastery, which, about the time of the suppression, consisted of a prior and nine canons, and was endowed with £200 5s. 1d. The site and great part of its possessions were granted, 28th Henry VIII., to Henry marquess of Exeter."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 600. Houses 111. Acres 3,440. A. P. £3,126. Poor rates, in 1837, £524.

BREANE, a parish in the hund. of Bempstone, but situated within the hund. of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 8½ miles west by north of Axbridge, on the coast, and in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £7 0s. 5d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, William Willies. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Samphire is found here in abundance. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 134. Houses 21. Acres 1,330. A. P. £1,966. Poor rates, in 1837, £71.

BREARTON, or **BREXTON**, a township in the parish of Stranton, north-eastern division of the ward of Stockton, co.-palatine of Durham; 8 miles north-north-east of Stockton-on-Tees, in the vicinity of the Clarence and Hartlepool railway. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 22. Houses 4. Acres 70. A. P. £368. Poor rates, in 1837, £15.

BREARTON, a township in the parish of Knaresborough, lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west of Knaresborough. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 248.

Houses 44. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,647. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

BREASON, or **BREASTON**, a township in the parish of Sawley, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; 8 miles east-south-east of Derby, intersected by the Derby canal, and the Derby branch of the Midland counties railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Risley. There are here three daily and two Sunday schools. The inhabitants of this township have the privilege of sending their children to the free-school at Risley. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 642. Houses 150. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,442. Poor rates, in 1837, £268.

BRECH-FFA, or **BRECHVA**, a parish in the hund. of Cethinog or Cathinog, union of Llandilo Fawr, county of Caermarthen, South Wales; 10½ miles north-east of Caermarthen. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Caermarthen, and dio. of St. David's; valued at £8 5s.; gross income £78. Patrons, in 1835, the family of Tregib and Aberoethy, alternately. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. It stands on the new turnpike road uniting the counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Glamorgan. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 93. Houses 22. A. P. £302. Poor rates, in 1837, £26.

BRECKENBOROUGH. See **NEWSHAM**.

BRECKLES, or **BRECKLES-MAGNA**, a parish in the hund. and union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-south-east of Watton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £7 17s. 11d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £30; gross income £41. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. There is here a daily school supported by Lady Kerrison. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 154. Houses 17. Acres 1,860. A. P. £1,774. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

A county of South Wales; bounded on the north and east by that of Radnor; on the east by the shires of Hereford and Monmouth; on the south-east and part of the south by Monmouthshire, and on the rest of the south by Glamorganshire; and on the west by Caermarthen and Cardigan shires. It is in length about 38 miles, in breadth 27, and in circumference about 108. It contains about 512,000 acres of land; of which it is calculated that 232,000 are in cultivation, while 185,600 are waste, and unfit for being brought into an arable state.

The face of the country is mountainous, the hills running chiefly in two ridges, in one of which is the Vana mountain, or Brecknock beacon, rising to an elevation of 2,892 feet, and considered the loftiest mountain in South Wales. It is separated from the county of Radnor by the river Wye; and is crossed by the Usk, which rises near the border of the county of Caermarthen and passes across the county to Monmouth. See articles **WYE** and **USK**. The Irvon or Yrfon, Tawe, Taaf, Tarell, Hepste, and Honddu, are minor streams in this county, not deserving of individual notice. One of the largest lakes in South Wales is Brecknock-mere or Llangorse-pool, situated about 2 miles to the east of the town of Brecknock, measuring about 2 miles in length and one in breadth, and abounding in otters, pike, tench, perch, and eels. Ridges of hills form the separation of this from most of the adjacent counties, and these are said to shelter it in such a manner as to render it temperate. Giraldus Cambrensis, indeed, dwells chiefly on its being protected to the south from the heat of the sun, and fanned by cool breezes: a commendation that implies a difference either in the nature of the climate at that time, or in the feelings of the inhabitants. The

district is subject to rain, but the air is pure, and the county is considered one of the healthiest in Wales. There are mineral springs at Builth and Llanwrtyd. The land declines towards the banks of the Wye, where it is tolerably fertile, as it is also in the valleys watered by its numerous rills, and generally throughout the hundreds of Talgarth and Crickhowell.

Copper, lead, iron, coal, and limestone in abundance, are the most important natural products of this county. The vale of Usk is a sandy loam; the northern part of the county is stiff loam mixed with clay; the vale of Wye is a brown and gravelly loam of good quality. The agricultural produce consists of oats, wheat, rye, barley, turnips, vetch, and potatoes. There is also a considerable exportation of wool, timber, butter, cheese, and cattle of various kinds, to the markets in the neighbouring English counties. Laud in the vales lets at from 15s. to 21s. per acre; the mountains do not let for more than from 3s. to 7s. an acre. Farms are generally held on yearly tenure, and are of small size. The high lands are chiefly used as sheep-pastures, and produce a small breed, but of excellent quality.—Near the borders of Monmouthshire are large iron-works; coarse woollen cloths, stockings, and other worsted stuffs are also manufactured to a certain extent. The trade has been considerably facilitated by the Brecknock canal, which joins the Monmouthshire canal near Ponty-Pool, and establishes a communication, by water, between the town of Brecknock and the sea. Fresh facilities are now afforded by the Brecon and Merthyr-Tydvil railway. The Hay railway runs betwixt the wharf of the Brecknock canal, near Brecon, and the village of Parton-Cross, in the parish of Eardisley in Herefordshire, where the Kington railroad joins it. It has a winding course of about 24 miles. The southern portions of the county are also benefited by the Swansea canal, which intersects the vale of Tawe, and communicates with different places in Brecknockshire by means of a tram railroad.

This county is divided into six hundreds, viz.: Builth, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Merthyr, Penkelly, and Talgarth, and comprises 71 parishes and 4 chapelries. It possesses four market-towns: Brecknock or Brecon, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay, with six petty-recessions. It returns one member to parliament, who is nominated and polled at Brecon; and, with the exception of the second part of the archdeaconry of Brecon—which has been transferred to the see of Llandaff—is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of St. David's. Pop., in 1801, 31,633; in 1821, 43,613; 3,959 families being returned as employed in agriculture, and 2,954 in trades and manufactures; families not comprised in these two classes 2,935; in 1831, the population was 47,763. Houses 9,373. A. P. £146,539. Poor rates, in 1827, £17,019; in 1837, £19,800.

This county is supposed to derive its name from Brychan, a native prince of the 5th century. It is said to have been conquered by a brother of William the Conqueror. The Welsh language is now confined chiefly to the northern and eastern parts of the county.

BRECON, BRECKNOCK, or ABER-HONDEY, a market-town and borough, having separate jurisdictions, but locally situated partly in the hund. of Merthyr and partly in that of Devynnock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales; 171 miles west-north-west of London, and 18 miles east by south of Llandoverly. The district extends from north to south about 2 miles, and from east to west about $3\frac{1}{2}$; it is in the centre of the county, and is connected by a canal, which runs through the mineral and manufacturing districts, with the British channel. A rail-

way, which passes through the Briny-Glacial mountain by a tunnel 1,430 yards in length, joins the town with Merthyr-Tydvil.

The town is divided into two parishes, and a chapelry: viz. St. David's and St. John's, the latter of which includes the chapelry of St. Mary. Within the parish of St. John there are two beautiful groves, excelling in some respects the Priory grove which winds in luxuriant loveliness along the banks of the Honddu. Indeed the walks in the vicinity of this place constitute one of its principal attractions. "Few towns," Sir Richard C. Hoare remarks, "surpass Brecknock in picturesque beauties; the different mills and bridges on the rivers Usk and Honddu, the ivy-mantled walls and towers of the old castle, the massive embattled turret and gateway of the priory, with its luxuriant groves, added to the magnificent range of mountain-scenery on the south side of the town, form, in many points of view, the most beautiful, rich, and varied outline imaginable." The living of St. John's is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued at £5 15s. 7½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £150; no return. Patron, in 1835, Hugh Bold, Esq. St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the vicar of Brecon. The living of St. David's is a discharged vicarage; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £160; in the patronage of the archdeacon of Brecon, to whom the impropriate tithes belong. Here is also an extra-parochial collegiate church, which, though situated within the town, is considered as belonging to the county. This was originally a house of Dominican friars, but on the general dissolution of monastic establishments, Henry VIII. converted it into the college of Christ-church of Brecknock. The chapter consists of the bishop of St. David's as dean, a procurator, treasurer, chancellor, and 19 prebendaries. The church is very ancient and is falling into decay. The Independents and Baptists have meeting-houses here; the Baptist church was formed in 1807. The Wesleyan Methodists have also two churches; both of which were formed in 1810. Besides these there are a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1791, and a Roman Catholic chapel, within the borough. There are here the collegiate school, supported by a rent-charge of £21 9s. 4d. per annum, on the tithes of Moddve parish, nine daily schools, one of which is endowed with £21 per annum, eight Sunday schools, and a day and Sunday school. There is also an academy here for the education of young men for the Independent ministry in Wales. Here are twelve endowed almshouses for decayed females, built by the family of Games of Newton. A general infirmary for the town and county was instituted in 1834. The town charity consists of seven small rent-charges, amounting in the whole to £16 1s. Of this sum, £9 18s. 6d. is distributed on St. Thomas's day, in sums of 4s. each, amongst the poorer inhabitants; a sum of £3 is also distributed among six poor widows selected for life, in sums of 10s. each. Certain lands, bequeathed in 1686 by Rice Powell, produce yearly £180; £24 of which is paid to the principal of Jesus' college, Oxford, to be divided between two scholars, natives of the town of Brecon; £21 to a school here; and the remainder is expended in apprenticing children. Other charities connected with the borough produce £172 per annum.

Brecon stands on a gently rising ground at the confluence of the rivers Usk and Honddu, over the former of which there is one bridge, and over the latter three. The upper Honddu bridge leading to the priory is very old, narrow, and inconvenient; the one below it, consisting of two arches, with an immensely thick prop in the centre, at one time led to the castle, and

supported a drawbridge; the third was widened in 1794. The town consists chiefly of three principal streets, which contain many respectable and well-built houses, and the country in the vicinity is picturesque and fertile. It is supplied with water, and lighted and paved, under a local act passed in 1776, 16^o Geo. III. c. 56. It is lighted with gas. The act, however, contains no provision for the maintenance of a night-watch, nor are any watchmen in fact employed. Here are a town-hall, a shire-hall, the county-gaol, and house of correction, and a fine arsenal which usually contains 1,500 swords and 15,000 muskets arranged in fanciful forms as in the tower of London. —The first charter of Brecon was granted by Philip and Mary, and bears date the 20th March, in the second and third year of their reign, 1556. This charter was confirmed by Elizabeth in the 19th year of her reign. Another was granted by James II.; but is disregarded in practice. The governing charter is that of Philip and Mary, under which a bailiff, recorder, 15 common councilmen, and other office-bearers, were appointed. By the new Municipal act the town is governed by a bailiff, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The income of the corporation, in 1837, was £301. The corporation have exclusive jurisdiction, both criminal and civil; the county-magistrates being forbidden to intermeddle, unless 'for the defect' of the borough-magistrates. The quarter-sessions are held before the bailiff, aldermen, and recorder, and have cognizance of all offences arising within the borough, and not affecting life. Petty-sessions are held once a-week, or oftener, if necessary. A court of record is held every Monday and Thursday, which has jurisdiction in all manner of actions for causes originating within the borough, without limitation as to amount, and is required to proceed according to the laws and customs of England. There is a court-leet every year, within a month after Michaelmas, at which the steward, who is appointed by the mayor or bailiff, as lord of the manor, presides. Brecon county-gaol and house of correction is extremely old and dilapidated. It is surrounded by a lofty outer wall, and stands at a considerable distance from other buildings. It comprises 22 cells, 4 wards, and 7 rooms, with airings-yards. The number of prisoners on September 9th, 1837, was 29. The borough-gaol is a small house, situated in the public street. Brecon has returned one member to parliament since the reign of Henry VIII. The franchise originally belonged only to the free burgesses, in number not above 21. Under the reform act, Brecon still returns one member, but the boundaries of the borough comprise the old borough of Brecon and the extra-parochial districts of the Castle and Christ's college. The returning officer is the bailiff; and the number of new electors registered in 1832 was 242. There is no traffic or manufacture of importance sufficient to warrant the expectation of any great increase of population. The town possesses several respectable houses and shops, and is a considerable thoroughfare.—Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday are market-days; and fairs for hops, leather, cattle, &c., are held on the first Wednesday in March, May 14th, July 5th, September 6th, and November 17th. There are branches of the National Provincial bank and of the North and South Wales bank here.

This town was the birth place of Mrs. Siddons in 1753. Some Roman antiquities have been found in the vicinity, and there are traces of ancient encampments. At Penny Crug there is a military work which Mr. Strange describes as "one of the most curious and best preserved remains of that kind throughout the whole principality." Marquess Camden takes the title of Earl from

this town. Pop., in 1801, 2,870, exclusive of the extra-parochial districts; in 1831, 5,026, inclusive of these districts. Houses 1,071. A. P. £4,899. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,915.—A work-house has been erected here for the union of Brecknock by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £2,649 2s., capable of accommodating 100 persons. The Brecknock poor-law union comprehends 42 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 17,400. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,110. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,544.—"Brecon," says Warner, "like most other towns in Wales, is interesting rather from what it has been, than on account of what it now is. During the days of chivalry and papacy it boasted a castle and a monastery, the imperfect ruins of which still evince the former extent and grandeur of these edifices. They were both built in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard de Newmarch, a Norman lord, who, a short time after the erection of the castle, founded near it a priory for six Benedictine monks, and richly endowed it with lands and tithes. This was a common practice with the great barons in the feudal ages, who seem to have thought that the erection of a religious house in the immediate neighbourhood of their castles operated as an absolution for all the acts of spoliation, rapine, and misrule, exhibited within their walls. The castle of Brecknock passed through the families of the Braoses and Bohuns, and afterwards into that of the duke of Buckingham,—a nobleman successively the friend, favourite, enemy, and victim of Richard III. It was to this fortress that Moreton, bishop of Ely, was conveyed on his arrest by the usurper, and committed to the custody of Buckingham. The ingratitude of Richard, who, as soon as he was assured of his power, forgot the arm which had helped to vest him with it, raised the indignation of the Lord of Brecknock, and retiring to his castle, he there consulted with his prisoner on the means of wresting the sceptre from Richard, and returning it once more into the Lancastrian line. The plan was here digested, and eventually brought to a successful termination; though very opposite fates attended the original formers of it. Buckingham was the active engine; and shortly after the commencement of his operations, being detected and taken prisoner, he finished his restless and time-serving career on the scaffold. The bishop acted the more judicious part,—he escaped from the castle, kept quiet, and lived to become, in the ensuing reign, a privy-counsellor, and to fill the metropolitan see of Canterbury. Part of the castle-walls and some fragments of a tower remain; the latter is said to have been the apartment in which the bishop was confined, and is still called Ely tower. Vestiges of the priory are also to be seen, and the church formerly belonging to it is now used by the parishioners for public worship. It is a large building, but I should apprehend not older than the time of Henry IV. The parvaire, or ambulatory, where the monks were wont to walk and meditate, lies to the east of the church, and is called the Priory-walks. They have been long appropriated to the use of the inhabitants, and are wonderfully pleasant and romantic; shaded by noble trees, and watered by the loud brawling river Honddu, which rolls at the foot of them, though so much hidden by wood as only to be caught in occasional glimpses."

BREDBURY, a township in the parish of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-east by east of Stockport, in the vicinity of the Peak Forest canal. There are here six daily and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,358;

in 1831, 2,374. Houses 379. Acres 2,730. A. P. £4,985. Poor rates, in 1837, £636.

BREDE, a parish in the hund. of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, union of Rye, county of Sussex; 5 miles east-north-east of Battle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £12 10s. 5d.; gross income £705. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. H. S. Hele. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Here is an iron-foundry. A fair is held here on Easter Tuesday for cattle and pedlery. In Burrell's MSS. No. 5679, p. 131, is the following notice:—"The court of this manor is a branch of that of Battle, and hath the same privileges and process. The lands of this place, though at some distance from Kent, descend according to the custom of gavelkind, used in that county. Here is a court kept every three weeks to try actions between man and man, and the officers of it are exempted from attendance at the assizes and quarter-sessions." Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 1,046. Houses 128. Acres 5,700, of which above 900 are in hops. A. P. £3,416. Poor rates, in 1837, £366.

BREDENBURY, or **BRIDENBURY**, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 3 miles west-north-west of Bromyard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £2 1s. 10½d.; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, Charles Dutton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 54. Houses 11. Acres 540. A. P. £616. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BREDFIELD, a parish, partly in the hund. of Loes, and partly in that of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £4 4s. 2d.; gross income £250. Patron, the Crown. There are in this parish two daily schools, containing 64 children, an infant and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 466. Houses 91. Acres 1,630. A. P. £2,078. Poor rates, in 1837, £316.

BREDGAR, a parish in the hund. and union of Milton, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 3 miles south-south-west of Sittingbourn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £9, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Dering, Bart. The church presents some specimens of Norman architecture. There are here three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum, and a Sunday school. A small college of one secular priest, master, and two scholars or fellows being clerks, was founded in the parish church here to the honour of the Holy Trinity, 16° Richard II. It was granted, 29° Henry VIII., to the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 512. Houses 94. Acres 1,810. A. P. £1,812. Poor rates, in 1837, £338.

BREDHURST, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 4½ miles south-east of Chatham. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge; valued at £37 17s. 6d.; gross income £101; in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and in the patronage of the rector of Hollingbourn. Close to the church is a small chapel, now in ruins, formerly the burial-place of the family of Kemsley. There is a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 147. Houses 23. Acres 400. A. P. £576. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BREDICOT, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 3½ miles east of Worcester, intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of

Worcester; valued at £3 18s. 1½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £123 10s.; gross income £121; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 52. Houses 7. Acres 430. A. P. £667. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

BREDON, a parish in the middle and upper divisions of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Tewkesbury, county of Worcester; 4 miles north-east of Tewkesbury, on the eastern bank of the river Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. It comprises the chapelries of Norton, Mitton, and Cutsdean, and the hamlets of Bredon, Hardwick, Kinsham, and Westmancote. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Norton and Cutsdean annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, exempt from visitation, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, valued at £8 11s. 0½d.; rated in the parliamentary returns at £98; gross income £1,600; nett income £1,498. Patron, in 1835, John Keysall, Esq. The church contains a monument to Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester in the reign of Charles I. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1806. There are here eight daily schools, one of which, the endowed blue coat school, contains 18 males, of whom 12 are clothed, five Sunday schools, and endowed almshouses for eight females. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £47 per annum. Bredon hill separates the vales of Cotswold and Evesham, and commands an extensive prospect. On the top are traces of a Roman encampment with a double trench. "Ethelbald, king of Mercia, before the year 716, gave this town to his kinsman Eanulf (who was grandfather to the king Offa), with intent that he should found a monastery here, which he seems to have done, and dedicated it to St. Peter. It subsisted under an abbot of its own till after the year 841. But before the Conquest it became part of the possessions of the bishoprick of Worcester."—Tanier's Not. Mon. At Mitton is a ruined chapel. The inhabitants are partly employed by the stocking manufacturers at Tewkesbury. Pop., in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 1,325. Houses 310. Acres 6,130. A. P. £10,405. Poor rates, in 1837, £624.

BREDWARDINE, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Hay, county of Hereford; 11½ miles west-north-west of Hereford, intersected by the river Wye. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £7 8s. 1½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £144 6s. 8d.; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. N. D. Newton. There is here a day and Sunday school, supported by an endowment called "Jarvis's charity;" clothing and books are provided:—see also **HEREFORDSHIRE—Charities**. On the Wye, at a short distance, are the ruins of Bredwardine castle. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 436. Houses 80. Acres 3,890. A. P. £2,068. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

BREDY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Uggescombe, Dorchester division and union, county of Dorset; 6½ miles west by south of Dorchester. It comprises the extra-parochial hamlet of Kingston-Russell. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 241. Houses 43. Acres 3,220. A. P. £3,308. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BREDY (LONG), a parish in the hund. of Egger-ton, union of Dorchester, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 8 miles west of Dorchester. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Little Bredy united, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £19 12s. 1d.; gross income £628. Patron, in 1835, Robert Williams, Esq. There are two evening Na-

tional schools, an infant and daily school here. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 10s. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 333. Houses 54. Acres 2,000. A. P. £3,669. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 5 miles north-east by north of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It comprises the chapelry of Worthington, the liberty of Newbold, the townships of Breedon and Staunton-Harold, and the hamlets of Tonge and Wilson. The village stands at the base of a high rock of limestone, on the top of which stands the church. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £62s. 8d.; gross income £205. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Stamford. Improper and vicarial tithes of Breedon manor, and common fields of Breedon, Tonge, and Wilson, the property of the lay-impropriator, clerical rector, and vicar, were commuted in 1759. The improper and vicarial tithes of the manors of Breedon-on-the-hill and Worthington, and the township of Newbold, the property of the trustees of Rustat's charities, lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1802. There are in this parish two day and Sunday National schools, endowed by Elizabeth Commins in 1745, three daily and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with this parish produce £23 per annum. "The church of St. Mary and St. Hardulph here, with some lands, being given by Robert Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, about A. D. 1144, to the priory of St. Oswald at Nosthell in Yorkshire, here was soon fixed a cell of Black canons subordinate to that monastery. This was a small house, consisting of a prior and five religious, and, about the time of the dissolution, here were only two canons, when all the lands and tithes belonging to them were rated at £25 6s. 1d. per annum; and, as parcel of St. Oswald's, it was granted to Lord Gray, 7th Edward VI."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 2,198; in 1831, 2,656. Houses 556. Acres 6,410. A. P. £9,479. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,166. Pop. of the township in 1801, 815; in 1831, 1,044. Houses 243. Acres 3,010. A. P. £3,735. Poor rates, in 1837, £608.

BREEM, or **BREAM**, a chapelry in the parish of Newland, hund. of St. Briavell's, county of Gloucester; 5 miles south-south-west of Coleford. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £19 10s.; gross income £53; in the patronage of the vicar of Newland. The chapel has recently been enlarged, and contains a number of free sittings. The schools are returned with the parish. Pop., in 1811, 339; in 1831, 393. Houses 80. Acreage with the parish.

BREHAR, one of the Scilly islands, forming part of the county of Cornwall; 30 miles west of Land's End. This is a rude and mountainous island, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. There are some remains of druidical structures in this island.

BRIGHTMET, a township in the parish of Bolton, hund. of Salford, county of Lancaster; 2½ miles east of Great Bolton. Here is a school for fifty-four children, endowed with £26 per annum arising from various benefactions. The school-house was erected in 1750 on land given for the purpose in 1729 by William Hulton. Pop., in 1801, 734; in 1831, 1,026. Houses 189. Acres 970. A. P. £2,307. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

BRIGHTON, a township in the parish of Bubwith, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-west of Howdon, in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railroad. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 204.

Houses 28. Acres 2,030. A. P. £1,253. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

BREINTON, a parish in the hund. of Grims-worth, union and county of Hereford; 2½ miles west by south of Hereford, on the northern bank of the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy; valued at £1 10s.; rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £109; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Hereford. There are here two day and Sunday schools, both endowed. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £9 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 290. Houses 53. Acres 1,490. A. P. £2,365. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

BRELADE (Str.), a parish in the south-west part of the isle of Jersey; 1½ mile south by west of St. Aubin, on the northern angle of St. Brelade's bay. Pop., in 1831, 2,069. Houses 307.

BREMHILL, or **BREMEL**, a parish in the hund. of Chippenham, union of Calne, county of Wilts; 4 miles east by north of Chippenham, in the vicinity of the Wilts and Berks canal, and 3 miles south-east of the Great Western railroad. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £15 15s.; gross income £580; in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. The incumbent, in 1830, was the Rev. W. L. Bowles, author of many poems of great merit. The great and small tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1775. There are three Sunday schools in this parish. The village stands on an eminence commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. A monumental pillar has been erected at Wickhill in this parish, surmounted by a female figure in the costume of Edward IV. Pop., in 1801, 1,303; in 1831, 1,525. Houses 285. Acres 5,920. A. P. £10,770. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,182.

BREMILHAM, or **COWITCH**, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles west by south of Malmesbury. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacies of Highway and Foxham united, formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £4 1s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £91 1s. 4d.; gross income £121. Patron, in 1835, Lord Northwich. Pop., in 1811, 14; in 1831, 33. Houses 6. Acres 300. A. P. £760. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

BRENCHLEY AND HORSEMONDEN HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent. Area 16,490 acres. Houses 638. Pop., in 1831, 4,371.

BRENCHLEY, a parish in the hund. of Brenchley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford, union of Tonbridge, county of Kent; 4 miles north of Lamberhurst, in the neighbourhood of the South Eastern railroad. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, now in the dio. of Canterbury; valued at £12 18s. 9d.; gross income £1,068; nett income £749. Patron, in 1835, G. Courthope, Esq. The church is an ancient building in the form of a cross. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1801. No return was made to government, in 1835, regarding the schools of Brenchley. Charities connected with this parish produce £17 per annum. Here are some mineral waters resembling those of Tunbridge. Pop., in 1801, 1,844; in 1831, 2,602. Houses 420. Acres 8,590, of which 460 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £5,582. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,331.

BRENDON, a parish in the hund. of Sherwill, Braunton division, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 1½ miles east of Ilfracombe, near the coast. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barn-

staple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 4s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £80; gross income £148. Patron, in 1835, John Knight, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 259. Houses 50. Acres 9,470. A. P. £717. Poor rates, in 1837, £787.

BRECKLEY, a township in the parish of Ponteland, western division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 42. Houses 8. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BRENT (THE), a small river, rising in the county of Hertford, entering Middlesex near Finchley, and crossing the county towards Brentford, where it falls into the Thames. The London and Birmingham railway crosses this river by a viaduct, at a point 7 miles distant from Euston Grove.

BRENT (THE), a river rising in Selwood forest, Somersetshire, and falling into the sea near Bridgewater.

BRENT WITH WRINGTON HUNDRED, in the division of Wrington, county of Somerset. Area 18,210 acres. Houses 769. Pop., in 1831, 4,828.

BRENT (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Axbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railroad. It comprises the hamlets of Edingworth, Book-a-bridge and North Yeo. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £30 11s. 3d.; gross income £982; in the patronage of the bishop of Bath and Wells. The Methodists have a place of worship here. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury. In this parish there is a lofty conical hill called Brent-knoll, on the summit of which are vestiges of a double entrenchment supposed to have been Roman. From the summit of this eminence are seen "Wed-moor, Mark-moor, and Godney-moor, the Netherlands of West England on the left, terminated by the pointed hill and lofty Tor of Glastonbury; and on the other side the eye, after sweeping a wide expanse of water, the Bristol channel, reposes itself on the hills of Glamorganshire." Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 802. Houses 126. Acres 3,180. A. P. £11,508. Poor rates, in 1837, £431.

BRENT-ELEIGH, or ELY, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Sudbury. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £8; gross income £374. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Snape. The church contains an excellent library, given to the parish by Dr. Colman of Trinity college, Cambridge. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Here are alms-houses for six widowers and widows, endowed with £72 per annum, in 1736, by Edward Colman, Esq. A market was formerly held here, under a grant of Henry VIII., but it has fallen into disuse. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 290. Houses 49. Acres 1,650. A. P. £2,200. Poor rates, in 1837, 135.

BRENT (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Stanborough, union of Totness, county of Devon; 7 miles south-west by south of Ashburton, intersected by the river Avon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £29 15s. 4½d.; gross income £906. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Baker. "The only curiosity of South Brent," says Warner, "is its little church, which has many vestiges of antiquity both within and without. Its seating is particularly curious, being certainly anterior to the Reformation. Instead of pews, it has—like the Russian churches—a regular

series of plain oaken benches, with a back to each, running from either side towards the middle of the church, at right angles with the wall. The flat boards, which form the terminations of these seats, are curiously and variously carved with subjects most grotesque and ludicrous;—such as a fox or an ass in a mitre,—a pig roasting, and a monkey acting the part of turnspit,—a party of geese hanging a pig,—a monkey at prayers,—a pig preaching, &c. These caricature carvings I should consider as instances of practical satire by the parochial clergy against the mendicant orders; for it is well known that the most inveterate antipathy subsisted between the parish-priests and the friars, in consequence of that considerable influence which the latter had obtained by their absurd vows and itinerant preaching." The Independents have a place of worship here. There are in this parish four daily schools, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum, and two Sunday schools. The parish-lands yield annually £113 15s.; a considerable portion of which is laid out in purchasing clothes of all kinds, and blankets, for the poor. The village stands on the road to Plymouth, and has a great thoroughfare. Saturday is market-day, and fairs for horned cattle are held here on May 12th and October 10th. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 17 hands. The manor was anciently the property of the abbey of Buckfastleigh. Pop., in 1801, 1,032; in 1831, 1,248. Houses 226. Acres 10,180. A. P. £8,261. Poor rates, in 1837, £608.

BRENT (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Brent with Wrington, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 7 miles south-west by west of Axbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £25 17s. 8½d.; gross income £613; in the patronage of the archdeaconry of Wells. The Methodists have a place of worship here. This parish possesses four daily schools and a day and boarding school. The court for the hundred is held here. Charities connected with this parish produce £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 890. Houses 148. Acres 3,210. A. P. £10,858. Poor rates, in 1837, £380.

BRENT-TOR, a parish in the hund. and union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 4 miles north by west of Tavistock. Living, a curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued in the parliamentary returns at £14 19s. 10d.; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Bedford. The church and village stand on the top of a rugged and lofty cliff which serves as a conspicuous land-mark to mariners in the English channel. Here are mines of manganese. The parish is intersected by the small river Lid, and contains a sheet of water called Stowford lake. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 147. Houses 21. Acres 2,810. A. P. £887. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

BRENTFORD, a market-town and parish, partly in the hund. of Ossulstone, and partly in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of London, on the Great Western road, and, on the northern bank of the Thames, $2\frac{1}{2}$ north of the Great Western railway. The former portion, attached to the parish of Ealing, is called Old Brentford, the latter New Brentford. It takes its name from its vicinity to an ancient ford on the river Brent. It is first noticed in history as the scene of a battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danes in 1016. "In a chapel at the west end of this town was founded, 25th Henry VI., by John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer, and the king's chaplain, a friary, hospital, or fraternity of the nine orders of angels, consisting of a master and several

brethren, which was able to dispense £40 per annum, according to MSS. Stow, and granted, 1^o Edward VI. to Edward, duke of Somerset."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The town consists of a long street, containing some good houses, and paved and lighted with gas. By an act obtained in 1821 for this latter object, the whole road between London and Brentford is also lighted. Here is a bridge over the Thames leading to Kew, the extensive gardens of which lie on the opposite bank; and another bridge over the Brent, which was erected in 1825, on the site of a very ancient one. Here are also an iron manufactory and a distillery of considerable extent. Tuesday is market-day; and fairs for horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are held on May 17th, 18th, and 19th; and on Sept. 12th, 13th, and 14th. These fairs, according to the charter, are for six days, but are seldom kept more than three. The market is plentifully supplied with provisions, especially vegetables. The parliamentary elections for the county were formerly held here, though it has no town-hall. It is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and its internal affairs are managed by constables and other officers, annually appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Petty-sessions for the division of New Brentford, and for the hundred of Isleworth, are held here every alternate week. It is now one of the polling-places for the county-members. Living of New Brentford, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester, of the yearly value of £283; subordinate to the vicarage of Hanwell, the incumbent of which is patron. Adjoining is a house for the curate. Of this living, the celebrated John Horne Tooke was for some time curate. Living of Old Brentford, a curacy, not in charge, a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Ealing. Here are places of worship belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, both Primitive and Wesleyan. One of the Independent churches was formed in 1829. The Baptist church in New Brentford was organized in 1802; that in Old Brentford, in 1819. Here are a charity school for boys, with an income of £143 7s. 6d., founded in 1703, and a charity school for girls with an income of £144 18s. 4d.; besides a National school, and a school on the British and Foreign system. There are many handsome villas in the vicinity. Pop. of New Brentford, in 1801, 1,443; in 1831, 2,085. Houses 375. Acres 230. A. P., in 1828, £7,418. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,146. The returns of Old Brentford are included in the parish of EALING WITH OLD BRENTFORD: which see.—A workhouse capable of containing 400 persons has been erected here for the union of Brentford, at an expense of £9,000. The Brentford poor-law union comprehends 10 parishes, embracing an area of 29 square miles; with a population, in 1831, of 32,605. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,779. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,686.—Early on the morning of Sabbath the 17th of January, 1841, a frightful inundation, attended with the loss of many lives, and the destruction of property to the value of nearly £100,000, was produced here by the bursting of the banks and locks on the Grand Junction canal, which joins the Thames a little to the southward of New Brentford. This catastrophe was probably occasioned by the rapid thaw which set in on the 16th after a severe frost, and the consequent influx of an immense body of water into the Brent. In 1813, when digging for clay, some curious organic remains were discovered in the neighbourhood of Old Brentford, consisting chiefly of bones and teeth of the hippopotamus, elephant, and some species of deer.

BRENTINGBY. See WITFORDBY WITH BRENTINGBY.

BRENTWOOD, a chapelry, formerly a market town, in the parish of South Weald, hund. of Chafford, county of Essex; 18 miles east-north-east of London, and 11 south-west of Chelmsford, intersected by the railroad from London to Norwich. It was formerly a place of greater importance than now, and had a prison and town-hall, the assizes being held here. Part of these buildings still exist, and are held by different persons on condition of putting them in repair when the assizes are again removed thither. A market was formerly held here on Thursday, which has been discontinued; fairs for horses and horned cattle are held on July 11th, and October 15th and 16th. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £2 10s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £125; gross income £124. Patron, in 1835, Charles T. Tower, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure of Gothic architecture. The Independents and Roman Catholics have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1707; the Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1837. The petty-sessions for the hundreds of Barstable and Chafford are held here and at Billericay. Here is a free grammar-school for all boys residing in Brentwood and the neighbourhood. It was founded and endowed in 1537, by Sir Anthony Browne, Knt., and has an income of £1,452 17s. per annum, of which £50 are annually given to the inmates of five almshouses, and the remainder, after defraying the expenses of keeping the school-room and almshouses in repair, is paid to the master. This school has a claim along with Chelmsford and Maldon to an exhibition of £6 per annum in Caius and Gonville college, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Plume. There are also six daily schools in this chapelry. Pop., in 1801, 1,007; in 1831, 1,642. Houses 305. Acres 730. A. P. £3,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £565.

BRENZETT, or BRENSSET, a parish, partly within the liberty of Romney-Marsh, and partly in the lower division of the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe of Shepway, union of Romney-Marsh, county of Kent; 4½ miles south-west by north of Romney, in the vicinity of the Royal Military canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £7 18s. 1½d.; gross income £77. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Brockman. The church anciently belonged to the abbey of Guynes in Artois, Flanders. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 258. Houses 43. Acres 1,740. A. P. £3,603.

BREOCK (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of St. Columb-Major, county of Cornwall; 1 mile west of Wadebridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £41 10s. 10d.; gross income £1,005; nett income £859; in the patronage of Sir W. Molesworth. There are six daily schools in this parish. The river Camel is here navigable to Wadebridge,—where it is crossed by a fine bridge of 16 arches. Markets were formerly held at Wadebridge. On a hill in this parish is a cromlech. Pop., in 1801, 962; in 1831, 1,650. Houses 274. Acres 7,860. A. P. £6,910. Poor rates, in 1837, £488.

BREREHURST, a hamlet in the parish of Wolstanton, northern division of the hund. of Firehill, county of Stafford; about 2 miles north-north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyme. Pop., in 1811, 646; in 1831, 900. Houses 170. Acreage with the parish.

BRERETON WITH SMETHWICK, a parish in the hund. of Northwich, union of Congleton, co-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-east by north of Sandbach, intersected by the Manchester and Bir-

mingham railway. This was formerly a part of the parish of Astbury, and had a chapel, but was made parochial about the time of Henry VIII., and endowed with the tithes of Brereton and Smethwick. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £7 0s. 5d.; gross income £761. Patron, in 1835, James Royds, Esq. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here; and there are two daily schools, one of which possesses a small endowment. Several bequests left to the poor and the school have been invested in land for their joint benefit, which was leased in 1833 for a term of 14 years, at a clear rent of £12 10s. Other charities connected with this parish produce £10 10s. per annum. Petty-sessions are held at Brereton-Green, and at Middlewich and Sandbach alternately, for the hundred of Northwich. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 660. Houses 110. Acres 4,240. A. P. £5,584. Poor rates, in 1837, £466.

BRESSINGHAM, or BRISSINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west of Diss. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £15; gross income £456. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is an ancient building. There are three daily schools, one of which is endowed, and two Sunday schools, in this parish. Here are the remains of a large conduit constructed by Sir Richard de Boyland. Pop., in 1801, 650; in 1831, 655. Houses 91. Acres 2,300. A. P. £3,525. Poor rates, in 1837, £510.

BRETBY. See BRADBY.

BRETBY. See BIRKBY, Yorkshire.

BRETORTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Evesham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £6 5s.; gross income £97. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Timbrill. The inappropriate and vicarial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1765. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 423. Houses 95. Acres 1,530. A. P. £2,574. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BRETHERTON, a township in the parish of Croston, hund. of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Preston, on the eastern bank of the Douglas river, and 6 miles west of the Wigan and Preston railway. An Independent church was formed here in 1819. Here is a school in which the children in the town receive gratuitous instruction in reading and writing; it was founded in 1654, by James Fletcher, and has now an annual income of £112. The township also possesses a daily school and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 828. Houses 136. Acres 2,360. A. P. £4,851. Poor rates, in 1837, £255.

BRETENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Shrop-ham, union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Thetford, intersected by the Roman-road Peddar way. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5 12s. 6d.; gross income £200; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 65. Houses 9. Acres 2,170. A. P. £1,104. Poor rates, in 1837, £15.

BRETENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 8 miles west of Needham Market, intersected by the proposed Ipswich and St. Edmund's Bury railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £11 3s. 11½d.; gross income £377. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There are here two daily schools. Here are some vestiges of a Roman camp, from which some anti-

quaries have been led to suppose this the site of the Roman station Combretonium, or Combretonvium. It is doubtful, however, whether this was not at Brettenham in Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 366. Houses 79. Acres 1,550. A. P. £1,666. Poor rates, in 1837, £209.

BRETTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles south-east by east of Hawarden. Pop., in 1821, 212; in 1831, 257. Houses 52. Other returns with the parish.

BRETTON (MONK or LUNDA), a township in the parish of Royston, wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east of Barnesley, in the immediate vicinity of the Barnesley canal, and the York and North Midland railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Royston. There are here a daily school, containing 42 children, and three Sunday schools; and also an almshouse for six poor widows, founded in 1654. "Here Adam Fitz-Swain, pretty early in the reign of King Henry II., founded a monastery of the Cluniac order to the honour of St. Mary Magdalene. It was first made subordinate to the priory of St. John at Pontefract, which had, till the dissolution, from this house a small yearly acknowledgment in money. The revenues belonging to the priory and monks of Bretton, amounted, 26th Henry VIII., to £323 8s. 2d. The site was granted, 32d Henry VIII., to William Blythman." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 1,394. Houses 256. Acres 2,050. A. P. £3,576. Poor rates, in 1837, £275.

BRETTON (WEST), a chapelry partly in the parish of Great Sandall, lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, and partly in the parish of Silkstone, wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Barnesley, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Leeds railway. Living, a curacy annexed to Silkstone. There is a daily school in this chapelry. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 568. Houses 111. Acres 2,520. A. P. £2,188. Poor rates, in 1837, £217.

BREWARD (ST.), or SIMONWARD, a parish in the hund. of Trigg, union of Camelford, county of Cornwall; 7 miles north by east of Bodmin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; valued at £8; and in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 627. Houses 116. Acres 9,180. A. P. £2,561. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BREWHAM (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Bruton, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Bruton; now annexed to South Brewham. At Batt's farm in this parish was formerly a chapel. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 395. Houses 75. Acres 2,310. A. P. £2,833. Poor rates, in 1837, £372.

BREWHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. or Bruton, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Bruton, intersected by the Bath and Weymouth railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £21, rated in the parliamentary returns at £36; gross income £102. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. The church has recently been enlarged. There are two daily schools here. The river Brew runs through this parish and gives origin to the name. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 573. Houses 121. Acres 3,590. A. P. £2,862. Poor rates, in 1837, £458.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, county of Nottingham; contiguous to Nottingham. There is a daily school here. Pop.,

in 1801, 396; in 1831, 573. Houses 19. A. P. £2,862. Poor rates, in 1837, £26.

BREWOD, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Penkridge, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, and 2 miles west of the Grand Junction railroad. It comprises the township, formerly the market-town, of Brewod, the liberties of Coven, Chillington, and Somerford, and the townships of Bishop's-Wood, Hide with Wooley, Kiddermore-Green, and Park-Lane. The parish extends a short way into the Shiffnall division of the hundred of Brunstree, Salop. The village stands in an agreeable situation on the banks of the Peak. Tuesday is market-day, and a fair for horses and cattle is held on September 19th. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £6 17s. 8d.; gross income £632; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean of Lichfield. The church is a handsome edifice. Here are places of worship belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; the Independent church was formed in 1802. The free grammar-school has a revenue of £412 per annum. It is believed to have been founded by Dr. Knightley. Here are also a National school and several Sunday schools. In 1835 no education return could be obtained from this place by government, although five applications were made for that purpose. In this parish is a noble mansion called Chillington-hall; on the estate there are two Roman Catholic chapels. "Here was a priory of White or Cistercian nuns, situate in that part of the parish which is in the county of Salop, dedicated to St. Leonard, as old as the reign of Richard I. or John. About the time of the general dissolution it consisted of six religious, and was valued at £31 1s. 4d. per annum. The site was granted to William Whorwood, 31^o Henry VIII., and is still called White ladies, the same that is mentioned in the accounts of the famous escape of King Charles II. from Worcester fight, being near Boscobel and the royal oak. There was also a small Benedictine nunnery, situate in that part of the parish which is in the county of Stafford, in being in the time of Richard I., and perhaps before, dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and valued but £11 1s. 6d. clear, yet, there were five nuns. It was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to Thomas Gifford. This was called the Black ladies of Brewod." Tanner's Not. Men. Pop., in 1801, 2,867; in 1831, 3,799. Houses 699. Acres 11,950. A. P. £16,428. Poor rates, in 1837, £968.

BRIAN'S-PUDDLE. See *APP-PUDDLE*.

BRIAVELL'S (ST.) HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, bordering on the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. Area 50,100 acres. Houses 3,236. Pop., in 1831, 16,092.

BRIAVEL'S (ST.), a parish in the hund. of St. Briavell's, county of Gloucester; 7 miles north of Chepstow, on the eastern bank of the river Wye. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Lydney. The church is a small cruciform edifice of great antiquity. There are two daily schools in this parish. A weekly market was formerly held here under a charter of Edward II., who likewise conferred on the inhabitants the right of passing toll-free all over the kingdom,—a privilege now obsolete. The market has also fallen into disuse. A court is held here for regulating all matters in dispute between miners in the neighbouring coal-works. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole hundred, concurrently with the other tribunals. The suits cognizable in this court are actions in the nature of debt or contract, or for injury to personal property. The court sits

every third Monday, except during vacations. A castle was erected here in the reign of Henry I., as a frontier defence against the Welsh. Of this structure only a small portion remains, in which the officers of the hundred hold their courts; and in part of which are cells used as prisons for the debtors and delinquents in the Forest. It is in a dilapidated condition. The moat still remains, and also some vestiges of Offa's dyke. The duke of Beaufort, as lord of the manor, holds the office of constable or governor of St. Briavel's castle,—a sinecure charge. Pop., in 1801, 670; in 1831, 1,124. Houses 224. Acres 4,710. A. P. £2,894. Poor rates, in 1837, £267.

BRICETT, or BRISSET (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Needham. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; of the yearly value of £100; in the patronage of the provost and fellows of king's college, Cambridge. A fair is held here on the 5th of July for butter, sheep, and toys. "About A. D. 1110, Ralph Fitz-Brien erected a priory here for canons of the order of St. Austin, to the honour of St. Leonard. It was subordinate to the monastery of Nobiliac in the diocese of Limoges and duchy of Berry. After the suppression of these alien priories, this, with all its lands, was given by King Henry VI. to king's college, Cambridge." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 284. Houses 33. Acres 950. A. P. £878. Poor rates, in 1837, £239.

BRICKENDON, a parish in the liberty of All Saints, Hertford, hund. and county of Hertford; 3 miles south of Hertford. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 765. Houses 147. Acres 1,690. A. P. £3,106. Poor rates, in 1837, £318. The poor-law commissioners report that this parish, "having a population of 765 in 1831, and being at that time overgrown with pauperism, determined on a struggle to emancipate itself some time before the labours of the commissioners of inquiry had drawn public attention to the peculiar means of effecting such an object. They built a workhouse capable of holding 70 inmates, divided, both as to building and yard, into two compartments, and began their new system in 1833. At that time the amount of relief given to persons on the pension-list for one quarter short of a week, was £67, the number of individuals relieved being 45 and upwards. In 1835, and taking the corresponding quarter of the year, the quarterly pension amounted to £17 11s., and the number of recipients of outdoor relief were only 12. With regard to the able-bodied, as much as £107 appears to have been spent in one year in finding employment for men out of work; in 1834, the expense incurred on this account was not more than £28. In a printed abstract of the parish accounts made up to Easter, 1835, the saving is stated as follows: Average expenditure during the preceding four years, £655 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; expenditure for the past year, £380 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; saving during the past year, £275 9s. 4d."

BRICKHILL (Bow), a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 2 miles south by east of Fenny Stratford, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £15 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £370. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Davies. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1790. Here is an endowment, given in 1633, by Charles Purrett, for the benefit of the poor and the

instruction of children. Other charities connected with the parish produce £16 per annum. The females in this parish receive some employment from the lace-merchants. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 475. Houses 112. Acres 1,380. A. P. £2,415. Poor rates, in 1837, £183.

BRICKHILL (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 3 miles south-east by east of Fenny Stratford, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £18 2s. 11d.; gross income £457. Patron, in 1835, P. P. Duncombe. Certain great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771. The Baptists have a chapel here. There are two daily, three infant, and three Sunday schools in this parish. Charities connected with Great Brickhill produce £54 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 776. Houses 150. Acres 1,800. A. P. £3,633. Poor rates, in 1837, £317.

BRICKHILL (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 2 miles east-south-east of Fenny Stratford, on the post-road to Dunstable, about 3 miles north-east of the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy; valued at £29 10s.; gross income £119; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. The great and small tithes, the property of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the vicar, were commuted in 1796. There are here four daily schools, one of which has an endowment of £5 per annum. Other charities connected with this parish produce about £26 per annum. Fairs are held here on May 12th, and October 29th, for cattle. This was formerly a place of much greater importance than at present, and so late as the reign of Elizabeth was a market-town in which the assizes were held. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 514. Houses 104. Acres 1,360. A. P. £3,132. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

† **BRICKLEHAMPTON**, a chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew, Pershore, upper division of the hund. of Pershore, county of Worcester; 3½ miles south-east by south of Pershore. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Pershore. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1774. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 156. Houses 35. Acres 810. A. P. £1,477. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

BRIDELL, a parish in the hund. of Kilgerran, union of Cardigan, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 3 miles south of Cardigan. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; valued at £9, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £109; gross income £120; in the patronage of the freeholders of the parish. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, and a dissenting chapel. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 395. Houses 83. A. P. £1,070. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BRIDEKIRK, a parish in the ward of Allerdale below Darwent, county of Cumberland; 2 miles north-north-east of Cockermouth, in the vicinity of the Maryport and Carlisle railroad. It comprises the townships of Bridekirk, Great and Little Broughton, Dovenby, Papcastle with Goat, Ribton, and Tallentire. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £10 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £94 0s. 4d.; gross income £139. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Dykes. The church is an ancient structure. It

contains a curious carved font, supposed by Camden to have been brought from the Roman station at Papcastle, on which is an inscription in Saxon and Runic characters, which Bishop Nicholson has thus translated:—"Here was Erkad converted; and to this man's example were the Danes brought." It is of a square form, and in height about two feet. There are ten daily schools, one of which is endowed, and six Sunday schools, in this parish; and also endowed alms-houses for ten poor persons. Other charities connected with Bridekirk produce £8 per annum. Freestone is found here in abundance; there are also quarries of limestone. In 1838, there were two flax-mills, employing 111 hands within this parish. Bridekirk was the birth-place of Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., and Thomas Tickell the poet. Pop., in 1801, 1,410; in 1831, 1,902. Houses 405. Acres 9,270. A. P. £10,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £472. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 94; in 1831, 111. Houses 19. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £963. Poor rates, in 1837, £30.

BRIDE (ST.), MAJOR, a parish in the hund. of Ogmere, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 3¼ miles south-east of Bridgend, near the Bristol channel. It comprises the hamlets of St. Bride, Lampha, Southerndown, and Ynysawdre. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Wick annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £9 15s. 5½d.; gross income £200; in the patronage of Mrs. Turberville. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 922. Houses 194. A. P. £4,023. Poor rates, in 1837, £407.

BRIDE (ST.), MINOR, a parish in the hund. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2½ miles north by east of Bridgend, on the Ogmere river. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £5 3s. 6½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £176; in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven. Coal is found here. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 306. Houses 75. A. P. £911. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BRIDE (ST.), WENTLOOG, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wentloog, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 4½ miles south-south-west of Newport, on the shore of the Bristol channel. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Coedkernew annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £4 18s. 1½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £140; in the patronage of the bishop of Llandaff. There is an Independent church, formed in 1826. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 200. Houses 39. Acres 2,180. A. P. £2,593. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BRIDE'S (ST.), NETHERWENT, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Caldicott, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 6½ miles east-south-east of Caerleon. It includes the hamlet of Landevenny. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £6 13s. 3d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £63; gross income £193; in the patronage, in 1835, of T. and J. Perry, Esqs. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 163. Houses 35. Acres 1,190. A. P. £644. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

BRIDE'S (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 9½ miles south-west of Haverfordwest, on the southern side of the dangerous bay of St. Bride, in St. George's channel. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; valued at £15 12s.; gross income £190; in the patronage, in 1835, of Sir W. Phillips, W. Phillips, and Mary B.

Allen, alternately. Here is an ancient chapel in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 132. Houses 25. A. P. £1,390. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

BRIDE'S (ST.), SUPER ELY, a parish in the hund. of Dinas Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 7 miles west by north of Cardiff, on the river Ely. Living, a discharged rector, united to that of Michaelston-Super-Ely. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 128. Houses 28. A. P. £628. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

BRIDE'S-KIRK, a parish in the north-eastern part of the Isle of Man; 5 miles north of Ramsey, and 2 south of the point of Ayre, on which there is a light-house. It is one of five parishes, which, from their fertility, compose what is termed the Garden of the Island. Pop., in 1831, 1,039. Houses 183.

BRIDESTOWE, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Oakhampton, county of Devon; 6 miles south-west of Oakhampton, on the post-road to Launceston. Living, a rector, with the curacy of Sourton annexed, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £32 17s. 11d.; gross income £513; in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. The Baptist church here was formed in 1832. There are three daily schools, and a day and Sunday school, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 907. Houses 156. Acres 5,170. A. P. £3,804. Poor rates, in 1837, £335.

BRIDFORD, or BRIDGEFORD, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 6 miles north-west by north of Chudleigh. Living, a rector, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £13 15s.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, Sir Lawrence V. Falk, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 444; in 1831, 529. Houses 79. Acres 4,090. A. P. £2,193. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

BRIDGE and PETHAM HUNDRED, in the lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent. Area 13,210 acres. Houses 486. Pop., in 1831, 3,057.

BRIDGE—in old deeds Bregge—a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 3 miles south-east, on the post-road to Dover, and intersected by the river Stour, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury, consolidated with the vicarage of Patricxbourne. The church has a spire steeple. This parish possesses two daily schools, and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 543. Houses 97. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,667. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bridge, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £5,000, capable of accommodating 500 persons.—The Bridge poor-law union comprehends 22 parishes, embracing an area of 62 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 10,439. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,492. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,764.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in the parish of Horbling, wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles east by north of Fellingham. "Here was a Gilbertine priory, founded in the time of King John, by Godwin, a rich citizen of London, to the honour of our blessed Saviour. It was valued at £5 1s. 11d. per annum, and, as parcel of Sempringham, was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton, 32^d Henry VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BRIDGEND, a town in the parish of Coyt and hund. of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 181 miles west of London, and 7 west by north of Cowbridge. It is a straggling place, on the

river Ogmore, over which there is a stone-bridge, and is divided into three parts, called Oldcastle, Newcastle, and Bridgend. There is an Independent church formed in 1808. The county-member was sometimes elected in the town-hall here, where petty-sessions are also held for the hundreds of Newcastle and Ogmore. It is one of the polling-places in the election of the county-members. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on November 17th; and Holy Thursday, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. Here are extensive woollen factories, and the soil in the neighbourhood is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. and other returns included in those of the parish.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £4,400, capable of containing 200 persons.—The Bridgend and Cowbridge poor-law union comprehends 52 parishes; with a population returned, in 1831, at £17,288. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £6,879. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,232.—There is a railway from this place to the Duffryn-Llynvi line, near Cefn Gribbwyr in the parish of Laleston; length 4½ miles; rise 190 feet.

BRIDGEFORD (EAST), or BRIDGEFORD-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 8 miles east-north-east of Nottingham, on the eastern bank of the river Trent, over which there is a ferry here. Living, a rector, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £19 6s. 8½d.; gross income £752; alternately in the patronage of J. Musters, Esq., and the president and fellows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1796. There are here two day and boarding schools, containing 58 children, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities connected with this parish produce £10 14s. per annum. The south-east border of the parish is crossed by the Roman fosse road. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 938. Houses 179. Acres 1,910. A. P. £3,252. Poor rates, in 1837, £286.

BRIDGEFORD (WEST), a parish, partly in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, and partly in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 2 miles south-south-west of Nottingham, intersected by the Grantham canal, and in the vicinity of the Midland Counties railroad. Living, a rector, comprising the hamlet of Gameton, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £16 14s. 2d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, J. Musters, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish, with an endowment of £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 338. Houses 59. Acres 1,720. A. P. £5,452. Poor rates, in 1837, £183.

BRIDGEFORD. See **BRIDFORD**.

BRIDGEHAM, a parish in the hund. of Shrop-ham, union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west by south of East Harling. Living, a rector, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £11 1s. 0½d., in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £400; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Charities connected with this parish produce £16 6s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 291. Houses 37. Acres 2,330. A. P. £1,870. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a tything in the parish of Yeovilton, hund. of Somerton, county of Somerset; 2 miles east by north of Ilchester. Pop., in 1821,

105; in 1831, 103. Houses 16. Acreage with the parish.

BRIDGEMERE, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles south-south-east of Nantwich, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railway. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 236. Houses 41. Acres 850. A. P. £1,065. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

BRIDGEN. See **BEXLEY**.

BRIDGNORTH, a borough and market-town, situated in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgnorth, county of Salop, but possessing separate jurisdiction; 139 miles north-west of London, and 8 south-east of Much-Wenlock. It stands on the river Severn, which divides it into two portions, called the Upper and Lower towns. The Upper town is on the western bank of the river, on the sides and summit of a red sandstone rock which rises to the height of 180 feet above the level of the river. The appearance of this division of the town is remarkably picturesque. It is supplied with water raised from the Severn, and forced by machinery into a great reservoir, from which it is conducted by pipes into the houses. The borough corporation hold the Severn waterworks under a lease of 1,000 years in trust for the benefit of the town. The funds for the support of the works are levied by a rate on the inhabitants. The view from the upper part of the town is very fine, especially from that part where the remains of the castle stand, where a terrace-walk has been laid out, overlooking the lower town, the river, and a widely spreading country. The public library, founded by the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, is in this part of the town. It is a handsome building, and contains upwards of 4,000 volumes; the inhabitants are admitted to its use on payment of an annual subscription. The lower town, which lies on the opposite side of the Severn, contains only two principal streets.

Bridgnorth is a borough by prescription. The first charter of which any knowledge exists is of the 16th King John, which grants to the burgesses of Bruges and their heirs, certain liberties and free customs, and freedom from toll throughout the kingdom, except within the liberties of London. A subsequent charter of the 11th Henry III. renewed this grant, and included others; among which was his mill at Pendlestone, without the town, to be held in fee-farm at a yearly rent of £10. Farther grants were made by Henry VI. The old corporation consisted of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, and a deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council-men, 2 chamberlains, and 2 bridge-masters, with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The bailiffs were justices of the peace, and justices of the court of record; the senior acted as coroner for the borough. The recorder held his office for life; his deputy, whom he appointed, was always a barrister, and the legal adviser of the corporation. By the new Municipal act Bridgnorth is governed by a bailiff, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The income of the corporation, in 1837, was £1,114. A general session of the peace is held once a-year, before the bailiffs and deputy-recorder. No felonies are tried at it; all persons accused of felony are committed for trial to the county. Bridgnorth has had a commission of the peace granted to it, and a court of quarter-sessions, and recorder. The prison is in the rear of the work-house, there being but one entrance to both establishments. It consists of two cells and three other apartments. The magistrates are about to reconstruct it on the principle of separate confinement. This borough has continued to return two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. All burgesses, whether resident or not, possessed the right

of voting; their number was about 986, and the influence of the Whitmore family predominated. Under the reform bill the constituency has fallen to about 620, though the boundaries of the burgh have been made to comprise the old borough of Bridgnorth, and the several parishes of Quatford, Oldbury, Tasley, and Astley-Abbotts. Bridgnorth is also a polling-place in the election of the members for the southern division of Salop. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Stottesden are held here. Bridgnorth does not contribute to the county rates.

The market-day is Saturday, when large quantities of grain are brought forward, especially wheat and barley. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Shrovetide, May 1st, June 30th, August 2d, October 29th, and December 15th for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hops, wool, yarn, linen, butter, cheese, and general merchandise. Races are held here in the month of August. Upwards of three-fourths of the population are returned as employed in trade and manufactures, the latter being chiefly those of cloth, stockings, and iron tools. In 1838 there was a worsted mill here, employing 101 hands. The town derives its chief importance, however, from its situation on the Severn, and it is a thriving inland port. A large portion of its labouring class obtain employment in the navigation of the Severn; but the market and the retail trade with the neighbourhood afford the principal source of profit to the inhabitants. Vessels are built here, and a great quantity of goods imported for inland consumption, while grain and malt are exported largely.

The borough is divided into the two parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, not in charge, exempt from visitation, and in 1835, in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of Thomas Whitmore, Esq.—The living of St. Mary Magdalene is rated in the parliamentary returns at £115 19s.; gross income £95. The present church was erected in 1792. It is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style. The original church was the chapel to the castle, which King John exempted from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and which was made parochial in the 4th of Edward III.—St. Leonard's is rated in the parliamentary returns at £83; gross income £150. The church is a Gothic structure, much defaced. It was formerly collegiate, and was erected in 1448, on the site of a still more ancient church. Here are places of worship for Independents and Baptists; the Independent church was formed in 1711, and the Baptist in 1704. The free grammar-school, for the sons of burgesses, was founded in 1503, by the corporation, and is supported partly by endowments and partly by contributions. Its income is about £160 per annum. In 1689, Mr. Canawell endowed eighteen exhibitions to Christ-church college, Oxford, with an estate now producing £1,500 per annum. These exhibitions are distributed to the following free grammar-schools in the county of Salop, viz. Shrewsbury, which has four; Bridgnorth, three; Shifnal, three; Wem, two; and Donnington, in the parish of Wroxeter, two. There are also eight daily, three boarding, and three Sunday schools within the borough. Here are alms-houses for 12 widows of burgesses; endowed with £158 per annum, and in the direction of the corporation; and an hospital in the churchyard of St. Leonard's, founded and endowed in 1687 by the Rev. Francis Palmer of Sandley in Bedfordshire, for ten poor widows, each of whom receives £10 per annum. Other charities connected with Bridgnorth produce about £196 per annum.—“Roger of Montgomery or Bellesm, earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of William Rufus, built at Quatford in this county, a church, or chapel, dedicated to

St. Mary Magdalen, and endowed it with great possessions, at the desire of Adelaiza his second wife, who made a vow thereof in a tempest at sea on her first coming to England. But this foundation was soon removed or annexed to Bridgnorth, where, in the castle, the said Earl Roger began, and his son Robert de Bellesmo finished a collegiate church, of a dean and six prebendaries, to the honour also of St. Mary Magdalene. This continued, and was accounted as a royal free chapel till the general dissolution. It was granted, 21st Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton.—Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 4,408; in 1831, 5,065. Houses 1,113. Acres 3,500. A. P. £11,739. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,207.—The Bridgnorth poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 105 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 14,316. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £5,900. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,374.

Bridgnorth is a place of great antiquity. It was originally called Brugia, Brug, or Bruges. Its name was derived from a bridge erected by the Saxons over the Severn. The town is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred. It is doubtful whether or not a castle existed here from so early a period; but in the reign of Henry I. it is said to have been rebuilt by Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury. It became a royal garrison, which during the civil war remained faithful to the royal cause. In 1646, it sustained a desperate attack from the parliamentary forces, in the course of which a large portion of the town was burnt to the ground. The garrison held out for three weeks, and at last obtained a capitulation on honourable terms. The captors blew up the fortifications.

BRIDGERULE, a parish, partly in the hund. of Stratton, Cornwall, and partly in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Holworthy, Devonshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Stratton, intersected by the Bude and Launceston canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £14, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £152. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. H. Kingdon. There are a daily and a day and Sunday National school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 467. Houses 84. Acres 4,010. A. P. £719. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a parish in the hund. of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; 6 miles west-north-west of Hereford: on the banks of the river Wye, over which there is a ferry here. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £3 10s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £102; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 71. Houses 12. Acres 740. A. P. £1,159. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

BRIDGEWATER, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, locally situated in the hund. of North-Petherton, division and union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 139 miles west by south of London, and 11 north-north-east of Taunton, in the immediate vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway, which is carried across the river Parret, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile above the town by an arch of 100 feet span. The limits of the borough, for municipal purposes, are co-extensive with those of the parish. Its boundaries, for election purposes, which were much narrowed by a decision of the house of commons in 1769, are, by the boundary act, rendered nearly co-terminous with the limits of the municipal borough.

Living, a vicarage, with the rectory of Chilton annexed, in the archd. of Taunton, and dio. of Bath and

Wells; valued at £11 7s. 6d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £354; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, with a very lofty spire. It contains a fine altar-piece, taken from a French privateer, and presented to the parish by the Hon. A. Poulett. A new church has been built by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with porches, at an expense of £3,254. Sittings 1,093. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1818; the Unitarian in 1688; the Baptist in 1600; and the Wesleyan Methodist in 1816. Here is a grammar-school, founded in 1561, and endowed with £16 13s. 4d. per annum, for which two boys are taught Greek and Latin. Here is also a free school for 30 scholars, founded and endowed in 1723 by Mr. John Morgan, in which the system of Dr. Bell is followed. In 1781, Mr. Edward Fackerell founded and endowed a school here, to which, by a decree of the court of chancery, his own relatives only are admitted; these are now 30 in number, and the annual revenue is about £174. There are also in this borough 13 daily schools, 5 Sunday schools, 4 of which have lending libraries attached, and a day and Sunday school. John Gilbert, in 1731, bequeathed certain lands, which now produce £56 9s. 10d. per annum, this sum is expended in purchasing bread and clothing for the poor. Other charities connected with the borough produce £86 per annum.

The town stands on the river Parret, over which is an iron bridge of one arch, erected on the site of an ancient stone structure. The greater part of the town is situated on the western side of the river, and contains some good streets, which are paved, lighted, and kept remarkably clean. By a local act—7^o Geo. IV.—24 trustees are appointed for this purpose, who have power to make bye-laws, to employ watchmen, and to light the streets with gas. The power of lighting the town with gas has never been acted upon. It is in a prosperous state, the trade is improving, and considerable facilities have been afforded by the erection of new markets for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The market days are, Tuesday for corn and cattle, and Saturday for provisions. Fairs for cattle and all sorts of merchandise are held on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24th, October 2d and 3d, and December 29th. There is a branch of the West of England and South Wales district bank, and of Stuckey's banking company, here. Bridgewater is a warehousing port, and possesses considerable trade; the river being navigable up to the town for vessels of 200 tons burden, and as far as Langport and Taunton for barges and boats. The number of vessels which entered inwards in 1832 was 2,089, and the amount of custom-duties for the year ending 5th July, 1833, was £6,878. The foreign trade with the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, consists in the importation of wine, hemp, tallow, and timber; but the greater part of the vessels are employed coast-wise; large quantities of coal are imported from Wales, and sent inland by a canal as far as Taunton.

Bridgewater was constituted a free borough in 1200 by King John, and until the passing of the late municipal act, was governed under a charter granted by that monarch, but subsequently modified and enlarged by Edward III., Elizabeth, Charles II. and other monarchs. The corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs or sheriffs, and other office-bearers. By the municipal act, this borough has been divided into two wards,—north and south,—to each of which 9 councillors have

been assigned, who, with 6 aldermen and a mayor, compose the governing body. The quarter sessions for the county are held at this place during the summer, and the county assizes once in every two years. There is a court of record or civil court, held every Monday in every week, before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen for the time being, or any three, two, or one of them. The jurisdiction of this court extends to all personal actions, and to any amount. Petty-sessions are generally held every Monday. The town has had a commission of the peace granted to it, and a court of quarter-sessions. The income of the town, in 1837, was £1,775. This borough has returned two members to parliament since the 23^d Edward I. The right of election belonged formerly to the scot and lot paying inhabitants of a small part of the town, called 'the borough'; it was afterwards extended over the whole town. The electors were formerly about 460 in number; those registered under the new act in 1832, amounted to 484. Of these, 132 were registered as scot and lot voters; none as freemen. The mayor is the returning officer. The influence of the Poulett family formerly predominated here. Bridgewater is also a polling-place in the election of members for West Somerset.—Here are some almshouses and a well-supported infirmary, founded in 1813. An eye dispensary was erected in 1834 by Mr. Torgood, surgeon, and is supported solely at his expense. Bridgewater was the birth-place of Admiral Blake. The Egerton family takes the title of Earl from Bridgewater. Pop., in 1801, 3,634; in 1831, 7,807. Houses 1,400. Acres 3,580. A. P. £29,235. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,094.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Bridgewater, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £7,500, capable of accommodating 300 persons.—The Bridgewater poor-law union comprehends 40 parishes, embracing an area of 133 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 23,566. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,387. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,401.—The name appears in ancient records to have been formerly spelt Burgh-Walter, or Brugg-Walter, and is thought to imply that it was the burgh of Walter de Douay, a follower of William the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry II. it reverted to William de Briwere, who built a castle of great size and strength here. He also founded an hospital, the revenue of which, at the dissolution, was valued at £121. In the parliamentary war, this place declared itself for the king, and, in consequence, was besieged and taken by General Fairfax, who demolished the castle.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, formerly **BRELLINGTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker-
ing, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 206 miles north of London, and 12 north-east of Great Driffield. It includes the towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, the chapelry of Grindall, the townships of Buckton, Hildethorp, and Sewerby with Martin, and the hamlets of Easton and Spec-ton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £83 10s.; gross income £143. Patrons, in 1835, Sir L. Wood and the Rev. A. Cooke. Of the priory church, dedicated to St. Mary, the nave alone exists. When perfect, it rivalled the noble minster of Beverley, not only in dimensions, but in beauty of construction. It is now rather an unsightly parish church. To the admirer of ancient architecture, however, the remains possess that magnificence of design and beauty of detail, which render such relics so valu-

able to the artist and archæologist. The building is entirely in the pointed style; the greater part of the nave appears to have been erected between the reigns of the first and the third Edward; the aisle showing the lancet windows of the first reign, and the clerestory, the more elaborate tracery which prevailed in the time of the last named monarch. The extensive west window with the door-way below it, and the remains of the tower are the work of the 16th century, and are executed in the richest style of Tudor architecture. The great and small tithes, &c. of the township, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1768. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here; the Baptist church was formed in 1698; the Independent in the same year. Here are a grammar-school for 20 boys, founded and endowed with £40 per annum, in 1637, by William Hustler, and a knitting-school for girls, endowed with rent-charge of £40 per annum, arising from an estate at Birdsall. There are also in this parish nine daily schools, one of which is endowed with £2 per annum, five Sunday, and two day and Sunday National schools. William Cowton bequeathed lands which now return £170 per annum, for the benefit of the poor of Bridlington and Hummanby. Other charities connected with the parish produce £147 18s. 6d. per annum.—The town stands at the distance of half-a-mile from the sea, on a fine bay which takes its name. It is built on a gentle declivity, and consists chiefly of one long narrow street. The town of Bridlington Quay is situated on the shore, and is much frequented in the summer season as a bathing-place. The harbour is formed by two piers, which, stretching into the sea 150 yards, form an agreeable promenade. The port is a member of the port of Hull. The number of vessels belonging to it was returned, in 1828, at 48, of the average burden of 155 tons. In the season of 1837, an act was passed for improving the piers and harbour of this place, and rendering it a more commodious and safe harbour of refuge. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn; this is one of the ports from which the average returns of the kingdom are made up. Fairs for cattle, cloth, and toys, are held on the Monday before Whitsuntide, and October 21st. The York Union banking company, the Yorkshire District bank, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial banking company, have branches here.—About half-a-mile to the north-west of Bridlington Quay is a chalybeate spring, resembling in its properties the waters of Scarborough and Cheltenham. The petty-sessions for the division of Dicker-
ing are held here. Bridlington is a polling-place in the election of members for the east riding of the county. Fossil remains are occasionally discovered in the vicinity. William of Newburgh, a well-known monkish historian, was a native of Bridlington. In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Newman, who lived to the advanced age of 153. Pop., in 1801, 3,773; in 1831, 5,637. Houses 1,186. Acres 12,410. A. P. £17,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £855. Pop. of the township of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, in 1801, 3,130; in 1831, 4,792. Houses 1,035. Acres 3,060. A. P. £8,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £523.—The Bridlington poor-law union comprehends 32 parishes, embracing an area of 85 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,924. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,782. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,128.

BRIDPORT DIVISION, in the western part of the county of Dorset, comprises the hundreds of

Beaminstor Forum and Redhone, Eggerton, Godderthorne, and Whitchurch-Canonicorum, with the liberties of Broadwinsor, Frampton, Lothers and Bothenhampton, and Poorstock. Area 94,650 acres. Houses 5,801. Pop., in 1831, 32,206.

BRIDPORT, a port, borough, parish, and market-town, in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county of Dorset, but having separate jurisdiction; 134 miles west-south-west of London, 15 west by north of Dorchester, and 71 west of Southampton. This place is mentioned in Domesday-book as containing 120 houses, and a mint for the coinage of silver. Here was also a priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but the order of the monks is not known.—The town is situated on the river Brit, or Bride, which here falls into the sea, forming a harbour from which the town has taken its name. It consists of three spacious and airy streets, well-paved and lighted with gas, and containing many handsome houses. The present market-house was built under the act of 1785, the trustees for executing which are sixteen in number. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for bullocks, sheep, and pedlery, are held on April 6th, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 11th. There is a branch of the Wilts and Dorset banking company here. This is a place of considerable trade. The number of vessels which entered inwards, from 5th April, 1832, to 20th December, 1833, was 544; the number which cleared outwards, during the same period, was 242. The harbour is good. In 1824 the harbour dues were £1,582; in 1832 they amounted to £1,935. The privilege of bonding and warehousing goods was extended to this port in 1832, and the customs establishment was made independent of that of Lyme. There is an extensive coasting-trade in coal and grain; hemp, flax, tallow, and timber, are imported here from Russia and the Baltic; timber is also brought from Norway and America to this port. Two branches of manufactures have been carried on here for many years, and afford employment to many hundreds of the labouring class. The first is that of twine-lines and fishing-nets. These have always been regarded as the staple productions of the town. No great increase has taken place in this branch, nor perhaps is much improvement to be anticipated. It may, however, be considered as still in a thriving state. The second branch consists in the manufactures of sail-canvas and shoe-thread; it is an extensive one, and is not only in a flourishing condition at the present time, but is likely to acquire increased vigour and stability from the improvements which will probably be introduced in it by the application of steam-power. In 1838 there were two flax mills here, employing 64 hands; and 206 looms employed in the manufacture of sail-cloth, at which an able-bodied weaver earns about 12s. 8d. a-week. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, of brick and Portland stone, in the centre of the town, on the site of an ancient chapel. Here is a prison for confining debtors. The municipal limits of Bridport; now co-extensive with its parliamentary limits, comprise, in addition to the ancient borough, portions of the several parishes of Allington, Bradpole, Wallditch, Bothenhampton, Burton Bradstock, and Symondsburry.—The town received its first charter from Henry III., but this has been variously modified by Richard II., Henry VII., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II. Under that granted by Charles II., it was governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, deputy-recorder, and 15 burgesses; with a town-clerk, sergeants-at-mace, and other subordinate officers. By the municipal act of 1835, it has been divided into two wards—north and south—to each of which 9 councillors have been assigned, who, with 6 aldermen and 2 bailiffs, compose the

governing body. The bailiffs, as well as the late bailiffs, are justices of the peace within the borough. The courts held within it, are,—the court of sessions, the court of record, and the court leet. The court of sessions may be held quarterly, but in consequence of the little business to be transacted, is usually held but once in the year. The court of record is generally held once in every three weeks before the deputy-recorder and bailiffs, or two of them; but proceedings in it have fallen into disuse, no process having been issued since 1787. A court leet is held once in every year, in the month of October, before the bailiffs, the town-clerk acting as steward or clerk of the court. There is an ancient practice at this court for the town-clerk to call over what is termed the "Resiant Roll," which, it is understood, ought to contain the name of every male inhabitant of the borough from the age of 16 to 60. Some of those who do not answer to their names send a penny to be paid to the clerk. Those who neither answer nor send a penny are presented by the jury, and are by the court ordered to be amerced three-pence each. These fines are not exacted; but the absentees, when called upon by the sergeants-at-mace, usually send their penny each to the clerk. Bridport has had a commission of the peace granted to it. This town has returned two members to parliament from the 23^d of Edward VI., the right of voting having been vested in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who did not exceed 348 in number, they are now 421. The bailiffs are the returning officers.—Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £10 12s. 3^d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £135; gross income £174. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ilchester. The church is a spacious structure, with a tower, and contains some interesting monuments. An Independent church was formed here in 1751; a Presbyterian in 1672; a Wesleyan Methodist in 1809. There are 16 daily schools in this parish, one of which is supported by endowment, 4 Sunday schools, and a mechanics' institute, also almshouses for twenty-seven persons. Charities connected with the borough produce about £80 per annum. The family of Hood takes the titles of baron and viscount from Bridport. Pop., in 1801, 3,117; in 1831, 4,242. Houses 625. Acres 250. A. P. £7,001. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,310.—The Bridport poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 47 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at £14,644. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £7,209. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,753.—Besides a cross mail to Taunton, 33 miles, there are penny-posts to Beaminstor, Bridport harbour, and Longbredy.

BRIDSTOW, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Wormelow, union of Ross, county of Hereford; 1 mile west-north-west of Ross, on the western bank of the river Wye. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £9 3s. 11^d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £55 17s. 6^d.; gross income £302; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. There are two daily schools in this parish. In the vicinity is Wilton castle, now a picturesque ruin covered with ivy, but formerly the baronial residence of the lords Grey de Wilton. Pop., in 1801, 471; in 1831, 596. Houses 116. Acres 1,870. A. P. £4,141. Poor rates, in 1837 £326.

BRIERCLIFFE WITH EXTWISTLE, a township in the parish of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east of Burnley, in the neighbourhood of the Leeds and

Liverpool canal. There are here five daily and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 956; in 1831, 1,755. Houses 292. Acres 4,180. A. P. £2,933. Poor rates, in 1837, £453.

BRIERDEAN, or **BURRADON**, a township in the parish of Earsdon, eastern division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 6½ miles north-north-east of Newcastle, near the coast. Here are ruins of an ancient fort, quarries of freestone, and a colliery. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 67. Houses 13. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £640. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BRIERLEY, a township in the parish of Felkirk, wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east of Barnesley, in the vicinity of the York and North Midland railway, and the Barnesley canal. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 483. Houses 97. Acres 2,610. A. P. £3,614. Poor rates, in 1837, £322.

BRIERLEY-HILL, a chapelry in the parish of Kingswinford, northern division of the hund. of Seisdon, county of Stafford; 2 miles north-north-east of Stourbridge, in the vicinity of the Stafford and Birmingham canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, not in charge; rated in the parliamentary returns at £55 17s. 6d.; gross income £97. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Penfold. In the vicinity are many collieries and extensive iron-works where steam-boilers are made. Pop. is returned with the parish.

BRIERTON, a township in the parish of Stranton, north-east division of Stockton ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 8 miles north-north-east of Stockton, in the vicinity of the Clarence and Hartlepool union railway. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 22. Houses 4. Acres 700. A. P. £368.

BRIGG. See **GLANDFORD-BRIDGE**.

BRIGHAM, a parish in the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, county of Cumberland; 2 miles west of Cockermouth, on an eminence on the southern bank of the river Derwent, commanding an agreeable prospect. It comprises the borough and market-town of Cockermouth, the chapelries of Buttermere, Embleton, Mosser, and Setmurthey, and the townships of Blindbothel, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Gray-southern, and Whinfell. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle; valued at £20 16s. 0d.; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. There are in this parish thirty-eight daily schools, four of which have small endowments, and six Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £59 per annum. The church is an ancient structure. All tithes, moduses, &c. of the township, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1813. Limestone, freestone, and coal, are produced here. In 1838 there were 3 flax and 3 woollen mills here, employing 111 hands. The parish is within the honour of Cockermouth, over which Lord Egremont is lord-paramount. Pop., in 1811, 4,918; in 1831, 7,040. Houses 1,465. Acres 22,580. A. P. £18,116. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,414. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 238; in 1831, 503. Houses 105. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,311. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,414.

BRIGHAM, a township in the parish of Foston-upon-Wolds, wapentake of Dickering, east riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles south-east of Great Driffield, intersected by a canal communicating with the river Hull. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1766. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 151. Houses 18. Acres 1,470. A. P. £2,016. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BRIGHOUSE. See **HIPPERHOLME WITH BRIGHOUSE**.

BRIGHTFORD HUNDRED, in the rape of Bramber, county of Sussex. Area 14,570 acres. Houses 1,247. Pop., in 1831, 6,878.

BRIGHTHAMPTON, a hamlet partly in the parish of Bampton and partly in that of Standlake, hund. of Bampton, county of Oxford; 4½ miles south by east of Witney. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 102. Houses 19. Acres 410. A. P. £646. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BRIGHTLING, a parish in the hund. of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex; 4 miles west-south-west of Robert's-bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £11; gross income £565. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. B. Hayley. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £200, the bequest of Mrs. Herbert. Fairs are held here on the first Monday after Thomas-à-Becket, and July 7th. Pop., in 1801, 507; in 1831, 656. Houses 105. Acres 3,390. A. P. £2,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £441.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a parish in the hund. of Tendring, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 7½ miles south-east by south of Colchester, bounded on the west by the Colne river, and on the south by Brightlingsea Creek, forming a kind of peninsula. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £17 0s. 5d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £104 19s. 10d.; gross income £213. The Swedenborgians have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1813. There are in this parish six daily schools, one of which is endowed, three Sunday schools, and a New Jerusalem church. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday in June, and October 15th, for horses. Brightlingsea is a member of the Cinqueport of Sandwich. Pop., in 1811, 1,020; in 1831, 1,784. Houses 310. Acres 2,890. A. P. £4,056. Poor rates, in 1837, £682.

BRIGHTON,

Or **BRIGHTHELMSTONE**, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes, county of Sussex; 51 miles south of London, and 6 east of New Shoreham, intersected by the Brighton and London railroad. In the Saxon it is called Brightelmstun; in Domesday book, Bristlemeston; it is now generally contracted into Brighton.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The living is a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of Bletchington, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; valued at £20 2s. 1½d.; gross income £1,045; in the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, partly in the decorated and partly in the ancient style of English architecture, containing a fine screen of carved oak, and a font of high antiquity said to have been brought from Normandy at the Conquest.—Here are also 7 perpetual curacies, viz. the chapel-royal, of the yearly value of £180; in the patronage of the vicar of Brighton: St. James', of the yearly value of £181; in the patronage of N. Kemp, Esq.: St. George's, of the yearly value of £150; in the patronage of L. Peel, Esq. and the incumbent: St. Mary's, of the yearly value of £80; in the patronage of the Rev. H. V. Elliott: St. Margaret's, of the yearly value of £150; in the patronage of the proprietors of the chapel: St. Peter's, of the yearly value of £450; and Trinity chapel, of the yearly value of £150; both in the patronage of the vicar of Brighton. A new church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has been erected on Carlton hill. The vicar anciently received the episcopal

custom of a penny per head, (commonly called Smoke-money, or Garden-penny,) and the fourth of a share out of all fishing-vessels, but the claim has been allowed to become obsolete. The Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, Methodists, United Secession, Huntingdonians, Roman Catholics, and Jews, have places of worship here, making in all 13 dissenting chapels. The three Independent churches were formed in 1662, 1825, and 1834; the first Baptist church in 1785, the second in 1824, and the third in 1837; the Methodist in 1808; those in Lady Huntingdon's connexion in 1767 and 1830, and a church of Calvinistic Methodists in 1820. There are here 158 daily schools, one of which was founded in 1768 by William Grimmel, Esq., and endowed with £69 per annum for educating and clothing 20 poor boys; another endowed by Swan Downer, Esq., who bequeathed £7,100 for clothing and educating 20 or more poor girls; 65 are now receiving the benefit of this institution. There are also 43 boarding, 14 Sunday, and 3 infant-schools, with endowed alms-houses for 6 poor women. Notwithstanding the number of schools, it was ascertained by a strict canvass of the town in 1837, that about 3,000 children were without the means of instruction. Charles Pieschell, Esq., by will dated 26th October, 1820, bequeathed £30,000 for charitable purposes, to the governors of Christ's hospital, London, and directed them to pay yearly, for ever, to Thomas, earl of Chichester, or his descendants, the sum of £200; £100 of which to be devoted to the sole benefit of the poor parishioners of Brighton; the other £100 to be given to the dispensary and infirmary, then established at this place. The county hospital is in the vicinity near Kemp's town; it is a handsome building, capable of accommodating 90 patients. There are also a lying-in institution, and an infirmary for diseases of the eye. The relief of the poor of Brighton is administered under a local act.

Town.—The town is situated at the bottom of a bay of the English channel, formed on the one hand by Beechy-head, and on the other by Selsea-bill. From the north and north-east winds it is sheltered by the semicircular range of the South Downs, which are easy of access, and command extensive views of the weald of Sussex and the isle of Wight. The climate of Brighton and its vicinity is warm, from its southern aspect, and the shelter afforded by the Downs from northerly and easterly winds; yet it is rendered refreshing and bracing by an almost continual sea-breeze. The town covers a considerable space of ground, presenting a sea-frontage of nearly 3 miles in extent, and consists for the most part of spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles, lighted with gas, and well paved. The whole is divided into two nearly equal portions by an open space, extending the whole length of the valley, from the entrance from London to the sea, and varying from 50 to 100 yards in width. At the northern extremity of this opening are situated the public gardens; the next portion is termed the Level, a piece of land held in trust as a cricket-ground, and for other pedestrian exercises and diversions. In 1836 the town-commissioners fenced it round with iron posts and rails, and have cleared and levelled it at very considerable expense. It is now reduced to about eight acres, two acres having been taken for the adjoining roads. Immediately south of the Level, in the centre of the open space, is St. Peter's church, a very elegant Gothic building. Beyond this are two handsome enclosures, affording a very agreeable resort for the occupiers of the houses on each side, called the North Steyne. The palace with its grounds occupies the next portion; and lastly, the Steyne

brings us to the sea-side, or rather, to the York and Albion hotels, which have been permitted to intervene between the Steyne and the sea. The older part of the town is chiefly situated to the west of the Steyne, which forms a beautiful lawn, from which the east and west cliffs rise with a gentle ascent. On the northern part, called the Old Steyne, a fine statue of his majesty George IV. has been erected; it was executed by Chantrey, in bronze. On the eastern cliff are the Royal crescent, the Marine parade, Pavilion parade, and other fine ranges of buildings commanding views of the sea. Still farther to the east, is Kemp town, which consists of three sides of a quadrangle, from the extremities of which other rows of houses branch-off, enclosing spacious pleasure-grounds which communicate with the beach. The sea-wall at the eastern part of Brighton is the greatest improvement ever made in this place, and affords a magnificent and unequalled promenade. On the western cliff are Cannon-place, Bedford-square, Regency-square, and Terrace, with an extensive esplanade much resorted to as a fashionable promenade. On this point of the coast is a battery mounting six 42 pounders. The pavilion, a palace erected by George IV., and for a long time his favourite residence, was begun in 1784; and, after many additions and alterations, finally completed in 1827, in the form of the celebrated palace of the Kremlin at Moscow. Connected with this structure are extensive pleasure-grounds, a suite of stables in the Arabian style, and a chapel-royal capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. About half-a-mile to the west of the old church is a chalybeate spring much resorted to by invalids. There are several public libraries, and a handsome theatre. The Sussex Scientific and Literary institution was founded here in 1836. Races are held in August, on the neighbouring downs.

Suspension Chain-pier.—A suspension chain-pier affords great facilities here for the landing and embarkation of passengers, as well as an agreeable promenade. This work, begun in October 1822, and carried on under the superintendence of Captain Brown, R. N., was finished in November 1823. It extends 1,014 feet into the sea from the front of the esplanade wall. The entire length is 1,136 feet, and is divided into four spans of 225 feet each. The platform is 13 feet broad. There are eight main chains, carried over pyramidal cast-iron frames, 25 feet high, resting on piles; the extreme pile at the head of the pier is spread out laterally, and is covered with granite paving, weighing upwards of 200 tons,—the object being to afford a firm base for the back-stay chains which are bolted to diagonal piles constructed in the extreme pile. At the land-end the main chains are carried over a pier of masonry, and through two tunnels cut in the cliff, 30 or 40 feet deep; and secured in a brick chamber to massive stones, by means of a ponderous plate of cast-iron. This beautiful pier was greatly injured, if not destroyed, by a tremendous gale, during the night of the 15th October, 1833. The platform between the first and third piers was almost entirely destroyed; all the suspension-rods broken, and the main chains much deranged, while the weight of the road-way being removed, the chains over the first and fourth spans were so much depressed that the platform they supported was also greatly injured. It has been thoroughly repaired. Steam-packets sail from hence to Dieppe, a voyage of about 80 miles. Four different lines of railroad, betwixt London and Brighton, have been projected. The line now executing will have its terminus in Trafalgar-street, and joins the London and Croydon railroad. There is a branch-line to Shoreham.

Population, Markets, &c.—The pop., in 1801, was 7,339; in 1831, 40,634; but this number is greatly increased at certain seasons by the large influx of visitors. The number of houses is 7,798; of acres, within the parish, 1,980. The assessed property is rated at £71,515 of annual value. Poor rates, in 1837, £19,224. A market was established by act of parliament in 1773; Thursday is market-day. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday, and September 4th, for pedlery; but daily for provisions. There are a considerable number of boats employed in fishing, partly for the supply of the London market: the fish chiefly taken are mackerel, soles, turbot, and skate.—The town is governed by a constable and four head-boroughs. The county-magistrates hold petty-sessions in the town-hall here twice a-week for the Brighton division of the rape of Lewes; and the police is regulated by commissioners appointed by the inhabitants paying scot and lot.—This borough, comprising the parishes of BRIGHTHELMSTONE and HONE, now returns two members to parliament. The number of electors is about 3,000, and the constable of the hundred of Whalesbone is the returning officer.

Many Roman antiquities having been dug up in the neighbourhood, and some traces of ancient lines and fortifications having been discovered, it has been conjectured that this was a Roman station; some have even gone so far as to suppose it to have been the place at which Cæsar landed. Within the period of accurate history, however, it was a mere fishing-village, which, having been often plundered by the French, was at length fortified with walls and batteries. From this place Charles II. embarked for France after the battle of Worcester. The sea has often made considerable inroads here, especially in 1665, and 1705. The town was brought into repute in the reign of George II., when Dr. Richard Russel recommended the use of sea-bathing for various disorders. His late majesty, George IV., displayed a strong partiality for it.

BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW, or **BIERLEY**, a township in that part of the parish of Sheffield which is in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-east of Sheffield, intersected by the Sheffield branch of the York and North Midland railway. The great and small tithes, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1788. There are here ten daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 10s. per annum, and five Sunday schools, with lending libraries attached. The inhabitants are chiefly artisans connected with the manufactories of cutlery in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 4,030; in 1831, 8,968. Houses 1,790. Acres 2,630. A. P. £16,229. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,315.

BRIGHT WALTHAM. See **WALTHAM**, **BRIGHT**.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, county of Berks; 2½ miles west-north-west of Wallingford, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £44 17s. 11d.; gross income £747; in the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Here is a place of worship for Dissenters. There are three daily schools in this parish, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Charities connected with this parish produce £28 4s. per annum. A castle stood anciently here, but the site is not known, and we are equally in the dark respecting its origin and the time when it was destroyed. The learned Dr. Thomas Godwyn, author of a treatise on Jewish and Roman antiquities, died rector of this parish in 1642; a monument to his memory stands in the church. Pop., in 1801, 491;

in 1831, 578. Houses 120. Acres 1,690. A. P. £4,329. Poor rates, in 1837, £477.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles east by south of Ipswich. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Foxhall annexed, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £31; gross income £54. Patron, in 1833, Sir R. Harland. Pop., in 1811, 53; in 1831, 86. Houses 8. Acres 510. A. P. £486. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

BRIGHTWELL-BALDWIN, a parish in the hund. of Ewelme, union of Henley, county of Oxford; 1¼ mile west of Watlington. It contains the tything of Cadwell. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £18 16s. 6½d.; gross income £518. Patron, in 1835, W. F. L. Stone. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1802. This parish possesses two daily schools. Charities connected with it produce £10 7s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 332. Houses 53. Acres 1,660. A. P. £2,149. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

BRIGHTWELL (PRIOR'S), a chapelry in the parish of Newington, hund. of Ewelme, county of Oxford; 6 miles south-south-east of Tetsworth. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Newington, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury. After the French Revolution, a convent of nuns of St. Clare took refuge here. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 52. Houses 8. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £665. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW HUNDRED, in the county of Gloucester, bordering on Oxfordshire. Area 36,850 acres. Houses 1,506. Pop., in 1831, 7,159.

BRIGNALL, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Gilling, union of Teesdale, north riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-south-east of Bernard castle. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £8 12s. 6d.; gross income £300; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 232. Houses 34. Acres 1,910. A. P. £2,084. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BRIGSLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £7 4s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £42; gross income £55; in the patronage of the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 108. Houses 20. Acres 860. A. P. £953. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

BRIGSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Coiby, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 7½ miles north-east of Kettering. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Stanyon annexed, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £11 7s. 3½d.; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland. The great and small tithes of Brigstock and Stanyon, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicar, were commuted in 1795. An Independent church was formed here in 1778. There are in this parish three daily schools, one of which is endowed, and a day and Sunday National school. Charities connected with the parish produce £51 18s. per annum. Fairs are held on 25th April for horses and horned cattle; on September 4th for sheep, brass, and pewter; and on November 22d for black hats, boots, shoes, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 903; in 1831, 1,167. Houses 253.

Acres 5,900. A. P. £6,385. Poor rates, in 1837, £897.

BRILL, anciently **BREHULL**, a parish in the hund. of Ashenden, union of Thame, county of Buckingham; 7½ miles north-north-west of Thame. Living, a perpetual curacy with Boarstall, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £101; gross income £101. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Aubrey, Bart. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, and was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Oakley. In 1836 a new church was built here, partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the church-building society. This parish possesses two day and Sunday National schools, with which a school, originally founded by Samuel Turner, Esq., and endowed with lands for educating 25 boys, is now incorporated. These schools are endowed with the interest of £2,000, bequeathed by Sir John Aubrey, Bart. A fair was granted in 1347 to Sir John Molyns, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of July, the observance of which has been immemorially lost; but there is an annual wake on the Wednesday next after Michaelmas, O. S. Some pottery ware is here manufactured. There are almshouses for poor widows, with a small endowment. The pasture-ground, belonging to the parish of Brill, yields £120 per annum, which is distributed in equal shares to poor persons. Other charities connected with it produce £12 per annum. The kings of Mercia had a palace here; the Conqueror retained Brill as part of the royal demesnes; and Edward the Confessor used to resort hither for the purpose of hunting in Bernwode forest. The manor was anciently held by the service of furnishing for the king's table 100 capons, when he chose to reside at his palace of Brill. Pop., in 1801, 859; in 1831, 1,263. Houses 325. Acres 2,600. A. P. £5,124. Poor rates, in 1837, £857.

BRILLEY, a parish in the hund. of Huntingdon, county of Hereford; 5½ miles north-north-east of Hay. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kington. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed with £55 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 539. Houses 101. Acres 4,250. A. P. £3,657. Poor rates, in 1837, 476.

BRIMFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Tenbury, county of Hereford; 4½ miles west of Tenbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £17, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £118; gross income £107; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. This parish possesses three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 581. Houses 122. Acres 1,880. A. P. £2,099. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.

BRIMHAM. See **HARTWITH WITH WINSLEY**.

BRIMINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Chesterfield, hund. of Scardsdale, county of Derby; 2 miles north-east of Chesterfield; in the vicinity of the North Midland railroad, and the Chesterfield canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £10, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £41; gross income £102; in the patronage of the vicar of Chesterfield. The chapel was built in 1808. There are four daily and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 503; in 1831, 759. Houses 142. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,388. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BRIMSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Raps-gate, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 5 miles east-north-east of Painswick. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of Cranham annexed, in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester

and Bristol; valued at £9 12s. 1d.; gross income £458. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pitt. There are two daily schools in this parish. Here was "an alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen at Fontenay in Normandy. It was given to Eaton college by King Henry VI., and confirmed thereto by King Edward IV." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 232. Houses 79. Acres 2,240. A. P. £2,825. Poor rates, in 1837, £243.

BRIMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Newbury, county of Berks; 6 miles east-south-east of Newbury. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £7, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £148. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Cove. There appears to have been here a house of the Knights-hospitallers. Charities connected with the parish produce about £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 443. Houses 84. Acres 1,900. A. P. £2,507. Poor rates, in 1837, £248.

BRIMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Stone, division and union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; 2 miles west-south-west of Yeovil. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £7 7s.; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, J. Williams, Esq. There is no school here, but the inhabitants have the privilege of sending a certain number of children to an endowed school at Yeovil. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 100. Houses 16. Acres 860. A. P. £2,703. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BRIMSLADE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Kinwardstone, county of Wilts; 4 miles south-south-east of Marlborough, intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Pop., in 1811, 103; in 1831, 186. Houses 30. Acres 590.

BRIMSTREE HUNDRED, in the county of Salop, consists of two divisions—Hales-Owen and Shiffnall—and is bounded on the north and east by Staffordshire; on the south by the hundred of Stot-teden; and on the west and north-west by Wenlock Franchise, and the hundred of Bradford (South). Area 60,690 acres. Houses 4,087. Pop., in 1831, 21,065.

BRIMSTAGE, a township in the parish of Brom-borough, hund. of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles north by east of Great Neston. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 136. Houses 27. Acres 1,030. A. P. £976. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BRINTON. See **BLYMILL WITH BRINTON**.

BRIND. See **NEWSHAM WITH BRIND**.

BRINDLE, a parish in the hund. of Leyland, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north by east of Chorley, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £12 8s. 4d.; gross income £515. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £16 16s. 4d. per annum, and three Sunday schools. Here is a pauper lunatic asylum, supported by contributions from several townships which enjoy the privilege of sending lunatics here. Charities connected with the parish produce £13 13s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,271; in 1831, 1,558. Houses 255. Acres 2,940. A. P. £4,567. Poor rates, in 1837, £435.

BRINDLEY, a township in the parish of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles west-north-west of Nantwich. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 158. Houses 34. Acres 950. A. P. £1,515. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

BRINGHURST, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Uppingham, county of Leicester; 1½ mile west of Rockingham. It comprises the chapelry of Great Easton, and townships of Bringhurst and Drayton. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Great Easton, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £11 15s.; gross income £251; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Peterborough. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of the townships of Bringhurst, Great Easton, and Drayton, the property of the dean and chapter of Peterborough and the vicar, were commuted in 1804. There are here four daily schools, one of which is endowed with £3 per annum, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 782. Houses 19. Acres 490. A. P. £1,893. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of Thrapston, county of Huntingdon; 6 miles north by west of Kimbolton. Living, a rectory, with the chapels of Bythorn and Old Weston, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £34 3s. 6d.; gross income £500; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Clare-hall, Cambridge. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1804. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 150. Houses 35. Acres 1,190. A. P. £1,451. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

BRINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 7 miles north-west by west of Northampton, in the neighbourhood of the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £40; gross income £485. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. The church contains, in a chapel on the north side of the chancel, some fine monuments to members of the Spencer family. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1824. There are here three infant schools, a daily school, and a Sunday school, endowed with £12 per annum. The charity estate connected with this parish produces £225 13s. per annum. This parish contains the hamlets of Great Brington, Little Brington, and Nobottle or Newbottle. Pop., in 1801, 772; in 1831, 887. Houses 163. Acres 4,180. A. P. £5,549. Poor rates, in 1837, £448.

BRININGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-west of Holt. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, of the yearly value of £62. Patron, in 1835, R. Reeve, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 277. Houses 36. Acres 1,430. A. P. £1,333. Poor rates, in 1837, £257.

BRINKBURN (HIGH WARD), a township, formerly extra-parochial, but now in the parish of Long Framlington, eastern division of the ward of Coquetdale, Northumberland; 9 miles north-north-west of Morpeth. Coal and limestone are found here in abundance. Here was "a priory of Black canons, founded in the time of Henry I., by Osbertus Colutarius upon a piece of ground which was given him by William Bertram. This house was under the patronage of St. Peter, and about the time of the dissolution consisted of ten religious, who had the yearly income of £77. It was granted to John, earl of Warwick, 4th Edward VI." Tanner's Not. Mon. The ruins of this monastery yet remain, in a beautiful situation on the bank of the river Coquet. Hutchinson says of the site of this building that it is the most melancholy and deep solitude chosen for a

religious edifice he had ever visited. The tower of the church, a spire, and dormitory still remain. Pop., including Brinkburn and Low-ward, in 1801, 200; in 1831, 192. Houses 41. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,396. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

BRINKBURN (SOUTH SIDE), a township in the parish of Felton, western division of the ward of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; 9 miles north-north-west of Morpeth. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 43. Houses 8. Acres 800. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

BRINKHILL, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles north-north-west of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, Mr. Cracroft. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1773. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 116. Houses 25. Acres 780. A. P. £1,109. Poor rates, in 1837, £71.

BRINKLEY, a parish in the hund. of Radfield, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles south of Newmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; valued at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £260; in the patronage of the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1811. This parish possesses a daily school, endowed with the rent of certain lands situated in the parish of Oakington. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 335. Houses 37. Acres 1,500. A. P. £1,850. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

BRINKLOW, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, county of Warwick; 5½ miles north-west of Rugby, intersected by the Oxford canal, and 2½ miles north of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £17 10s.; gross income £238; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The Independents have a chapel here. There are in this parish two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum, and an infant school. Charities connected with Brinklow produce about £24 per annum. In this parish petty-sessions for the Kirby division of the hundred of Knightlow are held. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the Mowbray family. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 949. Houses 193. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,897. Poor rates, in 1837, £300.

BRINKWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 4 miles west-north-west of Wootton-Basset. This parish includes the tything of Grittenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £23 9s. 2d.; gross income £873; in the patronage of Pembroke college, Oxford. A church of Primitive Methodists was formed in 1825. There are here three daily schools, one of which is endowed with a rent charge of £5 per annum, on the estate of Lord Suffolk, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £21 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 923; in 1831, 1,417. Houses 265. Acres 6,470. A. P. £9,799. Poor rates, in 1837, £969.

BRINNINGTON, a township in the parish of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-east of Stockport, in the vicinity of the Peak Forest canal. There are two daily schools here. The inhabitants are much employed in the neighbouring factories. Pop., in 1801, 890; in 1831, 3,987. Houses 791. Acres 810. A. P. £5,576. Poor rates, in 1837, £810.

BRINSCOMBE. See **WEARE**.

BRINSOP, a parish in the hund. of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; $\frac{5}{2}$ miles north-west of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £4; rated in the parliamentary returns at £72; gross income £275; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. There is a day and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 112. Houses 17. Acres 1,470. A. P. £2,218. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

BRINSWORTH, a township in the parish of Rotherham, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-west of Rotherham, in the immediate vicinity of the North Midland railway. The small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1812. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 227. Houses 48. Acres 1,050. A. P. £3,077. Poor rates, in 1837, £175.

BRINTON, a parish in the hund. of Holt, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-west of Holt. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Thornage. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 112. Houses 50. Acres 650. A. P. £2,218. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.

BRISCO, or **BIRKCUUGH**, a township in the parish of St. Cuthbert, liberties of the city of Carlisle, Cumberland; 3 miles south-south-east of Carlisle, in the vicinity of the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 305. Houses 55. Other returns with the parish.

BRISLET-MAGNA. See **BRICETT (GREAT)**.

BRISLEY, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north-north-west of East Dereham. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Gateley, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £8 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £491; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 362. Houses 82. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,301. Poor rates, in 1837, £198.

BRISLINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Keynsham, county of Somerset; 3 miles south-east of Bristol, intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £25; rated in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £163. Patron, in 1835, E. W. L. Popham. The church has recently been enlarged. This parish possesses 2 day and Sunday schools. Here is an extensive and well-arranged asylum for lunatics. Charities connected with Brislington produce £11 13s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 1,294. Houses 189. Acres 2,960. A. P. £6,825. Poor rates, in 1837, £511.

BRISTOL,

A city, and county in itself, situated on the southern side of the Bristol channel, and surrounded by the counties of Gloucester and Somerset; locally, it is situated principally in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire; 114 miles west of London, 34 south-west of Gloucester, and 12 north-west of Bath. Besides the facility of communication afforded by the river Avon, this city now possesses an extensive line of inland-transport through the medium of the Great Western, and the Bristol and Exeter railroads. The county includes the course of the river Avon from Hanham mills, about 4 miles above Bristol, to its mouth; and takes in so much of the Bristol channel as is included within a line skirting the Somersetshire coast as far westward as the How rocks, just below Clevedon, 12 miles from Bristol; thence in a straight line to the islands called the Steep holmes and the Flat holmes, more than 20 miles

below the mouth of the Avon; thence in a straight line nearly up the mid channel to an island called the Denny, nearly opposite the Avon; and thence to Avon road, on the north side of that river. A perambulation of the county by land and by water is made every seven years. By the act 1^o William IV. c. 4, the corporation of the poor were empowered to purchase an hospital for the reception of pauper lunatics; and the act provides that the site so purchased, whilst employed for that purpose, shall become part of the city and county of Bristol. The reform act added to the city, for the purpose of parliamentary representation, the district of the united parishes of St. James and St. Paul, the whole of the parish of Clifton, that part of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Jacob heretofore without the boundary of the ancient city, and parts of the parishes of Westbury and Bedminster.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Bristol was erected into a diocese by Henry VIII. in 1542. It was separated from the diocese of Salisbury, and its jurisdiction extended over the city and county of Bristol, the county of Dorset, and a part of the county of Gloucester. On the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, the archdeaconry of Dorset has been transferred from the diocese of Bristol to that of Salisbury, and the sees of Gloucester and Bristol have been united. The deanery of the Forest, formerly in the archdeaconry of Hereford and diocese of Gloucester, is now in the archdeaconry of Gloucester; and the deaneries of Bristol, Cirencester, Fairford, and Hawkesbury, have been transferred from the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and, along with all the parishes within the city of Bristol, now constitute the archdeaconry of Bristol, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Cathedral, &c.—The cathedral is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is thus mentioned by Bishop Tanner in his *Notitia*:—"Robert Fitz-Harding, A.D. 1148, mayor of Bristol, founded, on a rising-ground in the north-west part of the city, a priory of Black canons, of which house, as well as of the order, St. Augustine was the patron saint. This was, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II., changed into an abbey, which had, before its dissolution, yearly revenues worth £767 15s. 3d. King Henry VIII., A.D. 1542, changed it into a cathedral, by the name of the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and founded therein a bishop, dean, six secular canons or prebendaries, one archdeacon, six minor canons or priests vicars, a deacon and subdeacon, six lay-clerks, six choristers, two grammar schoolmasters, four almsmen, &c., who were endowed with the site, church, and greatest part of the lands of the old monastery."—The cathedral church is a beautiful structure in the form of a cross, and presenting specimens of the various styles of English architecture. The whole length is 175 feet, the breadth of the transept 128 feet, the height of the tower 130 feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles 73 feet. The ornaments are designed in the purest taste. In particular, the arched roof of the choir and transepts attract attention from the elegance of their construction, and the circumstance of the roofs of the two side-aisles being as lofty as that of the choir. The nave was unfortunately destroyed in the parliamentary war. The entrance to the choir is through an impanelled screen covered with rich carvings. Some of the side-chapels are very beautiful, and contain monuments of the founder, of several abbots and bishops, of Mrs. Draper, the 'Eliza' of Sterne, of Mrs. Mason, and of Lady Hesketh, the amiable friend of Cowper. The intermixture of a yellow limestone and red sandstone, indiscriminately in the plain and decorated parts of the exterior of this building, pro-

duces a singular effect, particularly in the unequal decomposition of these materials. The episcopal palace, which presented some specimens of Saxon and early English architecture, was burned down during the riot of 1831. An order in council of 5th October, 1836, directs the site of this palace to be sold under the direction of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and the proceeds applied, along with other sums received as damages, to the erection of a new residence for the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The chapter-house is a highly ornamented and spacious edifice in the Norman style; it has been recently renovated in good taste.

Parish-churches.—Bristol contains 19 parishes, and an extra-parochial district called castle-precincts, which is exempted from payment of ecclesiastical assessment.—The living of All Saints is a discharged vicarage, valued at £4 3s. 4d.; gross income £160; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester and Bristol. It is a peculiar of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure in the early style of English architecture, chiefly remarkable for a fine monument erected to the memory of Edward Colston, Esq., and sculptured by Rysbrach. The tower was added in 1716.—St. Augustine's is a discharged vicarage; valued at £6; gross income £320; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is an ancient building, in a mixed style of English architecture.—Christ-church is a discharged rectory with St. Ewen; valued at £11 10s.; gross income £390; formerly in the patronage of the corporation, and exempt from visitation. The church is a modern Grecian building, with an elegant tower and spire.—St. James' is a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop; gross income £551; formerly in the patronage of the corporation. This church was formerly collegiate, and belonged to a priory dedicated to St. James. It is a fine structure in the Norman style, and is supposed to contain the remains of Robert, earl of Gloucester, and Eleonora, niece of King John. The ancient priory is thus mentioned by Tanner:—"In the north-east suburb of this city, Robert, base son to King Henry I., and earl of Gloucester, built a priory of Benedictine monks, to the honour of St. James, in the latter end of his father's, or beginning of King Stephen's reign. This he made a cell to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and, as parcel of the possessions of that great house, was granted, 35^o Henry VIII., to Henry Brayne." The church was made parochial in 1347.—St. John the Baptist's is a discharged rectory with St. Lawrence; valued at £7 4s. 4d.; gross income £160; formerly in the patronage of the corporation, and exempt from visitation. The church is a good specimen of the later style of English architecture.—St. Nicholas' is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Leonard's annexed; valued, the one at £21 1s. 1d., the other at £12; gross income £257; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop.—St. Mark, or Gaunt's, is a perpetual curacy, not in charge. It was formerly collegiate, but now is the chapel of the mayor, whose chaplain officiates every Sabbath. The church is a beautiful specimen of English architecture, with a fine tower.—St. Mary le Port's is a discharged rectory; valued at £7; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Chandos. This is a peculiar of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style of architecture.—St. Mary Redcliffe's is a perpetual curacy, to which is annexed St. Thomas, united to Bedminster; rated at £12 6s. 3d.; gross income £366; a peculiar of the bishop, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Bedminster. The church is one of

the most elegant ecclesiastical structures in England. "It is," says Camden, "on all accounts the first parish-church in England." It was founded in 1249 by Simon de Burton, mayor of Bristol, and completed in 1376. Having sustained extensive damage in 1445 from a violent storm, it was repaired by the mayor, William Canynge or Cannynges, who is therefore regarded as a second founder, and whose memory is perpetuated by two beautiful monumental statues in the church. The style of architecture is English of all dates, and the ornaments are of the most delicate and graceful description. In the interior are some fine paintings by Hogarth, but which unfortunately block up the east window. The whole is built in the form of a cross, having a nave raised above the aisles and lighted by a series of lofty windows on each side, in the manner of a cathedral. Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania, lies buried in this church.—St. Michael's is a discharged rectory; valued at £6; gross income £372; formerly in the patronage of the corporation. This is also a peculiar of the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was sometime since rebuilt in a very plain style.—St. Paul's is a perpetual curacy, not in charge; gross income £513; formerly in the patronage of the corporation. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop.—St. Peter's is a discharged rectory; valued at £6 7s. 6d.; gross income £240; in the patronage of the corporation, and a peculiar of the bishop. The church is an interesting structure of great antiquity, and the churchyard contains the remains of the unfortunate poet Savage.—St. Philip and St. Jacob's is a discharged vicarage; valued at £15; gross income £440; in the patronage of the corporation. The church is an ancient building, in the early style of English architecture.—St. Stephen's is a discharged rectory; valued at £16; gross income £292; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor, and a peculiar of the bishop. The church was erected about 1470, and presents a rich specimen of the later style of English architecture.—Temple or Holy Cross is a discharged vicarage; valued at £3 4s. 2d.; gross income £387; formerly in the patronage of the corporation. The church originally belonged to the Knights Templars, and presents a mixture of the Norman and early English styles of architecture. It is remarkable for its steeple, which leans considerably, and when the bells are rung is felt to shake to and fro.—St. Werburgh's is a discharged rectory; valued at £10; gross income £70; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church was founded in 1190, and is in the later style of English architecture. Besides the churches already mentioned, there are five episcopal chapels.—The Independents have 13 chapels; the Methodists 10; the Baptists 6; the Society of Friends, Moravians, United Secession, Huntingdonians, Unitarians, Jews, and Roman Catholics, have also places of worship here. One of the Independent churches was formed in 1670; Methodist churches were formed in 1755, 1795, 1813, and 1816; the first Baptist church was formed in 1640, the second in 1656, the third in 1804, the fourth and fifth in 1832, and the sixth in 1834; the Unitarian church was organized in 1718; the Huntingdonian in 1773–4. An act was passed in the session of 1837 for the erection of a new general cemetery near the city.

Schools and Charities.—The grammar-school of Bristol was founded in 1531–2 by Robert Thorne, whose monument stands in the church of St. Werburgh. The endowment originally consisted of £1,000 given by the founder, which was laid out in the purchase of the estates of the hospital of St. Bartholomew. These estates were afterwards granted out in fee-farm by the corporation: reserving a rent

of £41 6s. 8d. for the charity. The corporation subsequently repurchased the property, which they now claim as civic estate, subject only to the £41 6s. 8d., which is alleged to be the only income of the charity. A suit is now pending against the corporation for restoration of the original rights of the charity. There are certain sums expended by this charity in support of several exhibitions, and two small fellowships in St. John's college, Oxford. The sons of resident freemen have the right of being educated here.—Attached to the cathedral is a grammar-school for the instruction of the choristers.—Here is also an hospital named after Queen Elizabeth, but founded in 1586 by John Carr, in which 100 boys are educated, clothed, and maintained; the endowment produces nearly £4,000 per annum, and is managed by the trustees of the municipal charities of the city.—Here are three schools founded and endowed by Edward Colston in the beginning of the last century; in the one, in Temple parish, 30 boys are clothed and instructed; in the second, in St. Augustine's parish, 100 boys are clothed, maintained, and educated; the third is intended for 40 boys belonging to the parishes of St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Thomas.—In Temple parish is a school endowed for the instruction and clothing of 40 girls.—The Red Maid's school, in the parish of St. Augustine, is endowed for the maintenance, education, and clothing of 44 girls. The coffees commenced the erection of a very beautiful new hospital for this charity in 1835, in the ancient collegiate style; but we believe the progress of the work has been recently suspended by certain law proceedings.—There are also in the city and suburbs 98 daily schools, 9 of which are endowed, a central National school, 39 Sunday schools, 12 day and Sunday schools, 3 of which are endowed, 20 day and boarding, 26 boarding, and 10 infant schools.—Bristol college, opened in 1831, belongs to a proprietary body. The course of instruction at the senior department comprehends, in their fullest extent, all the branches of classical and scientific learning, which are taught at any of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. The mode of lecturing resembles that which is pursued at those universities, with such modifications, however, as are deemed expedient. The junior department is strictly preparatory to the senior. The object proposed in its establishment was not only to lay a solid foundation for classical learning, but also to give a good English and commercial education.—The charitable establishments in Bristol are numerous and well-supported. The infirmary, the general hospital founded in 1832, the asylum for the blind, dispensaries instituted in 1776, the Bristol institution for diseases of the eye founded in 1810, the eye dispensary founded in 1812, penitentiary, refuge society, humane society, and other institutions, are all conducted on a most liberal scale. The number of patients admitted to the institution for diseases of the eye during the first 25 years of its existence was 13,546; cataracts cured 139; annual disbursement about £160. The number of patients admitted to the eye dispensary from 1812 to 1837 was 24,294; the number in 1837 alone, 1,823, annual expenditure £70.—The infirmary deserves special notice. Bristol first set the example of an asylum for the sick and wounded poor, supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of her citizens and neighbours, by founding this institution in 1738. It expends annually between £5,000 and £6,000 in its ordinary disbursements; and receives on an average 1,500 in, and 6,000 out-patients, total 7,500 yearly. By the official return made to the parliamentary medical commission, we learn that the number of casualties treated here are about 1,300, and the operations 67 yearly. The building contains

baths, a lecturing-theatre, an operation-room—which not unfrequently contains 100 spectators—a valuable library, and the extensive and exceedingly rich museum of Mr. Richard Smith. The wards are spacious and well-ventilated; and every attention is paid to cleanliness and good order. There is also a large garden and gravelled walk, as a promenade for the convalescents: indeed no cost has been spared to add to the comforts and convenience of the patients. The charity is governed by four quarterly boards: and the details by a weekly committee consisting of 30 subscribers, to whom are added the treasurer, one physician, and one surgeon, who are members *ex officio*. Two house-visitors inspect the whole establishment in every department, and enter their report in a book which is weekly placed before the committee. The charity is supported by annual subscriptions of two and five guineas; thirty paid at once constitute a trustee for life; legacies also form a large item in the receipts.—There are numerous hospitals or alms-houses, and minor charities connected with Bristol, the united revenues of which amount to about £17,000 per annum. The relief of the poor is administered under a local act, 7^o and 8^o William III. c. 32, by the 'corporation of the poor.' The sums apportioned to the different parishes for this purpose, from 25th March, 1832, to 25th March, 1833, amounted to £32,519 9s. 8d.; in 1838, to £20,821 4s. This corporation act in some cases with the authority of magistrates. They have the power of compelling any vagrant to inhabit the workhouse, and to detain him there, whilst, in their opinion, he is unable to maintain himself; and it seems that a power of imprisonment for misbehaviour, or even for insolence towards the officers of the corporation, is not unusually exercised. There are generally more than 500 in the workhouse, and from 4,000 to 5,000 out-poor.

Streets, Buildings, &c.—The city is situated in a valley, about 8 miles from the mouth of the river Avon, and near its confluence with the Frome. Close to the river-side is the ancient city, bounded on one side by the Avon, on another by the Frome, and on a third by the ancient moat of the castle. This part contains some very ancient houses, and narrow streets, in which the upper stories often project considerably beyond the line of the ground-floor; but many of the streets have of late been widened and otherwise improved in appearance. The highest parts of the city are those called St. Michael's-hill, and King's-down, which are about 200 feet above the level of the lowest streets. The streets are lighted with gas; the pavements are good; and there is a plentiful supply of water chiefly obtained from springs. The more modern parts of the town contain some spacious streets and squares, with elegant buildings. The progress of building till lately was towards the west, and many of the principal inhabitants reside at Clifton.—Among the public buildings, the exchange, in Corn-street, is at once the finest and the most important. It was erected by the corporation in 1760, at the expense of £50,000. It is a handsome and spacious edifice in the Corinthian order of architecture, 110 feet in length, and 148 in depth; the place intended for the merchants is a peristyle 90 feet by 80, and capable of containing 1,440 persons. It is used chiefly by the corn-merchants, the real business of the exchange being transacted in the commercial-rooms, which were erected in 1811, at an expense of £17,000. The latter contains several apartments of considerable dimensions, one of which is used for a library and news-room.—The present council-house was built in 1827 at an expense of above £14,000. There are also assembly-rooms in Prince's-street, in

a fine building of the Corinthian order. The Victoria rooms, near the top of Park-street, intended for public assemblies of all kinds, present a very handsome exterior. The grand hall, or saloon, is 117 feet by 55, and 48 in height. The theatre was erected in 1766, by Mr. Powell, and is opened during winter for performances. Mr. Garrick pronounced it to be the completest in Europe of its dimensions. Bristol possesses several literary and scientific institutions, among which the most important are the philosophical and literary society, and the mechanics' institution. Connected with these are libraries, reading and lecture-rooms, a museum, chemical laboratories, and collections of philosophical apparatus. Here is also an extensive and valuable city-library, contained in a very handsome building; it was founded in 1615 by Robert Redwood, who devised to the corporation a house in King-street, on condition of its being converted into a public library. It was afterwards increased by different donations of books, and now contains upwards of 15,000 volumes. About 1773 a society was formed, called the Bristol library society, to whom its corporation allotted a certain part of the building which had been used for the city-library. To this building a new wing was some years afterwards added by the society, containing a library-room, which communicated with the library of the corporation. The subscribers to the library have the use of the books which belong to the corporation, and the mayor, sheriffs, and chamberlain, for the time being, have access, to the books of the society without being subscribers; but the city-library is not open to any other of the citizens, except those who subscribe to the society. A medical library, formed in 1831, contains about 2,000 volumes. Its members amount to 56, who pay a subscription of two guineas annually for its support.

Population, Trade, &c.—The population of the city of Bristol, in 1801, was 39,914; and in 1831, 59,074, exclusive of the suburbs, which returned, in 1801, 22,831; in 1831, 44,812; in city and suburbs together,—houses 16,145. Acres 9,870. A. P. £322,249.—The markets, which are held in a spacious quadrangle near the exchange, are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; a market for cattle is held every Thursday; and fairs for most sorts of goods are held on March 1st and September 1st,—each lasting ten days. The Bristol and Clifton races used to be held in the month of May; but have been discontinued of late.—The Bristol Old bank was established about 1748 or 1750, but the present partnership of eight partners, in June, 1826. Here are also branches of Stuckey's Banking company, the West of England and South Wales District bank, and the National Provincial bank of England.—Bristol is a city of great commercial importance. The principal exports are the manufactures of the neighbourhood; the imports are chiefly the produce of the West Indies, North and South America, Russia, France, and Germany, consisting of sugar, rum, wine, wool, tobacco, coffee, turpentine, hemp, and timber. In 1836 the custom duties received at this port amounted to £1,112,812; in 1838, to £1,169,524.* The quay extends along the shore of the Frome and Avon for a distance of more than a mile, from St. Giles' bridge to Bristol bridge. In 1803, it was found necessary to form a floating-

harbour here, on account of the damage which large vessels occasionally sustained from lying in the river at low water. This was effected by changing the course of the Avon, and damming up the old course, which now forms the harbour, communicating with the river, accessible at all times, and affording a sufficient depth of water for any vessel. This work, with the elegant iron bridges over the Avon, occupied a period of five years, and required an expenditure of £600,000. The swivel-bridge across the floating-harbour was formerly a drawbridge, but was altered to its present form in 1827 at a cost of £1,930. The new channel of the river extends from near Totterdown to Rowenham ferry. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent; the dock-yards are situated on the banks of the floating-harbour. In 1835 the harbour was much choked with mud. By act of parliament 21 feet of water in a sufficient number of berths is required; but the deepest part was then only 16½, and that only in two berths; while above the swivel-bridge, which may be passed by vessels of 100 tons, there were only 10½ feet in the deepest part, shoaling to 8. Large ships cannot move safely in the harbour without raising the water to a higher level than is allowed by the act; they must discharge part of their cargoes immediately on entering to enable them to reach the quay—the expense of which falls on the ship-owner—or, in default of this precaution, vessels of 450 and 500 tons often ground in attempting to go up. Soon after the first formation of the float a dredging-machine was employed during nine months in the year, and 120 tons of mud were removed daily; this was discontinued after four years. Works, however, have been undertaken by which, it is expected, the state of the harbour will be improved. From various causes, chiefly of a local nature, the trade of Bristol has not kept pace with the increase of other ports, once its rivals. An act was passed in the session of 1837 for the better regulating of the shipping, river, and wharfs.—The most important manufactures of Bristol are those of brass and copper, glass, zinc, pins, and china; there are also considerable quantities of lead, patent shot, soap, leather, and floor-cloth made here; and there are several iron-foundries, breweries, distilleries, and sugar-refineries. Coal is procured in the vicinity in great abundance, and the importation of it has been facilitated by forming a railway between Cuckold's pill on the east side of Bristol, and Coal-pit heath in the parish of Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, a distance of 9 miles.

Municipal government.—The principal charters of Bristol were collected in a volume and published in 1812 by the late Rev. S. Seyer. The earliest charter for which any authority can be stated is by Henry II. about 1164. The next in the collection is a very remarkable one, being a grant by that monarch, in 1172–3, of the city of Dublin to his men of Bristol, to dwell in, with all the liberties and free customs which the men of Bristol have at Bristol. It was apparently granted to a colony which about that time was removed from Bristol to Dublin. Charters of incorporation were subsequently granted by John Earl of Morton—afterwards King John—Henry III., Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., which have undergone various modifications and extensions. The latest charter is that of Queen Anne, granted to the city on the 24th of July, 1710. Under the new municipal act the corporate body of Bristol consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Formerly the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, high steward, two sheriffs, 12 aldermen, 28 common-council-men, with a town-clerk, a chamberlain, two coroners, and inferior officers. The mayor was annually elected by the council, and allowed

* In 1832, the number of vessels belonging to the port was returned at 303, of which there were 32 employed at other ports or laid up. In 1832, 276 British and foreign vessels entered inwards, and 215 cleared outwards; in the same year 400 Irish vessels cleared outwards, and 537 entered the port of Bristol from Ireland. In 1838, 325 British vessels, of a total tonnage of 63,567 tons, and 42 foreign vessels of 6,107 tons, entered the port.

£1,000 to support the dignity of his office. The high steward was usually a nobleman; the recorder a barrister of five years standing; and the town-clerk one of three years. The sheriffs were bailiffs of the ancient hundreds, and annually chosen by the council from their own body. The vacancies among the aldermen were filled up by election from those who had served the office of mayor. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, were justices of the peace for the city and county. The freedom of the city might be inherited by birth, or obtained by gift, purchase, servitude, or even by marriage with the daughter of a freeman. The sheriffs held a court, called the tolzey court, from having formerly been held at the place where the king's tolls were collected; its jurisdiction applied to all civil actions for the recovery of debts or otherwise. A court of pie-powder was also held in the open street for 14 days. It was nominally opened twice a-day during the fortnight; but the only sitting days were the first and last. A court of requests for Bristol and neighbourhood is held under 56° George III. c. 76. It sits every Tuesday, and is held before not less than five commissioners, one of whom at least must be a member of the town-council. This court has the power of trying actions for sums from 40s. to £20. A court of conscience is established here under an act of 1° William and Mary, for the recovery of all debts under 40s., the registrar of which is appointed by the common council. The mayor and recorder formerly held assizes twice a-year for the trial of persons charged with offences committed within the city jurisdiction; but this court has been abolished by the municipal corporations act; and courts of quarter-session are now held by the recorder. One of the judges on the western circuit usually attends the spring-assizes for the trial of civil causes. A lord-lieutenant is appointed for the county, but he is in no wise a member of the civic corporation.—A spacious and well-constructed gaol was erected here in 1820, which was partially burnt during the great riot of 1831. The prisoners usually found in the city-gaol and house of correction are different in character and appearance from the general inmates of provincial prisons. They approximate closely to the criminals of the metropolitan gaols, and are very intractable. The gaoler's lodge, which is separate from the main building, was entirely destroyed during the riots of 1831, and all the prisoners were released. This prison comprises 10 wards, 10 airing-yards, 29 day-rooms, and 6 cells, besides work-rooms and infirmaries. The hard labour consists of the tread-mill, picking hemp, and breaking stones. A system of separation and silence is now pursued in this gaol. The greatest number of prisoners, at one time, in 1835, was 221. The rebuilt city bridewell was opened in March, 1836, and is a new and neat erection. It cost £6,276 0s. 11d., and contains 48 cells, 6 airing-yards, and 12 day-rooms. From the period of its opening up to June 22d, 1837, the number of prisoners was 815. Previous to the introduction of the new police, 12 policemen paraded the town during the day, and continued on till ten o'clock at night, at which hour the night-watch was set. The municipal commissioners reported that all parties agreed that the police force was wholly inadequate to the extent and population of the city, and that the establishment of a well-organized body of policemen was absolutely necessary. This recommendation was complied with in June, 1836. The present force consists of a superintendent, 5 inspectors, 24 sergeants, and 198 men, exclusive of 4 officers employed at the council-house. A fourth part of the men parade the city by day, and the remainder by night,

after the model of the metropolitan police.—The revenue of the corporation is entirely managed by the common council, and no account of it had been published until 1832. In consequence of the excitement which prevailed in Bristol in the course of 1831 and 1832, a committee of gentlemen, not of the corporation, were permitted to examine the corporation-books, and to compare them with an account of receipts and disbursements during several preceding years. That account was published by the committee, with the sanction of the common council, in March, 1832. The average income of the corporation, as prepared for the use of the commissioners of municipal corporations, (1833,) was £18,773; the average expenditure £16,409. The bond debt of the city, in 1833, was £86,204 10s. 1d. A great part of this debt consists of monies which the corporation have accepted on condition of paying a permanent interest for it to charitable purposes, and which, consequently, they have no power to pay off.—Bristol has returned two members to parliament since the 23° Edward I. The right of election formerly belonged to all freemen, in whatever manner they had become so, the number being nearly 6,000. Under the act for reforming the representation and the extended boundaries, the number of electors is about 9,785. The sheriff is the returning officer.

Cross-mails, &c.—There are cross-mails from Bristol to Bideford, 102 miles; to Birmingham, 88 miles; to Brighton, 138 miles; to Carmarthen, 116½ miles; to Portsmouth, 99 miles; to Shrewsbury, 105 miles; to Bath, 13 miles; and penny-posts to Clifton, Hotwells, Kingsdown, St. Philips, Stokes Croft, Redland, Westbury, Cribb's Causeway, Keynsham, Brislington, Persford, Temple Cloud, Old Down, Horfield, Felton, Almondsbury, Rugeway, Bedminster, Ashton, Bourton, Nailsea, Clevedon, Wrington, Pucklechurch, Stapleton, Hambrook, Winterbourne, Frampton Cottrell, Iron Acton, St. George's (Gloucester), Hanham, Willsbridge, Biton, Kingweston, Old Passage, Stone Easton, Wraxall, Cross Hands, and Portbury.

The Great Western railway, when completed, will be 117½ miles in length. It commences at Paddington, and passes through or near to Acton, Ealing, Southall, Maidenhead, Reading, Didcot, Faringdon, Swindon, Chippenham, and Bath; and terminates at Temple-Mead, near the floating-harbour at Bristol. It is thought that the entire cost of this stupendous undertaking will fall little short of £5,000,000. It was opened from London to Maidenhead on June 4th, 1838; and as far as Twyford, 5 miles from Reading, on July 1st, 1839. The total length of line open at the close of 1839, was 31½ miles; the receipts on which for the week ending December 4th, was £1,771; number of passengers, 7,913.—The Bristol and Exeter railway runs off from the Great Western railway at Temple-Mead, and passes near Weston-Supermare, Bridgewater, Wellington, Collumpton, and Bradninch, to the new basin on the western side of Exeter. Its length is 75½ miles through a country nearly level. The stock of this railway is held in 15,000 shares of £100 each.

History.—By the Britons this city was called *Caer Oder*, 'the city of Oder,' or perhaps 'the city of the Chasm.' By some antiquarians Bristol is supposed to have been the *Abona* of Antoninus. It is referred to as a fortified city by Gildas in the 5th century, and by Nennius in the 7th; but it appears first in authentic history during the reign of Athelstan. The Saxons gave it the name of *Brito-stow*, or *Brightstowe*, signifying 'the pleasant city.' In Latin deeds it is called *Bristowa*, and *Bristolia*. Florence of Worcester mentions, that, in 1063,

Harold set sail from Bristowe to invade Wales. In the 11th century, a mart for the sale of English slaves existed here, which was suppressed by William the Conqueror at the intercession of Archbishop Lanfranc. The bishop of Constance, when in England for the purpose of opposing William Rufus's claim to the throne, erected walls around Bristol; and a castle was subsequently erected here, in which Henry II. resided for four years and received part of his education. By Edward III. Bristol was made a staple-town for wool, and a city and county in itself. Bristol castle was defended in 1399, by Scroop, Earl of Wilts, against Henry IV. when Duke of Lancaster. The inhabitants exhibited a strong attachment to the Lancastrian cause, and aided the attempts made to replace Henry VI. on the throne held by Edward IV. Bristol was visited by Henry VII. in 1485, and fined for exhibiting too much finery on the occasion. Henry VIII. made Bristol the seat of a bishopric. In the 5th year of Charles I. the castle was taken out of Gloucestershire and made part of the county of Bristol; and in the following year, by charter dated 26th October, 1630, the reversion in the property, expectant on a subsisting term of years determinable on lives, was granted to the corporation, and the property in the castle and soil thus became vested in them in fee-farm, at £40 per annum, with all jurisdictions, franchises, and emoluments arising from it—except ecclesiastical benefices and knights fees belonging to the premises—and all manner of lead and tin and other mines. The rent reserved on this purchase of the castle, as well as on that of the town, was afterwards redeemed by the corporation. In the reign of Charles I. Bristol was first in the hands of the parliament. In 1643 it was taken by Prince Rupert, and remained in the hands of the royalists, till Fairfax laid siege to and took it, when the castle and fortifications were destroyed. In the last week of October, 1831, this great and wealthy city was made the scene of a series of disturbances unparalleled in the modern history of England. Several hundred individuals were killed or wounded in the riot and its suppression; the custom-house, the exchequer-office, the bishop's palace, the public gaols, and more than forty private houses were set fire to; and property to an immense amount plundered and destroyed. A loan of £66,000 was granted to the town by government in 1833, for the payment of the sufferers. This frightful disaster originated in the attempt made by Sir Charles Wetherell, the recorder of the city, who had rendered himself highly unpopular by his conduct in the reform question, to make a public entry into the city previous to holding the assizes.

Antiquities, &c.—Here were anciently two nunneries, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene and St. Sepulchre; two priories, dedicated to St. Philip and St. Catherine, several houses of friars of various denominations, and several hospitals, all dissolved by Henry VIII.—Part of the ancient fortifications may still be seen in the gateway of the town, a gate in St. John's street, and a highly ornamented gateway under the tower of St. John's church.—The family of Hervey takes the title of earl and marquess from this city.—Many eminent characters have been born here. Among these were the navigators Sebastian Cabot and Hugh Elliott; William Grocyn, a professor of Greek in Oxford; Sir William Draper, the opponent of Junius; the poet Chatterton, and Thomas Edward Bowditch, the African traveller.

BRISTON, or BURSTON, a parish in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles south-south-west of Holt, on the river Bure, from which its name is derived. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich;

valued at £4 9s. 9½d.; gross income £193. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Preston. Here is also an independent place of worship. This parish possesses 7 daily schools. Charities connected with it produce £8 13s. per annum. Fairs are held here on May 26th and October 11th. Pop., in 1801, 750; in 1831, 1,037. Houses 224. Acres 2,450. A. P. £2,319. Poor rates, in 1837, £551.

BRITFORD, a parish in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 1½ mile south-east by south of Salisbury, intersected by the Salisbury and Southampton canal. It includes the hamlets of East Harnham and Langford Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £13; nett income £281; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. There are here two day and Sunday schools. A great fair for sheep and horses is held here on August 12th. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 838. Houses 153. Acres 3,350. A. P. £5,274. Poor rates, in 1837, £596.

BRITH-DIR, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Gelli-gaer, hund. of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 10 miles north of Caerphilly, Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 792. Houses 150.

BRITON-FERRY, a parish, in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2½ miles south of Neath, on the north-eastern part of the bay of Swansea. There is a ferry here across the river Neath, which here emerges in a fine sweep between woody banks, and, at a short distance, joins the sea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, not in charge; valued at £10; gross income £124. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Jersey. There is a daily school here. The scenery of this place is possessed of more than common beauty. It is a fairy region, which nature and art have combined to adorn. From a hill in the vicinity an extensive and delightful prospect is obtained of the Bristol channel and neighbouring coast. The Earl of Jersey has a mansion-house here, with pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 416. Houses 76. A. P. £605. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BRITWELL-SALOME, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, union of Henley, county of Oxford; 5½ miles south-south-east of Tetworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £6 19s. 2d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, Lord Carrington. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 216. Houses 40. Acres 730. A. P. £1,099. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BRIXHAM, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, Paignton division, union of Totness, county of Devon; 25 miles south of Exeter, on the shore of the English channel, near the southern extremity of Torbay. It consists chiefly of the market-town and seaport of the same name. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Churston Ferrers, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £25 15s.; gross income £600; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The church has been enlarged. In the division called Lower Brixham a new church has been built by the parliamentary commissioners in the Gothic style, at an expense of £1,200. Sitings 1,100. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; the Baptist church was formed in 1800, the Wesleyan Methodist in 1812. The town contains some good houses, is well-supplied with water, and stands in an agreeable and salubrious situation. It is a member of the port of Dartmouth, has a good harbour, and employs about 100 vessels in the coasting-trade. Thursday and Saturday are market-days, and a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.—There are here 19 daily schools, and also a day and Sunday National

school, which is endowed. A spacious and commodious building has been erected for this school by the inhabitants of Brixham, assisted by the National society. Charities connected with the parish produce £90 per annum. Petty sessions are held here and at Walton court, and Torquay, for the division of Paignton. Here is a curious well which ebbs and flows frequently in the course of an hour. Pop., in 1801, 3,671; in 1831, 5,015. Houses 969. Acres 5,210. A. P. £16,113. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,086.

BRIXTON, a parish in the hund. of Plympton, division of Ermington and Plympton, union of Plympton St. Mary, county of Devon; 2 miles south-south-east of Plympton-Earl. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £35 15s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £59 11s. 8d.; gross income £107; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Windsor. There are two daily schools in this parish, the inhabitants of which have the right of sending children to a school at Plympton-Earl, endowed with upwards of £200 per annum; but for many years no child has been educated by this charity. Other charities connected with the parish produce £42 per annum. Petty-sessions are held here and at Redgeway, for the hundreds of Ermington and Plympton. The river Yealm is here navigable. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 796. Houses 142. Acres 3,060. A. P. £5,635. Poor rates, in 1837, £420.

BRIXTON, or **BRIGHTSTONE**, a parish in the south-west division of Medina liberty, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles south-west of Newport. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Winchester; valued at £32 3s. 4d.; gross income £585. There are here four daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 a-year by the Rev. Noel Digby. Pop., in 1801, 448; in 1831, 641. Houses 55. Acres 2,700. A. P. £4,089. Poor rates, in 1837, £400.

BRIXTON HUNDRED, in the county of Surrey, consists of two divisions—eastern and western—and is situated in the eastern division of the county. Area 30,400 acres. Houses 40,880. Pop., in 1831, 245,860.

BRIXTON, a village in the parish of Lambeth, hund. of Brixton, county of Surrey; 4½ miles south-west of St. Paul's cathedral, in the neighbourhood of the Southampton and London railroad. It extends 2 miles along the road from Kennington to Streatham, is watched and lighted with gas, and has become one of the most agreeable of the suburbs of London. A district church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners in the Doric style, with portico, tower, and steeple, at an expense of £15,192 9s.; sittings 1,926; yearly value £650; in the patronage of the rector of Lambeth. The Independents have two, and the Methodists several places of worship here. There is also a church of Huntingdonians, formed in 1827. The house-of-correction for the county of Surrey is here. Here is a charitable establishment called Trinity asylum, founded and endowed, in 1824, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. It consists of residences for 12 females, who receive annually £10 and 12 sacks of coals each;—indispensable qualifications for admission are, that the party be of the age of 57 years, in possession of £20 per annum, and a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity. Mrs. Bailey left a fund of £2,000 for the education and maintenance of the orphan children of gospel-ministers. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

BRIXTON-DEVERILL, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of

Wilts; 4 miles south of Warminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £19 1s. 0½d.; gross income £260; in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 197. Houses 33. Acres 2,690. A. P. £1,647. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BRIXTON-HILL, a village in the parish of Streatham, county of Surrey. An Independent church here was formed in 1829.

BRIXWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 6 miles north of Northampton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £14 15s. 10d.; gross income £312; in the patronage of the chancellor of Salisbury cathedral. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the chancellor of New Sarum and the vicar, were commuted in 1780. This parish possesses seven daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £58 per annum. A fair is held annually on Whit-Monday for cloth, hardware, and toys. Pop., in 1801, 718; in 1831, 973. Houses 227. Acres 3,410. A. P. £6,344. Poor rates, in 1837, £550.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Brixworth by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £5,800, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Brixworth poor-law union comprehends 31 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,511. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,469. Expenditure, in 1838, £8,011.

BROAD-CHALK, a parish in the hund. of Chalk, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 7½ miles south-west by south of Wilton. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Bower Chalk and Alverdiston, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £27 14s.; gross income £348; in the patronage of the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Here is an Independent chapel; the church was formed in 1801. There are three daily schools here. An encampment of six acres in extent, in this neighbourhood, has been attributed to the Romans; and there is here an extensive barrow called Gawen's barrow. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 796. Houses 125. Acres 8,380. A. P. £4,918. Poor rates, in 1837, £413.

BROADCLIST, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 5 miles north-east of Exeter, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £26; gross income £492. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. D. Acland. There are seven daily schools in this parish; and also an alms-house for 12 poor persons, endowed with £23 11s. per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce £27 10s. per annum. Clist house, in this parish, was a palace of the bishops of Exeter previous to the Reformation. A fair is held on the 3d of May for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 1,540; in 1831, 2,085. Houses 382. Acres 10,270. A. P. £14,746. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,205.

BROADFIELD, or **BRADFIELD**, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Buntingford, county of Hertford; 3 miles north-west by west of Buntingford. The church has long been desecrated. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 10. Houses 2. Acres 630. A. P. £443. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

BROADGATE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; 5 miles north-west of Leicester. The

ruins of the mansion of the Lords Grey de Groby, the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey, are in this liberty. Pop., in 1801, 8; in 1831, 10. House 1. Acres 1,120.

BROADHEMBURY, a parish in the hund. of Ha. ridge, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 5 miles north-west of Honiton, and 6 east of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £16 17s., rated in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £225; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are here four daily schools, one of which is endowed, and a day and Sunday school. Charities connected with this parish produce £15 5s. per annum. The abbot of Dunkeswell was anciently lord of the manor. A cell or a priory subordinate to the priory of Montacute, formerly existed in the village of Carswell. Here is an entrenchment called Hunbury fort, attributed to the Romans. A fair is held on December 11th for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 780; in 1831, 849. Houses 170. Acres 5,950. A. P. £5,273. Poor rates, in 1837, £476.

BROADHEMPSTON, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; 4 miles south-east of Ashburton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £25 6s. 8d.; gross income £366. Patron, the Crown. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 748. Houses 159. Acres 2,140. A. P. £3,544. Poor rates, in 1837, £268.

BROAD-HINTON, a liberty in the parish of Hurst, hund. of Amesbury, county of Wilts, but locally situated in the hund. of Sonning, county of Berks; 4 miles north by west of Wokingham. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 519. Houses 79. Acres 1,710. A. P. £2,603. Poor rates, in 1837, £234.

BROAD-HINTON, a parish in the hund. of Selkley, union of Marlborough, county of Wilts; 6 miles south-south-west of Swindon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £14 18s. 11½d.; gross income £322; in the patronage of the trustees of St. Nicholas' hospital, Salisbury. There is a daily school in this parish, endowed with £20 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 684. Houses 138. Acres 4,670. A. P. £1,547. Poor rates, in 1837, £411.

BROADHOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Thorney, northern division of the wapentake of Newark, county of Nottingham; 11 miles east by north of Tuxford. "Agnes de Camville, wife to Peter Gousla, (the founder of Newhouse for Præmonstratensian canons,) placed here a prioress and nuns of the same order, about the latter part of the reign of King Stephen. This small monastery, situated upon the borders of this county next Lincolnshire, was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and had possessions, 26th Henry VIII., rated, according to Leland, at only £18. It was granted, 6th Elizabeth, to John Coniers and William Haber. Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 67. Houses 12. Acres 550. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

BROADLANE, a township in the parish of Hwarden, hund. of Mold, county of Flint; about 5 miles north-east of Mold. Pop., in 1821, 36; in 1831, 47. Houses 7. Other returns with the parish.

BROADMAYNE, a parish in the hund. of St. George, but locally situated in that of Colliford-Tree, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles south-east by south of Dorchester. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1805. Living, a rectory annexed to West Knighton. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801,

215; in 1831, 362. Houses 70. Acres 2,540. A. P. £1,237. Poor rates in 1837, £65.

BROADOAK, a parish in the hund. of West, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 6 miles west-south-west of Liskeard. Living consolidated in 1742 with the rectory of Boconnock. This parish possesses a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 301. Houses 49. Acres 3,240. A. P. £1,035. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

BROADOAK, a hamlet in the parish of Breda, county of Kent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here.

BROADSTAIRS, a hamlet or ville, in the parish of St. Peter, isle of Thanet or hund. of Ringsale, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 75 miles east of London, and 2 north of Ramsgate, on the coast. It is a member of the town and port of Dover, and was anciently known by the name of Bradstow, and of considerable importance. Of late it has been much resorted to as a bathing-place. Fairs are held here on April 8th, and July 10th. A chapel was erected here in 1828; it is a curacy in the dio. of Canterbury, of the yearly value of £160; and in the patronage of the vicar of St. Peter's. Near the gate was formerly a chapel, part of which may still be seen in a dwelling-house, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image was once held in such reverence, that vessels in passing were wont to lower their top-sails. A church of Calvinistic Methodists was formed here in 1828. Between this place and Kingsgate is a lighthouse, erected in 1833, on the North Foreland, the most easterly point of England, in N. lat. 51° 22', and E. long. 1° 27'. In 1790, patent lamps with large magnifying lenses were introduced here instead of the ancient coal fires. The light is fixed, and visible at the distance of 22 miles in clear weather. Lord Holland has a seat in the vicinity. A desperate battle is said to have been fought by the Saxons and Danes near this, in 853; the spot is marked by two large tumuli. Returns with the parish.

BROADWARD, a township in the parish of Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, county of Hereford; 1½ mile south of Leominster. It includes the hamlets of Brierley, Eaton, Honnor, Shotford, and Whar-ton. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 347. Houses 64. Other returns with the parish.

BROADWAS, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, but locally in the upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 6 miles west of Worcester, on the northern bank of the river Teme. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £10 9s. 2½d.; gross income £273; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. There are two daily schools here. Charities connected with the parish produce £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 296. Houses 60. Acres 1,000. A. P. £1,642. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

BROADWATER (THE), a river in Cumberland. See BASSENTHWAITE.

BROADWATER HUNDRED, in the county of Hertford, is extremely irregular in its outline, and stretches, from north to south, nearly across the county. Area 60,600 acres. Houses 3,103. Pop., in 1831, 17,043.

BROADWATER, a parish in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 1 mile north of Worthing. It includes the town of Worthing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; valued at £36; gross income £650. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Peter Wood. The church is in the form of a cross, with a tower springing from the centre. In the side-chapels are some curious monuments. The capitals of the pillars in the

church which support the arch under the tower, are surmounted with branches of palm, an ornament introduced by the crusaders. Instead of the stone stalls frequent on the south side of our chancels, is a stone bench, over which is a Norman arch, a very rare if not an unique instance. On the south side of the church is a cross in the wall, in flint-work, a style peculiar to the Suffolk churches, and not occurring in any other church in Western Sussex. This parish possesses four daily, three infant, and three boarding-schools, and also two day and Sunday National, and two Sunday schools. In 1661, Dr. Chester bequeathed 10 acres of land, now producing £25 per annum, for the relief of the poor of this parish. Fairs for horned-cattle, sheep, and horses, are held on June 22d and October 30th. Pop., in 1801, 1,018; in 1831, 4,576. Houses 824. Acres 2,240. A. P. £9,561. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,016.

BROADWAY, a parish in the hund. of Colliford-Tree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles north by west of Melcombe-Regis, intersected by the Bath and Weymouth railway. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Bincombe. There are two daily schools in this parish. A fair is held on Wednesday before September 18th. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 385. Houses 67. Acres 1,000. A. P., including that of Buckland-Ripers, £3,188. Poor rates, in 1837, £185.

BROADWAY, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-west of Ilminster, in the vicinity of the Chard canal. It includes part of the tything of Capland. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £30, rated in the parliamentary returns at £42; gross income £167. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Palmer. The church is an ancient cruciform structure. Here are an Independent chapel, a daily school, and two day and Sunday schools; and also an almshouse for seven poor men, endowed with £21 per annum. A fair is held on September 14th, for cattle and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 450. Houses 72. Acres 1,830. A. P. £1,415. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BROADWAY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 5½ miles south-east of Evesham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £10 17s. 6d.; gross income £212. Patron, in 1835, — Bird, Esq. The foundation-stone of a new church was laid here, by Michael Russell, Esq., on 13th August, 1839. The great and small tithes of Broadway manor, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1771. Here is an Independent chapel; the church was formed in 1797. The Roman Catholics have also a chapel here. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is endowed with land bequeathed by the late Mr. Hodges, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £27 per annum. There is a silk-mill here which, in 1838, employed 39 hands. Pop., in 1801, 1,117; in 1831, 1,517. Houses 320. Acres 4,800. A. P. £8,200. Poor rates, in 1837, £550.

BROADWELL, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 1½ mile north-north-east of Stow-on-the-Wold, intersected by the Cheltenham, Oxford, and London Union railroad. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Adlestrop, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £23 11s. 10½d.; gross income £648. Patron, in 1835, C. Leigh, Esq. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1792. There are here a daily school and two Sunday schools. The

parish is crossed by the Roman fosse-way. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 334. Houses 79. Acres 1,600. A. P. £3,158. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

BROADWELL, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles south of Burford. It comprises the chapelries of Holwell and Kelmscott, and the hamlet of Filkins. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Holwell and Kelmscott, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £8 14s. 4½d.; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, E. F. Colston, Esq. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of Trinity college, Oxford, and the vicar, were commuted in 1775. There are four daily and four Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 734; in 1831, 793. Houses 198. Acres 5,990. A. P. £2,062. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

BROAD-WINDSOR, a parish and liberty in the union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles west-north-west of Beaminster. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £15 8s. 9d.; gross income £600; in the patronage of the bishop of Salisbury. This parish contains the manors and tythings of Childhay, Drimpton, Debberford, and Little Windsor. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are seven daily schools, one of which is endowed with £13 per annum, and three Sunday schools, in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £17 per annum. A fair is held here on Trinity-Monday. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 27 hands. Pop., in 1801, 1,094; in 1831, 1,570. Houses 283. Acres 7,110. A. P. £10,586. Poor rates, in 1837, £538.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Oakhampton, county of Devon; 5½ miles east by north of Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £19 7s. 6d.; gross income £257. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Hole. There are here two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 388. Houses 73. Acres 2,190. A. P. £1,707. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

BROADWOODWIDGER, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; 6 miles north-east of Launceston, intersected by the Exeter and Falmouth railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, with Week St. German's annexed, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £8 3s. 4d., in the parliamentary returns at £72 3s.; gross income £148. Pop., in 1801, 586; in 1831, 879. Houses 145. Acres 7,350. A. P. £2,639. Poor rates, in 1837, £347.

BROBURY, a parish in the hund. of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; 8½ miles east by north of Hay, on the northern bank of the river Wye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £4, rated in the parliamentary returns at £87; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. N. D. H. Newton. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 62. Houses 16. Acres 440. A. P. £646. Poor rates, in 1837, £17.—Brobury scar, in the neighbourhood, is a grand object, and contrasts beautifully, in its bold and majestic outline, with the scenery on the banks of the Wye.

BROCKDISH, a parish in the hund. of Earsham, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-west by west of Harleston, on the northern bank of the river Waveney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £10; gross income £335. Patron, in 1835, William Wigney, Esq. There are here three daily and two Sunday schools. The Rev. Francis Blomefield, the historian of the county, was rector of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 482. Houses 66.

Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,491. Poor rates, in 1837, £255.

BROCKENHURST, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of New Forest, union of Lymington, New Forest division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles north by west of Lymington. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Boldre. The church—which is mentioned in Domesday-book—presents some remains of Saxon architecture. There are in this parish three daily schools, one of which is endowed by Mr. Henry Thurston, and three infant-schools.—In the vicinity is a heath called Sway-common, on which are several tumuli. Pop., in 1801, 632; in 1831, 841. Houses 161. Acres 2,980. A. P. £3,119. Poor rates, in 1837, £363.

BROCKFORD AND WITHERINGSETT, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south-west by south of Eye, intersected by the Eastern Counties railroad. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 851; in 1831, 1,001. Houses 124. Acres 3,950. A. P. £4,696. Poor rates, in 1837, £658.

BROCKHALL, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-grove, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 4½ miles east of Daventry, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Junction canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £13; gross income £245. Patron, in 1835, T. R. Thornton. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 58. Houses 9. Acres 720. A. P. £2,300.

BROCKHAM GREEN, a hamlet in the county of Surrey. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; the church was formed in 1803.

BROCKHAMPTON AND KNOWLE, a hamlet in the parish and hund. of Buckland-Newton, Cerne subdivision of the county of Dorset; 12 miles north by east of Dorchester. Pop., in 1811, 137; in 1831, 162. Houses 30. Other returns with the parish.

BROCKHAMPTON. See **SOUTHAM** and **BROCKHAMPTON**.

BROCKHAMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, county of Hereford; 2 miles east by north of Bromyard. Pop., in 1831, 113. Houses 20. Acres 1,410.

BROCKHAMPTON, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Graytree, union of Ross, county of Hereford; 6 miles north of Ross, on the eastern bank of the Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; valued at £10 8s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £74; in the patronage and peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Near the village is the site of a Roman encampment. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 153. Houses 33. Acres 620. A. P. £768. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BROCKHAMPTON. See **NEWINGTON**.

BROCKHOLES. See **GRIMSARGH** with **BROCKHOLES**.

BROCKLEBANK AND STONERAISE, a township in the parish of Westward, ward of Allerdale, below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 4½ miles south-east of Wigton. It is situated in a hilly and woody district bounded by Catland and Warnell fells. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 603. Houses 105. Other returns with the parish.

BROCKLESBY. See **LIMBER (LITTLE)**, with **BROCKLESBY**.

BROCKLEY, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, and partly in that of Lewisham, hund. of Blackheath and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; 6½ miles south-east of St. Paul's cathedral, London. "Here was a monastery of the Premostratensian order, founded about the latter

end of King Henry II., or beginning of the reign of King Richard I., by Julian, countess of —, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary: but the religious were, in King John's time, removed with the canons of Ottenham to the abbey of Beigham." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BROCKLEY, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 9 miles north by east of Auxbridge, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £9 18s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £128. Patron, in 1835, J. H. S. Pigott, Esq. There is a boarding school in this parish. This parish, with that of Kingston-Seymour, forms a detached portion of the hundred, being locally situated in that of Hartcliff with Bedminster. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 171. Houses 16. Acres 910. A. P. £1,162. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

BROCKLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 6½ miles south-south-west of Bury St. Edmund's. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £10 4s. 2d.; gross income £343. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. D. Sprigge. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which was endowed in 1721, by Thomas Sparke, with a rent-charge of £8. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £43 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 319. Houses 44. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,450. Poor rates, in 1837, £229.

BROCKSFIELD, a township in the parish of Embleton, southern division of Bambrough ward, county of Northumberland; 2½ miles north-north-east of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 29. Houses 6. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £350. Poor rates, in 1837, £7.

BROCKTHROP, or **BROOKTHROP**, a parish in the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, union of Wheatenhurst, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-west of Painswick, in the vicinity of the Cheltenham and Great Western railroad union. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £7 17s. 6d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £121 7s.; gross income £144; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Gloucester and Bristol. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 193. Houses 29. Acres 1,100. A. P. £1,978. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

BROCKTON, a township in the parish of Baswick, eastern division of the hund. of Cuttlesstone, county of Stafford; 3½ miles south-east of Stafford, in the vicinity of the Stafford and Worcester canal. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 232. Houses 49. Acres 1,990. A. P. £1,093. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

BROCKWORTH, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's-Barton, county of Gloucester; 4 miles east-south-east of Gloucester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £6 3s. 4d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, J. Watts, Esq. There are two daily schools here. This parish is crossed by the Roman Ermin-street. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 390. Houses 87. Acres 2,360. A. P. £2,062. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BRODSWORTH, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-west by west of Doncaster, and 4½ east of the York and North Midland railway. It com-

prises the townships of Brodsworth with Pickburn and Scauby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of York; valued at £6 6s. 10¹/₂d.; gross income £369; in the patronage of the archbishop of York. The great and small tithes, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of York and the vicar, were commuted in 1815. Here are the large estate and mansion-house formerly belonging to the earl of Kinnoul, from whom they were purchased by the late Peter Thelluson, Esq., and vested in trustees, on purpose that an accumulation may take place, which, within the time fixed, will amount to several millions. If at the end of that period a male heir be in existence, he is to inherit the whole; but if not, the sum is to be applied to liquidating the national debt. Here is a school for girls, in which 6 children receive gratuitous instruction, from a small endowment by Mrs. Thelluson. The Brodsworth estate is charged with the payment of £10 per annum to a free school, founded in 1696, by D'Arcy Wentworth, for ten boys. There are also a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 447. Houses 78. Acres 3,170. A. P. £1,784. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

BROGDEN, or **BROCKDEN**, a township in the parish of Barnoldswick, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles west-south-west of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 229. Houses 38. Acres 1,670. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

BROKENBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles north-west of Malmesbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Westport. There are in this parish a daily school, endowed by Mr. Hodges with £2 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Under the reform act this parish is comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Malmesbury. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 283. Houses 58. Acres 2,590. A. P. £3,786. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

BROKENHEUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Warden, ward of Tindale, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north by west of Hexham, in the immediate vicinity of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Pop., in 1811, 280; in 1831, 171. Houses 30. Other returns with the parish.

BROMBLOW. See **WORTHEN**.

BROMBOROUGH, a parish and township in the hund. and union of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-east of Great Neston, intersected by the Chester and Birkenhead railway. It comprises the townships of Bromborough or Bromborrow, and Brimstage, the former in the higher, the latter in the lower division of the hundred. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £5 11s. 8d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £29; gross income £51; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chester. There is a Sunday school here; and about 20 children attend a daily school at Eastham, with which this parish is in connection. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 449. Houses 81. Acres 2,250. A. P. £2,345. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

BROMBY, a township in the parish of Frodingham, eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 7 miles west-north-west of Glandford-Brigg. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 115. Houses 25. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

BROMEOLME, a hamlet in the parish of Bacton, hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 4¹/₂ miles north-east of North Walsham. "William de Glanville built here, A. D. 1113, a priory for Cluniac monks from Castle acre, to which this house was for

some time subordinate. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, consisted of seven or eight monks, and was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £144 19s. The site was granted, 37th Henry VIII., to Thomas Wodehouse." Tanner's Not. Mon. The monks received a grant for a weekly market and annual fair, from Henry III.

BROMESWELL, a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 2¹/₂ miles north-east of Woodbridge, on the river Deben. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £4 15s. 7¹/₂d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol. There are three daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 178. Houses 37. Acres 3,060. A. P. £887. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

BROMFIELD, **BROOMFIELD**, or **BAUN'S-FIELD**, a parish, partly in the ward of Cumberland and partly in that of Allerdale below Derwent, union of Wigton, county of Cumberland; 6 miles west by south of Wigton, in the vicinity of the Carlisle railroad. The former portion comprehends the townships of Bleucogo and Dundraw, and the latter the chapelry of Allonby, and the townships of Bromfield with Crookdale and Scales, Langrigg with Mealrigg, and West Newton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £22; gross income £270; in the patronage of the bishop of Carlisle. Here is a grammar-school, free for the children of all persons resident in the parish. It was founded in 1612, by Richard Osmotherly, mercer in London, who endowed it with £10 per annum. The endowment has been subsequently increased, chiefly by donations from the family of Thomlinson, and the income now amounts to £40 per annum. There are also seven daily schools, one of which is endowed, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,586; in 1831, 2,342. Houses 456. Acres 12,850. A. P. £17,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £745. Pop. of the township of Bromfield, with Crookdale and Scales, in 1801, 297; in 1831, 405. Houses 61. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,686. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

BROMFIELD HUNDRED, in the county of Denbigh, North Wales. Houses 5,281. Pop., in 1831, 26,459. Coal, lime, and iron-ore are found here, and the rivers Allen and Dee water the district.

BROMFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 2¹/₂ miles north-west by west of Ludlow. It comprises the chapelry of Halford, and the townships of Bromfield and Dinehope. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Halford annexed, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £6; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the honourable R. H. Clive. This parish possesses a day and Sunday school, endowed with £100 three per cent. consols. The church was formerly part of the old monastery. "Here was, in the time of Henry I., a little college of prebendaries or secular canons, who, in the year 1159, turned Benedictine monks, and yielded up their church and all their lands to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, whereupon were placed a prior and monks here, who continued to the dissolution. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued in one place at £45 11s. 8d. per annum, and in my MS. Valor and Stevens, vol. I. p. 32, at £78 19s. 4d. It was granted to Charles Fox, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 511; in 1831, 630. Houses 132. Acres 9,330. A. P. £6,035. Poor rates, in 1837, £625. Pop. of the township, in 1821, 540; in 1831, 517. Houses 107. Acreage with the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £594.

BROMFLEET, a township in the parish of South

Cave, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of South Cave, intersected by the Hull and Selby railway, which is carried across the Market-Weighton canal, in this neighbourhood, by a bridge with a cast-iron span of 70 feet. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 190. Houses 37. Acres 1,220. A. P. £2,277. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BROMHALL, or **BROMEHAL**, a hamlet in the parish of Sunninghill, hund. of Cookham, county of Berks. "Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Margaret, founded before the first year of King John. But by inquisition, taken 13th Henry VIII., it was found that Joan Rawlins, late prioress, having resigned, the only two nuns belonging to this house had abandoned it (in 1522), upon which the priory with the lands belonging thereunto were judged to be escheated to the crown, from whence it was granted, in the next year, by the interest and procurement of Bishop Fisher, to St. John's college in Cambridge, which yet enjoys the same." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BROMHALL, a township in the parish of Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles south-west by south of Nantwich, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 181. Houses 28. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,233. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

BROMHAM, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union of Bedford, county of Bedford; 4 miles west-north-west of Bedford, intersected by the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a vicarage, with that of Oakley annexed, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £8; gross income £339; in the patronage of Eton college. The church contains monuments of the families of Trevor and Dyne. There are a day and Sunday school in this parish; and a mineral spring. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 334. Houses 61. Acres 1,910. A. P. £1,996. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BROMHAM, a parish in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; 3½ miles north-west of Devizes, in the neighbourhood of the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £12 16s.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Starkey. The church contains several monuments to members of the Bayntun family, who have possessed the manor ever since the reign of Henry VI. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1829. There are four daily and four Sunday schools in this parish; and also alms-houses for six poor persons, founded in 1614, and endowed with £20 per annum by Sir Henry Bayntun. Pop., in 1801, 1,154; in 1831, 1,556. Houses 303. Acres 3,300. A. P. £5,549. Poor rates, in 1837, £956.

BROMLEY, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Bromley and Beckenham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 10 miles south-east of London, in the vicinity of the Croydon railroad. It stands on the north side of the river Ravensbourne, and consists chiefly of a long street of well-built houses. The bishops of Rochester have long had their palace in the immediate vicinity, but the present building—which is a plain brick edifice—was erected by Bishop Thomas in 1777. In the grounds is a well, similar in properties to the mineral wells of Tunbridge. The town is regulated by constables and headboroughs chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and the petty-sessions

for the Bromley division are held by the county-magistrates here, and at Farnborough and Footscray. Bromley is a polling-place for the election of members for the western division of the county. A market is held every Thursday. Fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs, are held on February 14th, and August 5th.—Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, now in the dio. of Canterbury; valued at £39 12s., rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £160. The church is a spacious Gothic structure, with an embattled tower, and contains the monuments of several bishops of Rochester. The Methodists and Independents have places of worship here.—Here is a charitable establishment called Bromley college, for the residence and maintenance of widows of clergymen of the established church, under the direction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and thirteen other trustees. The college is a handsome pile of building, containing a chapel, with apartments for 40 widows, each of whom receives £38 yearly, with an allowance of coal and candles. This institution was originally founded in 1666, by John Warner, bishop of Rochester, for 20 widows, and a chaplain. Subsequent benefactions have extended and enriched the college. There are two day and Sunday National schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with the interest of £1,400 for clothing and educating 30 children. Pop., in 1801, 2,700; in 1831, 4,002. Houses 669. Acres 4,630. A. P. £14,798. Poor rates, in 1837, £652.—The Bromley poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 62 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,413. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,101. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,764.

BROMLEY, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; about 8 miles north-west of Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 32; in 1831, 36. Houses 4. Acres 1,080.

BROMLEY, a township in the parish of Bywell-St.-Peter's, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, county of Northumberland; 4 miles south-east of Corbridge, in the immediate vicinity of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 345. Houses 56. Other returns with the parish.

BROMLEY-ABBOTTS, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the southern division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Uttoxeter, county of Stafford; 129 miles north-west of London, and 12 east of Stafford. It contains the liberty of Bagot's-Bromley, and the township of Bromley-Hurst. The town consists chiefly of a long street, containing some good houses, situated on the road from Lichfield to Uttoxeter, on the banks of a rivulet which falls into the Blyth. The first affix to the name was derived from the circumstance of its having belonged to an abbey founded at Blythbury for Benedictine monks, by Hugh Malveysin, in the reign of Henry I., or Stephen. On the dissolution of monasteries, this possession was granted to the Bagot family. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £5 1s. 8d., rated in the parliamentary returns at £145; gross income £187. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Anglesey. The church is an ancient structure, presenting a combination of various styles of architecture. There is an Independent chapel here. Tuesday is market-day. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Mid-lent Sunday, May 22d, and September 4th, for horses and horned cattle. The lord of the manor holds his annual courts leet and baron here; and it is one of

the polling-places for the members for the northern division of Stafford. There is a free-grammar school here, in which 12 boys receive gratuitous instruction. It was founded in 1606, by Richard Clarke, a native of Bromley, who bequeathed £400 for the purpose of endowing it. With this sum an estate of 150 acres of land was purchased, about two centuries ago, and let on a lease of 999 years. There are also five daily and two Sunday schools; and an hospital for six aged men and a matron, founded and endowed by Lambard and Charles Bagot, each of the inmates of which receives £10 annually. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £108 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 808; in 1831, 1,621. Houses 332. Acres 8,360. A. P. £9,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £438.

BROMLEY (BAGOT'S), a liberty in the above parish of Abbot's-Bromley; 6 miles north-north-east of Rugeley. This was anciently the domain of the family of Bagot, the site of whose mansion is marked by a pillar. In the park is a chalybeate spring.

BROMLEY (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 4½ miles south-south-west of Mayning-tree, intersected by the Colchester and Harwich railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £16 16s. 0½d.; gross income £698. Patron, in 1835, — Graham, Esq. This parish sends four scholars as candidates for two exhibitions in St. John's college, Cambridge. It contains a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 697. Houses 94. Acres 3,050. A. P. £4,685. Poor rates, in 1837, £294.

BROMLEY-HURST. See **BROMLEY-ABBOTT'S**.

BROMLEY (KING'S), a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 5 miles north of Lichfield. Living, a perpetual curacy; valued at £35; gross income £80; in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, and patronage of the prebendary of Lichfield cathedral. There are here a daily school, and two day and Sunday schools, one of which is endowed with an estate of the annual value of 105; and also endowed alma-house for seven poor widows. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £60 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 454; in 1831, 629. Houses 130. Acres 3,370. A. P. £5,356. Poor rates, in 1837, £309.

BROMLEY (ST. LEONARD'S), a parish in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Poplar, county of Middlesex; 3½ miles east-north-east of St. Paul's, London, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Its name is derived from "a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded by William, bishop of London, in the time of William the Conqueror. Herein were a prioress and nine nuns, whose revenues were rated, 26th Henry VIII., at £121 16s. The site was granted, 30th Henry VIII., to John Mewtas, and 32nd Henry VIII., to Sir Ralph Sadler."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The church of this nunnery is still used as the parish-church. Living, a perpetual curacy and donative in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £108; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, John Walter, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The school at Stratford-le-Bow receives 17 children belonging to this parish for gratuitous instruction. It was founded in 1617, by Sir John Jolles, who also founded here eight alms-houses, and placed the whole under the direction of the Drapers' company. There are besides three daily schools, and a Sunday school endowed with £1,400 three per cents. Other charities connected with the parish produce £34 18s. per annum. Pop., in 1801,

1,684; in 1831, 4,846. Houses 888. Acres 620. A. P. £17,886. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,337.

BROMLEY (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 3¼ miles south-south-west of Manningtree, intersected by the Colchester and Harwich railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £8; gross income £493; in the patronage of Wadham college, Oxford. There are in this parish two daily schools, and a Sunday school endowed with £3 per annum. In 1809 Elizabeth Warren bequeathed the sum of £200 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which is expended in the purchase of great-coats and gowns. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 883. Houses 48. Acres 2,260. A. P. £2,719. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.—The first large establishment for calico-printing in England was at Bromley-hall.

BROMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Gillingham, hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, late of Aylesford, county of Kent; 1 mile north-east of Chatham. It stands on the brow of a hill, and is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the dock-yards. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, with a day school attached, supported by subscription, in which upwards of 100 children are instructed. Here are extensive barracks belonging to the East India company, and a fine naval hospital. It is included within the fortifications called the Lines. A fair is held on May 29th. Pop. returned with the parish.

BROMPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Kensington, Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; 1 mile south-west by west of Hyde-Park corner. A new district church was erected here in 1828, the living of which is a perpetual curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Kensington. The Independents have a place of worship here; and a Baptist church was formed in 1838. Returns with the parish.

BROMPTON WITH RISTON, a township in the parish of Church-Stoke, hund. of Chirbury, county of Salop; 6 miles north-west by west of Bishop's-castle. Pop., in 1811, 193; in 1821, 206. Houses 34. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,771. Poor rates, in 1837, £128.

BROMPTON, a chapelry in the parish of North-allerton, wapentake of Allertonshire, north riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-north-east of Northallerton, in the vicinity of the Great North of England railway. Living, a curacy not in charge, a peculiar of York, and subordinate to the vicarage of Northallerton. Besides the church here are two chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Primitive Methodists. There are six daily schools in this chapelry, two of which have an endowment of £10 per annum each. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen, woollen trowsers, and fancy goods. Here is Standard-hill, so called from the memorable battle of the standard, in which the Scots were defeated, fought here in 1138. Pop., in 1801, 994; in 1831, 1,510. Houses 301. Acres 3,490. A. P. £4,993. Poor rates, in 1837, £635.

BROMPTON, a parish in Pickering lythe, union of Scarborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-west by west of Scarborough. It comprises the townships of Brompton, Sawdon, Snainton, and Troutsdale. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Snainton, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; valued at £12; gross income £103. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Cayley, Bart. The church is one of the most beautiful and capacious village-churches in Yorkshire. All tithes of Brompton, Ebberston, and Snainton townships, the property, or the clerical rector and curates, were commuted in

1768. There are five daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Brompton is said to have been the site of a palace of the Northumbrian kings. It is also supposed to be the place which gave name to, and probably the birth-place of John de Brompton, a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Whitby, who compiled an elaborate chronicle of the early periods of English history. In the vicinity, on an eminence termed Castle-hill, are the ruins of an ancient fortress. Petty-sessions for part of the eastern portion of the wapentake of Pickering lythe are held here. Pop., in 1801, 993; in 1831, 1,338. Houses 267. Acres 10,180. A. P. £8,815. Poor rates, in 1837, £419. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 370; in 1831, 496. Houses 106. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £4,994. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

BROMPTON-BIERLOW, or **BIERLEY**, a township in the parish of Wath-upon-Deane, upper division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north by west of Rotherham, in the vicinity of the Dearne and Dove canal, and the York and North Midland railroad. Here is a school, conducted on the plan of Dr. Bell, the endowment of which is derived from an estate bequeathed in 1711, by George Ellis, and from a bequest of £300 by John Higson, in 1814. There are also three daily schools, a day and boarding, and a Sunday school. In the vicinity are some large iron furnaces. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,462. Houses 271. Acres 3,150. A. P. £1,559. Poor rates, in 1837, £599.

BROMPTON-PATRICK, a parish partly in the eastern and partly in the western division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Leyburn, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west by west of Bedale. It contains the townships of Brompton-Patrick, Newton-le-Willows, part of Arrowthorne, and part of Hunton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £22; gross income £96; in the patronage of the bishop of Ripon. There are here five daily schools, one of which is endowed with lands, cottages, and the interest of money to the amount of £21 10s. 6d. per annum. Pop., in 1811, 906; in 1831, 1,051. Houses 230. Acres 5,560. A. P. £3,689. Poor rates, in 1837, £296. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 163; in 1831, 188. Houses 42. Acres 1,280. A. P. £1,901. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

BROMPTON (POTTER'S). See **GANTON WITH BROMPTON**.

BROMPTON-RALPH, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 3 miles north of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £17 10s. 5d.; gross income £417. Patrons, in 1835, the Rev. T. S. Escott and General Blommart. There is a day and Sunday school here. In this parish are traces of an encampment, ascribed to the Romans. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 424. Houses 76. Acres 2,800. A. P. £3,422. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BROMPTON-REGIS, a parish, formerly constituting a hund. of itself, but now included in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; 3½ miles north-east of Dulverton, on the eastern bank of the river Exe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £12 5s. 7½d.; gross income £465; in the patronage of Emanuel college, Cambridge. The church contains a wooden screen curiously carved, separating the nave and chancel. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. This parish has the right of holding a weekly market and two annual fairs. In the vicinity are

the remains of Barlinch priory, now occupied as a private mansion: see **BARLINCH**. Stone for building is abundant here. Pop., in 1801, 702; in 1831, 802. Houses 149. Acres 8,810. A. P. £5,379. Poor rates, in 1837, £566.

BROMPTON-UPON-SWALE, a township in the parish of Easby, eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling, north riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-west of Catterick. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 455. Houses 99. Acres 1,710. A. P. £2,645. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

BROMSBERROW, a parish in the hund. of Botloe, union of Newent, county of Gloucester; 3½ miles east-south-east of Ledbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £7 15s.; gross income £356. Patron, in 1835, Earl Beauchamp. This parish possesses two daily schools. Charities connected with it produce £6 16s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 337. Houses 54. Acres 1760. A. P. £2,599. Poor rates, in 1837, £255.

BROMSGROVE, or **BROOMSGROVE**, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, division of Droitwich, union of Bromsgrove, county of Worcester; 6½ miles north-north-east of Droitwich; 1½ mile from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and in the line of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. Till the reign of Henry III. this was a royal demesne, and in the 23^d of Edward I. returned members to parliament; but it appears to have soon after relinquished the privilege. It is a large and populous town, consisting chiefly of one long street, on the western bank of the river Salwarp. Leland's description of this place is still applicable:—"All, in a manner of one street, very large, standing in a plain-ground. The town standeth something by clothinge. The heart of the towne is meetly well-paved." It extends about a mile along the turnpike road, and contains many good modern houses, with some very ancient ones. The principal trade is nail-making. Tuesday is market-day, and fairs for linen, cheese, and horses are held on June 24th, and Oct. 1st. There is a branch of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster bank here. The town was formerly incorporated, and governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers; it is now under the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for the division of Droitwich, established in December, 1833, in the townhall, a neat and commodious structure, under which is a market-place. Living, a vicarage, to which is annexed the perpetual curacy of King's Norton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £41 8s. 1½d.; gross income £1,419; nett income £1,205; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The church is a structure of great beauty and antiquity, with a tower 189 feet in height. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1693. There is also a Baptist church formed in 1652, and a Wesleyan Methodist church in 1833. The free grammar-school here was founded by Edward VI. The endowment was originally £7 per annum; but Sir Thomas Cookes, the founder of Worcester college in Oxford, added £50 per annum, and founded for the benefit of scholars of this and four other schools in the county, six scholarships of £50 per annum, and as many fellowships of £150 per annum in Worcester college. The number of scholars on the foundation is twelve, who receive clothing and education, and when dismissed are apprenticed at the expense of the fund. In 1828 Mrs. Wattell gifted to this school the sum of £200; the interest is given away in medals, for which an appropriate die

has been struck. There are in this parish, besides, 14 daily schools and 5 Sunday schools, one of which, including 686 scholars, is endowed. Recently a new school-house has been erected for the accommodation of the pupils attending it, at an expense of upwards of £1,000. Charities connected with this parish produce about £207 per annum.—In the vicinity of the town is a district called Bromsgrove-Lickey, part of which is now enclosed and cultivated, but which was formerly a barren range of hills. On these hills are the sources of several streams, some of which descend to the Severn, and others join the Trent.—In a farm-house at Dodsworth are part of the remains of an ancient priory of Premonstratensian canons, founded in the reign of Henry I. Pop., in 1801, 5,898; in 1831, 8,612. Houses 1,756. Acres 11,230. A. P. £26,661. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,961.—The Bromsgrove poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 71 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 19,843. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,333. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,861.

BROMWICH-CASTLE, a chapelry in the parish of Aston, Birmingham division of the hund. of Hemlingford, county of Warwick; 4 miles west by north of Coleshill, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Derby railway, and the Birmingham and Fazely canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, a donative, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; of the yearly value of £362. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Bradford. This place is supposed by Dugdale to have taken its name from a castle which once stood here. A mount called the Castle-hill yet remains. Implements of war have been found, and there exist vestiges of Roman intrenchments in this chapelry. Pop. returned with that of the parish.

BROMWICH (LITTLE). See **ASTON**, Warwick.

BROMWICH (WEST), a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Offlow, union of West Bromwich, county of Stafford; 2 miles south-east of Wednesbury, intersected by the Grand Junction railway and the Birmingham canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £22; gross income £566. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Dartmouth.—Christ-church is a curacy, of the yearly value of £330; in the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth and trustees. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators, were commuted in 1801. The Independents have two chapels here, one of them a very handsome structure in the Doric style, with 1,000 sittings, and the Wesleyan Methodists one; the latter church was formed in 1760. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. This parish possesses 14 daily, 7 Sunday, 2 day and Sunday National, and 2 infant schools. Charities connected with it produce £14 10s. per annum. There is a branch of the Dudley and West Bromwich bank here. Coal and ironstone are found here. Pop., in 1801, 5,687; in 1831, 15,327. Houses 2,860. Acres 5,380. A. P. £13,245. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,483.—The West Bromwich poor-law union comprehends six parishes, embracing an area of 27 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 34,616. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,584. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,194.

BROMYARD, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 12½ miles north-west of London, and 14 north-east of Here-

ford. It is situated on the river Frome, and comprises the market-town of Bromyard, the townships of Linton, Norton, and Winslow, and the chapelry of Brockhampton. The market-town is a small, irregularly built village, consisting chiefly of old wooden houses. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Broxash are held here by the county-magistrate. Tuesday is market-day, when there is a good supply of grain, butter, and cheese. Fairs for horned cattle, horses, and sheep, are held on the Thursday before March 25th, May 3d, Whit-Monday, Thursday before St. James' day, Thursday before October 29th, and July 25th. Much business is done at these fairs. There are branches of the National Provincial bank of England, and of the Herefordshire banking company here. Living, a sinecure rectory and a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford. The rectory is divided into three portions, the first of which is valued at £5, and the other at £6; gross income of 1st portion £803; of 2d portion £70; of 3d portion £7; in the patronage of the bishop of Hereford. "Three canons, prebendaries, or portionists, in the church here," says Tanner, "occur as anciently as 530 Henry III., in the gift of the bishops of Hereford. Hence it was frequently styled a collegiate church or college, and as such was granted, 14th Elizabeth, to one William Jeames." Vicarage valued at £9 10s. 7½d.; gross income £556. Patrons, the 3 portionists. The church is ancient, and contains some curious monuments. An independent church was formed in 1696. Here are 4 daily schools. The grammar-school is endowed with £36 14s. 11½d. per ann. There are almshouses for 7 women; income, in 1824, £41. Pop., in 1801, 2,392; in 1831, 2,936. Houses 596. Acres 9,310; of which there were 600 in hops in 1837. A. P. £12,161. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,020.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Bromyard, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £3,000, capable of accommodating 120 persons. The Bromyard poor-law union comprehends 33 parishes, embracing an area of 96 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 11,940. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,722. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,141.

BRONCASTELLAN, a township in the parish of Llanbadarn Fawr, hund. of Gneur-Glynn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; about 1½ mile south-east of Aberystwith, on the river Reidol. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 144. Houses 32. Poor rates in 1837, £25.

BRON-LLYS. See **BRYN-LLYS**.

BRON-Y-GATH. See **WESTON-REYN**, with **BRON-Y-GATH**.

BRONGWYN, a parish in the hund. of Troedyr, union of Newcastle in Emlyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 7 miles east-south-east of Cardigan. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 396. Houses 79. A. P. £938. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

BROOK, a parish, partly in the hund. of Wye, and partly in that of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 4 miles east by north of Ashford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £7 7s. 3d.; gross income £174; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 175. Houses 29. Acres 540. A. P. £773. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

BROOK, or **GASPER**, a hamlet in the parish of Stourton, division of Wincanton, hund. of Norton-Ferris, county of Somerset; 3½ miles west of Mere. There is a daily school in this hamlet. Pop., in 1801,

343; in 1831, 303. Houses 57. Acres 1,340. A. P. £1,160.

BROOK, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, isle of Wight division of Southampton; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Newport, on the coast. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £1 18s. 9d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Bowreman. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 125. Houses 21. Acres 750. A. P. £872. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BROOKE, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, but locally in the hund. of Henstead, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 7 miles south-east by south of Norwich. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £5; gross income £222; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Here is a Baptist chapel; the church was formed in 1833. This parish possesses a daily, a Sunday, and an infant school. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 736. Houses 132. Acres 2,060. A. P. £4,013. Poor rates, in 1837, £419.

BROOKE, a parish in the soke and union of Oakham, county of Rutland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Oakham. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. There are a daily and Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £17 5s. per annum. "A small priory of three or four canons regular of the order of St. Austin was founded here by Hugh Ferrers in the time of Richard I. It was subordinate to the monastery of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £43 13s. 4d. The site was granted, 28th Henry VIII., to Anthony Coope." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 95. Houses 23. Acres 1,560. A. P. £2,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BROOK-END, a hamlet in the parish of Shenley, hund. of Cottesloe, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Penny-Stratford, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railroad. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 244. Houses 52. Acres 1,620. A. P. £1,817. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BROOKESBY, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 6 miles west-south-west of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £5 12s. 6d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, G. Wyndham, Esq. Here was the family-mansion in which Villiers, first duke of Buckingham of that name, was born. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 10. Houses 2. Acres 640. A. P. £1,663. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BROOK-GREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Fulham, Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex; 3 miles west by south of London. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this hamlet. Returns with the parish.

BROOKHAMPTON, a township in the parish of Holdgate, hund. of Munslow, county of Salop; 12 miles north-north-east of Ludlow. Pop., in 1821, 101; in 1831, 83. Houses 16. Acreage with the township of Holdgate.

BROOKHAMPTON. See **NEWINGTON**, Oxford.

BROOKHAMPTON. See **OMBERSLEY**.

BROOKLAND, a parish, partly in the liberty of Romney-marsh, and partly in the hund. of Aloes-bridge, lathe of Shepway, union of Romney-Marsh, county of Kent; 6 miles west by north of New Romney, in the vicinity of the Royal Military canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £17 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and rated in the

parliamentary returns at £136; gross income £115, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. This parish possesses three daily schools. A fair is held on August 1st for pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 434. Houses 77. Acres 1,500. A. P., £4,335. Poor rates, in 1837, £302.

BROOKTHROP. See **БРОКТРОП**.

BROOK-STREET, a hamlet in the parish of South Weald, hund. of Chafford, county of Essex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Brentwood, intersected by the Eastern Counties railroad. "A free chapel, and an hospital of a master or warden, and divers poor people, lepers, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was established here before 20th Edward I. This spittle, with all the lands thereunto belonging, were granted, 7th Edward VI., to Sir Anthony Brown and Richard Weston." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop. returned with the parish.

BROOKS-WEIR, or **БРОКВЭЙР**, a village in the parishes of St. Briavell's, Huelsfield, and Wollastone, hund. of St. Briavell's, county of Gloucester; 5 miles north of Chepstow, on the eastern bank of the Wye. It is a place of some trade and activity. Vessels belonging to Bristol ascend the river to this place, for the purpose of receiving goods brought from Hereford and Monmouth in barges on the Wye. The tide seldom flows to any considerable height above Brooks-Weir, except during spring-tides.

BROOM, a hamlet in the parish of Southill, hund. of Wixamtree, county of Bedford; 2 miles south-west of Biggleswade. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 257. Houses 56. Other returns with the parish.

BROOM, a township in the parish of St. Oswald, city of Durham, middle division of Chester ward. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 93. Houses 19. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,340. Poor rates, in 1837, £71.

BROOM, a parish to the southern division of the hund. of Seisdon, union of Kidderminster, county of Stafford, but detached and situated in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, county of Worcester, to which county it has recently been annexed by the new boundary act; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stour-bridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £5 3s. 4d.; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 110. Houses 20. Acres 550. A. P. £2,016. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BROOME, or **БРОМЕ**, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-north-east of Bungay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £221. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart. There are two daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £68 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 504. Houses 102. Acres 1,470. A. P. £2,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

BROOME, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north of Eye, intersected by the Eastern Counties railway. Living, a discharged rectory, consolidated with Oakley, Great and Little, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £10 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £562. Patron, in 1835, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church contains some monuments to members of the family of Cornwallis. Charities connected with the parish produce £18 per annum. The Marquess Cornwallis takes the title of Viscount Brome from this place. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 377. Houses 41. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,743. Poor rates, in 1837, £164.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 2 miles north of Chelmsford, in the vicinity of the Eastern Counties railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7 13s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £161; in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. The church is a spacious building, with a large round tower. There are here four daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 467; in 1831, 747. Houses 146. Acres 1,980. A. P. £4,271. Poor rates, in 1837, £404.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Eyborne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 6 miles east-south-east of Maidstone. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Leeds. Here is an extensive rabbit-warren in King's Wood. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 129. Houses 25. Acres 1,000. A. P. £1,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Andersfield, division and union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 5 miles north of Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £25, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £71 10s.; gross income £78. Patron, in 1835, Colonel Hamilton. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce about £26 per annum. A fair is held on November 13th for cattle, hats, and pewter-goods. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 503. Houses 91. Acres 4,050. A. P. £4,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £377.

BROOMHAUGH, a township in the parish of Bywell-St.-Andrew, eastern division of the ward of Tindale, county of Northumberland; 7½ miles east-south-east of Hexham, intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 115. Houses 24. Other returns with the parish.

BROOMHILL, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, union of Rye, county of Kent; 4 miles east by south of Rye. It is now a member of the town and port of New Romney. Pop., in 1811, 18; in 1831, 80. Houses 7. Acres 3,580. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BROOMHOPE WITH BUTELAND. See **BINTLEY**, Northumberland.

BROOMPARK, a township in the parish of Edlingham, Northumberland; 5½ miles west by south of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 53. Houses 12. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.

BROOMRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Ford, Northumberland; 6 miles north by west of Wooler. This is supposed by Camden to have been Brunan-burch, the scene of an encounter between Athelstan and the combined forces of Scotland and Denmark, in 928. At Haltwell sweire, about half-a-mile to the south, Earl Bothwell defeated Sir Henry Percy in 1558.

BROSELEY, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Wenlock, union of Madeley, Salop; 146 miles north-west of London, 13 south-east of Shrewsbury, and 19 from Wolverhampton station, on the Manchester and Birmingham railway. It touches the western bank of the Severn, opposite Madeley, and extends upwards from it a distance of 2 miles, in an irregularly built street, crossed at intervals by small lanes. It stands in the middle of an extensive mining district, in which coal and ironstone are wrought, and is inhabited chiefly by miners. There are extensive iron-foundries and furnaces here; and the town and neighbourhood is famous for the manufacture of fire-bricks, tiles, and tobacco-pipes,

which are exported to all parts of the kingdom. The pipe-manufacture employs about 40 hands, and consumes annually about 45 tons of a fine white clay, which is procured from Barnstaple and Cornwall. The pipes are burnt the Dutch way, in a large kiln, usually containing 360 gross, or a small kiln of 130 gross. Here is held a court-of-requests, having jurisdiction in the parishes of Broseley, Benthall, Madeley, Barrow, Linley, Willey, Little Wenlock, and Dawley, with the extra-parochial district of Posnall. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April and 29th of October.—Living, a rectory with that of Linley, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £7 18s. 6d.; gross income £539. Patron, in 1835, Lord Forrester. The tower of the church is ancient, but the body of it has been rebuilt. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here; the first Baptist church was formed in 1749; the second in 1803; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1821. The Independent chapel was opened in 1841, at a cost of £700. This parish possesses 3 daily, 4 day and boarding, and 6 Sunday schools.—In this vicinity a spring of petroleum was discovered in 1711. See *Scots Mag.*, 1748, p. 86.—Pop., in 1801, 4,832; in 1831, 4,299. Houses 1,012. Acres 1,550. A. P. £7,285. Poor rates, in 1837, £681.

BROTHERCROSS HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk, is bounded on the north by the German ocean; on the east by the hundred of North Greenhoe; on the south by the hundred of Gallow; and on the west by that of Smithdon. Area 18,720 acres. Houses 872. Pop., in 1831, 4,143.

BROTHERICK. See **WARKWORTH**.

BROTHERTOFT, a chapelry in the parish and wapentake of Kirton, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; 4 miles west-north-west of Boston. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Kirton. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 123. Houses 22. Acres 900. A. P. £1,836. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BROTHERTON, a parish partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Pontefract, intersected by the York and North Midland railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £192; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of York. Rectorial and vicarial tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of York and the vicar, were commuted in 1793. There is a place of worship for Independents here. There are in this parish seven daily schools, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce £6 15s. per annum. The parish contains the townships of Brotherton, Byrome with Pool, and Sutton. Limestone of superior quality is found here. Near the church is a plot of ground, which the tenants are bound to keep surrounded with a stone wall and trench. It is said to have been the site of a house in which Margaret, the second wife of Edward I. was delivered of her son Thomas de Brotherton, on the 1st of June, 1300. Pop., in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 1,623. Houses 348. Acres 2,120. A. P. £6,136. Poor rates, in 1837, £606. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 994; in 1831, 1,432. Houses 326. Acres 790. A. P. £3,817. Poor rates, in 1837, £469.

BROTTON, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east of Guisborough. It comprehends the townships of Broton, Kilton, and Skinninggrove. Living, a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Skelton. Pop., in 1801, 569; in 1831, 470. Houses

111. Acres 3,560. A. P. £4,396. Poor rates, in 1837, £330. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 373; in 1831, 327. Houses 80. Acres 1,800. A. P. £2,341. Poor rates, in 1837, £241.

BROUGH AND SHATTON, a hamlet in the parish of Hope, hund. of High Peake, county of Derby; 5 miles north-north-east of Tideswell. Some antiquaries suppose this place to have been the site of the Roman station Crococolana; others refer this station to Ancaster in Lincolnshire. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 78. Houses 18. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,101. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

BROUGH-UNDER-STAINMORE, a parish in East ward, union of East ward, county of Westmoreland; 261 miles north-north-west of London, and 7½ east-south-east of Appleby, on the great road from London to Glasgow. It comprises the market-town of Brough, the chapelry of Stainmore, the townships of Brough-Sowerby, and Hilbeck, and part of that of Kaber. It was very early a place of importance; and a castle was erected here, which seems to have belonged to the family of Clifford. It is now in ruins, and a great part of the materials of which it was constructed have been carried away. The town consists chiefly of one long street. It stands on the Swindale beck, which flows into the Eden; and is divided into Church-Brough and Market-Brough. Lead and coal are wrought here, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines. Thursday is market-day, but it is not well attended, though no toll is charged on the admission of corn. A fair is held on the Thursday before Whitsunday, for horned cattle and sheep. There is a branch of the Darlington District joint-stock banking company here. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £8 18s. 9d.; gross income £525; in the patronage of the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure. Here are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists; the Baptist church was formed in 1834.—"In the beginning of the 16th century, John Brunsell founded here, on a piece of ground called Gigharth, a chapel and hospital, with two beds for travellers and other poor people. The chapel was dedicated to the blessed Virgin and St. Gabriel; it had two chaplains, the one to celebrate divine service, the other to instruct the children of the place in grammar and singing. It was under the government of the abbot of Shapp for the time being. At the dissolution, a pension of £7 4s. 4d. out of its revenues was granted for the continuance of the grammar-school." Tanner's Not. Mon. There are here seven daily schools, two of which are endowed, and four Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £18 10s. per annum. In the vicinity is a chalybeate spring. Some Roman coins and antiquities have been found here. In the forest of Stainmore was anciently the cross which marked the boundaries of England and Scotland, erected by William the Conqueror, and Malcolm of Scotland. On the eve of Epiphany there is an annual procession here, called 'the carrying of the Holling,' or Holy tree. The custom is peculiar to this place, nothing of the kind being known in any other part of the kingdom. Pop., in 1801, 1,487; in 1831, 1,882. Houses 333. Acres 22,650. A. P. £10,056. Poor rates, in 1837, £813. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 694; in 1831, 996. Houses 181. A. P. £2,590. Poor rates, in 1837, £409.

BROUGH, a township in the parish of Catterick, hund. of East Hang, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east of Richmond. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 78. Houses 14. Acres 1,050. A. P. £1,867. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BROUGH. See **ELLOUGHTON WITH BROUGH**.

BROUGH-SOWERBY, a township in the parish of Brough, East ward, county of Westmoreland; 1½ mile south of Brough-under-Stainmore. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 155. Houses 31. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,551. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BROUGHALL. See **WHITCHURCH**, or **BLANMINSTER**, Salop.

BROUGHAM, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, county of Westmoreland; 2 miles south-east of Penrith, watered by the Eamont on the north, the Eden on the east, and the Lowther on the west. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; valued at £16 10s. 7½d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Thanet. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1776. Here was formerly a village of the same name, but no traces of it remain. The name is derived from the Saxon words Burg-ham, signifying 'castle-town,' this having been the site of the Roman station Brovoniacum. The station seems to have comprised an area of 140 paces in length, by 120 in breadth; some vestiges of the vallum and outworks yet remain.—Here are the remains of an ancient castle, of which the following account is extracted from 'The Pledge of Friendship,' for 1828.—"Brougham castle is a very ancient edifice, but the precise time when it was erected is a subject of mere conjecture. From the style of the architecture, and particularly of the keep, Grose pronounces it Roman. Some coins and urns have been found here, and the place has all the usual evidence of a Roman station. Others assert that Roger, Lord Clifford, son of Isabella de Veteripont, built the greater part of the castle, and placed over its inner door this inscription:—'This made Roger.' His grandson, Robert, built its eastern parts, where his arms and those of his wife were carved in stone. An inquisition, in 1403, found it and its demesne worth nothing, 'because it lieth altogether waste, by reason of the destruction of the country by the Scots.' The countess of Pembroke relates, that Henry, when Lord Clifford, 'with his father, Francis, earl of Cumberland, did magnificently entertain King James at Brougham castle, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August, 1617, on his return from his last journey out of Scotland.' After this it became neglected and ruinous, until the years 1651 and 1652, when Lady Anne Clifford, countess-dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, caused it to be repaired. The tower of Leagues, the Pagan tower, and a state-room called Greystoke-chamber, are frequently mentioned in her memoirs. After the death of the countess, it was suffered to run progressively to its present state of ruin. The side next the river is divided by three square towers; from thence, on either hand, a little wing falls back—the one leading to the gateway, the other connected with the outworks, which extend to a considerable distance along a plain of pasture land. The centre of the building is a lofty square tower; the shattered turrets which form the angles and the hanging galleries, are overgrown with shrubs. The lower apartment in the principal tower, into which you descend by several steps, still remains entire; being a square of 20 feet, covered with a vaulted roof of stone, consisting of eight arches of light and beautiful workmanship. From the construction of this cell, and its situation in the chief tower of the fortress, it is not probable that it was formed for a prison, but as the retreat of the chief persons of the household, in the time of siege and assault. All the other apartments are destroyed. The outer gateway is machicolated, and has the arms of Vaux (chigny, or, and gules) on its

tower." Near the castle is a pillar surmounted with an obelisk, which the countess of Pembroke erected in 1616, to commemorate the last parting with her mother, the countess of Cumberland. The inscription also sets forth, that annually on the 2d of April, the sum of £4 shall be distributed to the poor of the parish.—In the vicinity, on a woody eminence on the east side of the Lowther, stands Brougham-hall, the seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux, recently lord-chancellor of England, which, from the richness, variety, and extent of the prospect from its fine terraces, is often called 'the Windsor of the North.' This property belonged at a very early period to the family of Brougham, but was divided and carried away into different families by the marriages of co-heiresses, until ultimately reunited in one individual, whose daughters sold it to John Brougham, Esq., a descendant of the original family. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 171. Houses 24. Acres 6,580. A. P. £3,225. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BROUGHTON. See **BIERTON WITH BROUGHTON.**

BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 3 miles south-south-east of Newport-Pagnell. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £10 9s. 7d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £93; gross income £116. Patron, in 1835, W. Praed, Esq. This parish possesses a daily school, endowed with £2 10s. per annum, a school held on Saturdays, in which poor girls are taught needle-work, and several lace schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £38 6s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 172. Houses 34. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,988. Poor rates, in 1837, £107.

BROUGHTON, a township in the parish of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales; about 6 miles south-west of Holt. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed, and two Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 1,266. Houses 252. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

BROUGHTON, a township in the parish of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, county of Flint; 2½ miles south-east of Hawarden. Here is an ancient mansion of the Richardson family, entirely constructed of wood. Pop., in 1821, 322; in 1831, 397. Houses 65. Other returns with the parish.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Hurstingstone, union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; 5 miles north-east by north of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £21 13s. 9d.; gross income £204. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Johnston. All tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1794. There are here two daily schools. This parish was anciently the head of the barony of the abbots of Ramsay. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831, 411. Houses 55. Acres 2,950. A. P. £2,497. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north by west of Preston, in the vicinity of the Lancaster and Preston railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Manchester; valued at £34 8s., rated in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £106. Patron, in 1835, Sir P. Houghton, Bart. The chapel has been enlarged. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with lands, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 620. Houses

96. Acres 2,570. A. P. £4,526. Poor rates, in 1837, £202.

BROUGHTON, a township in the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1½ mile north-north-west of Manchester. There are here four daily and three boarding schools. Pop., in 1801, 868; in 1831, 1,589. Houses 263. Acres 960. A. P. £5,082.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-west of Glandford-Brigg. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £21; gross income £983; nett income £824. Patron, in 1835, E. A. Stephens. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. This is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. In a farmhouse here is a door-way, the only relic of an ancient nunnery, in which, at the dissolution, there were a prioress and six nuns, having revenues valued at £20. It is said to have been founded in 1185, by William de Alta Ripa. Pop., in 1801, 729; in 1831, 915. Houses 187. Acres 7,880. A. P. £5,403. Poor rates, in 1837, £427.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-west of Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £21 9s. 7d.; gross income £420. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buccleugh. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1786. This parish possesses three daily schools, and the privilege of sending children to a free school at Pitchley. Charities connected with Broughton produce about £38 per annum. Edward Bagshaw, a learned polemic of the seventeenth century, was a native of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 533. Houses 110. Acres 2,560. A. P. £2,291. Poor rates, in 1837, £260.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 2½ miles west-south-west of Banbury. It contains the hamlet of North Newington. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £18 16s. 0½d.; gross income £591. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt. The church contains monuments to the lords Say and Sele. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. There are a daily school and two Sunday schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce about £82 per annum. Here are the remains of a castle belonging to the family of Twistleton; it is surrounded by a deep moat, crossed by a stone-bridge of two arches. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 538. Houses 131. Acres 1,950. A. P. £4,858. Poor rates, in 1837, £317.

BROUGHTON, a parish within the liberties of the town of Shrewsbury, union of Wem, county of Salop; 7 miles north of Shrewsbury. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester; valued at £4, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £46; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Hill, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 157. Houses 30. Acres 1,120. A. P. £1,557. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Thorn-gate, union of Stockbridge, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 4½ miles west-south-west of Stockbridge. It contains the tythings of Frenchmoor and Pittleworth. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Bossington, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; valued at £37 10s.; gross income £824; nett income £748. Patron, in 1835, C. B. Wall, Esq. There are chapels here for Baptists and Inde-

pendents; the Baptist church was formed in 1690. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £68 17s. per annum, and two Sunday schools, in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £38 14s. per annum. The lord of the manor holds an annual court-leet, and a fair is held on the first Monday in July for toys. This is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station Brige, mentioned by Antoninus. Pop., in 1801, 585; in 1831, 897. Houses 186. Acres 4,500; the area of French-moor tything is included in West Tytherly, that of Pittleworth in Bossington. A. P. £1,660. Poor rates, in 1837, £378.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of Eccles-hall, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 5 miles north-west by west of Eccles-hall, on the post-road to Nantwich. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £4 6s. 8d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £72; gross income £129. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart. Pop., in 1811, 18; in 1831, 25. Houses 2. Acres 590. Other returns with the parish.

BROUGHTON, a township in the parish of Appleton-le-Street, wapentake of Ryedale, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of New Malton. "Here was an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, erected by Eustace St. John, the founder of the monasteries of Malton and Alnwick, who died 1^o Henry II." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 111. Houses 22. Acres 800. A. P. £1,087. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

BROUGHTON-IN-AREDALE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west by south of Skipton, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It contains the township of Broughton with Elslack. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £5 16s. 0½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £112 17s. 11d.; gross income £190; in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. The church contains some monuments to the Tempest family. This parish possesses two day and Sunday schools. The village was plundered by the Pretender's forces in the middle of last century. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 407. Houses 74. Acres 3,950. A. P. £4,934. Poor rates, in 1837, £294.

BROUGHTON-ASTLEY, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Lutterworth, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. It includes the townships of Broughton-Astley, Prime-Thorp, and Sutton-in-the-Elms. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £26 10s. 5d.; gross income £674. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Adnutt, Esq. There are here six daily schools, one of which was endowed in 1806 by Zaccheus Duckett, Esq., with £100. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 726. Houses 149. Acres 1,930. A. P. £4,751. Poor rates, in 1837, £334.

BROUGHTON-BRANT, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 8 miles east of Newark, on the river Brant. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £35 13s. 4d.; gross income £602. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. This parish possesses three daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 627. Houses 123. Acres 4,490. A. P. £4,973. Poor rates, in 1837, £211.

BROUGHTON CHURCH AND SAPPERTON, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, union of Burton-

upon-Trent, county of Derby; 10 miles west by south of Derby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £245. Patron, in 1835, John Broadhurst. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £15 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 521. Houses 121. Acres 2,380. A. P. £1,558. Poor rates, in 1837, £248.

BROUGHTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east of Ulverstone. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. There are here a daily National school, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 319; in 1831 416. Houses 82. Acres 2,830. A. P. £2,604. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 281 miles north-north-west of London, and 29 north-west of Lancaster. Broughton was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of woollen yarn, but this has declined since the introduction of machinery. In the neighbouring mountains minerals are abundant, among which are iron, copper, and roofing-slate, considerable quantities of which are exported by means of the river Duddon, which is navigable to within a mile of the town by vessels of 30 tons burden. Friday is market-day, and a fair for woollen-yarn is held on August 1st.—Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Carlisle; valued at £7 10s. 11d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £108; gross income £108. Patron, in 1835, J. Sawrey, Esq. The tithes, moduses, compositions, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of St. Peter's, York, were commuted 9^o Geo. IV. At Scathwaite a chapel-of-ease has been erected. There are six daily schools, two of which are endowed, and two Sunday schools here. About half-a-mile to the north of the town is the residence of J. G. Sawrey, Esq., of which the ancient structure of Broughton tower forms a part. This was for several centuries the seat of the family of Broughton, and was forfeited by Sir Thos. Broughton, who joined Lambert Simmel, and fell in the battle of Stoke in 1487. Pop., in 1801, 1,005; in 1831, 1,375. Houses 279. Acres 7,040. A. P. £5,175. Poor rates, in 1837, £479.

BROUGHTON-GIFFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Bradford, county of Wilts; 2 miles west of Melksham, on the western bank of the river Avon, and in the neighbourhood of the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £19 3s. 11½d.; gross income £355; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1690. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Other charities produce £12 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 618; in 1831, 735. Houses 149. Acres 1,840. A. P. £4,174. Poor rates, in 1837, £463.

BROUGHTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 3 miles west of Cockermouth, on the northern bank of the river Derwent. The great and small tithes of the manors of Great and Little Broughton, the property of the lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1819. Here

are an alms-house and school founded and endowed by Mr. Joseph Ashley. The inmates of the alms-house are four poor women, and the endowment is £8 per annum; the endowment of the school is £20 10s. There are also two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1831, 523. Houses 128. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,101. Poor rates, in 1837, £129.

BROUGHTON, (GREAT and LITTLE), a township in the parish of Kirkby in Cleveland, western division of the liberty of Langbaugh, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Stokesley. There was formerly a chapel here which has been demolished. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1807. In the vicinity, on the summit of a mountain overlooking the village, is a rude heap of stones, supposed to have been erected to the memory of a Danish chief. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 297. Houses 111. Acres 2,780. A. P. £3,257. Poor rates in 1837, £156.

BROUGHTON-HACKETT, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 5 miles east of Worcester, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £8 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £145; gross income £73; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 153. Houses 31. Acres 390. A. P. £655. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

BROUGHTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale below Derwent, county of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Cockermouth. The Baptists and Society of Friends have chapels here; the Baptist church was formed in 1662. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 297. Houses 63. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,006. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

BROUGHTON (NETHER), a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 6 miles north-west by west of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £11 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £347. Patrons, in 1835, the Hon. P. Bouverie and Sir H. Sawyer. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1764. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 415. Houses 72. Acres 2,110. A. P. £3,274. Poor rates, in 1837, £201.

BROUGHTON-POGGS, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-south-west of Burford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £7 7s. 11d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, E. Goodenough. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 158. Houses 29. Acres 360. A. P. £1,469. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.

BROUGHTON-SULNEY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Nottingham; 12 miles south-south-east of Nottingham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; valued at £11 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, J. Radcliffe, Esq. The great and small tithes of Broughton-Sulney-Fields, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1760. Here are a Baptist chapel, and three daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 344. Houses 59. Acres 1,600. A. P. £2,261. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

BROWNSEA, or BRANKSEA ISLAND, a small island in the hund. of Cogdean, Shaston division of the county of Dorset; 2 miles south-east of Poole. It lies at the east end of the bay of Poole, opposite to the entrance. Its length is about a mile and a half, and the greatest breadth three quarters of a mile. The soil is sandy, and the whole island being overrun with heath, furze, and fern, is thought scarce capable of any improvement, though some attempts of that kind have been made; and on the north side a tolerable crop of barley has been obtained. It lies pretty high, and contains 800 acres well-watered. At present there are but two tenements in the island, — one rented by the commissioners of the customs at £10 per annum, and a small public-house. The castle stands at the east part of the island, opposite to the entrance into the bay of Poole. It was erected by Queen Elizabeth to defend Poole harbour, and is now a residence of the Sturt family, to whom the island belongs.

BROWNSHALL HUNDRED, in the Sturminster division of the county of Dorset. Area 9,080 acres. Houses 404. Pop., in 1831, 2,188.

BROWNSIDE. See CHINLEY-BUGSWORTH and BROWNSIDE.

BROWNSOVER, a parish in the hund. and union of Rugby, county of Warwick; 2 miles north by east of Rugby, intersected by the Oxford canal, and in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway, and the Midland counties line. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Clifton. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 90. Houses 17. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,808. Poor rates in 1837, £126.

BROXASH HUNDRED, in the county of Hereford, is bounded on the north and north-east by Worcestershire; on the east and south-east by the hundred of Radlow; on the south-west by Grims-worth hundred; and on the west by that of Wolphy. Area 61,290 acres. Houses 2,315. Pop., in 1831, 11,781.

BROXA, a township in the parish of Hackness, liberty of Whitby-Strand, north riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 74. Houses 9. Acres 450. A. P. £469. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

BROXBURN, BROXBORNE, or BROOKESBORNE, a parish in the union of Ware, hund. and county of Hertford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Hoddesdon, intersected by the Eastern counties railway, by which it is distant 3 miles from Roydon, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ from Tottenham. It includes part of the hamlet of Hoddesdon. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £12 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £361; in the patronage of the bishop of Rochester. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, containing several side-chapels, and some fine monuments, besides a good ring of five bells. The architecture is in the decorated English style. This parish possesses ten daily schools, one of which is endowed by Sir Richard Lucy with a house and £20 per annum, two day and Sunday National schools, whereof one is endowed with £30 per annum, and two Sunday schools. An alms-house for six poor widows was endowed in 1727 by the Hon. Letitia Monson. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £42 per annum. The manor anciently belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Pop., in 1801, 1,598; in 1831, 2,144. Houses 404. Acres 4,560. A. P. £8,399. Poor rates, in 1837, £801.

BROXHOLME, a parish in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-west of Lincoln. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 10s.; gross income £281. Patron, in 1835, Lord

Monson. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 137. Houses 24. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,226. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BROXTED, or CHAWRETH, a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 3 miles south-west of Thaxted, in the vicinity of the railroad from London to Cambridge. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £7, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £139 2s. 8d.; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, R. De Beauvoir. This parish possesses two daily schools. "Tradition will have it that Broxted was but a hamlet to Chawreth or Chawre, but we find it twice in Domesday book, and Chawre not at all." Morant's Essex. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 694. Houses 131. Acres 3,110. A. P. £3,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £555.

BROXTON HUNDRED, in the co.-palatine of Chester, anciently called Dudestan hundred, consists of two divisions—higher and lower—and is bounded on the west and south by the counties of Flint and Denbigh; on the east and north-east by the hundreds of Nantwich and Eddisbury; and on the north-west by the hundred of Wirral. Area 77,470 acres. Houses 2,953. Pop., in 1831, 16,415.

BROXTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, higher division of the above hund.; 5 miles north of Malpas. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 454. Houses 65. Acres 2,270. A. P. £2,278. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BROXTOW HUNDRED, or WAPENTAKE, in the county of Nottingham, consists of two divisions—north and south—and is bounded on the north and west by Derbyshire; on the south and south-east by Rushcliff hundred; on the east by the hundred of Thurgarton and the liberties of Southwell and Scrooby; and on the north-east by the hundred of Bassetlaw. Area 81,470 acres. Houses 12,662. Pop., in 1831, 65,299.

BROXTOW, a chapelry in the parish of Bilborough, southern division of the wapentake of Broxtow, county of Nottingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Nottingham. The chapel is in ruins. "It is probable that this place in ancient time was made use of for the people of the hundred to meet in, because it gives name to the wapentake. By an inquisition held at Nottingham the Saturday after the feast of St. Michael, 7th Henry VI., before Thomas Mapurley and his brother commissioners, it appears that the jury, (of which John Broxtowe was one,) found, that in the parish of Broxtowe there were not then ten inhabitants who were householders." Thoroton's Nottingham. Pop. returned with the parish.

BRUE, BRY, or BRENT (THE), a river in Somerset, rising in Selwood forest, on the border of Wilts, near Bruton, and falling into Bridgewater bay on the Bristol channel, near the estuary of the Parret.

BRUEN-STAPLEFORD, a township in the parish of Tarvin, second division of the hund. of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles east by north of Chester. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 159. Houses 25. Acres 980. A. P. £1,672. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

BRUERNE, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Chadlington, county of Oxford; 5 miles north of Burford. "An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Nicholas Basset, A. D. 1147, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Its yearly revenues at the dissolution amounted to £124 10s. 10d., and the site was granted to Sir Anthony Cope, 8th James I." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 41. Houses 5. Acres 3,510. A. P. £1,973. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BRUISYARD, a parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-east by east of Framlingham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated in the parliamentary returns at £54 13s. 4d.; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £89. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Stradbroke. This parish possesses a daily school. "The college founded at Ashe, by Maud, countess of Ulster, was removed to the manor place of Rokehall in Bruisyard, where was also built a chapel of the annunciation, and the proper officers for the warden and priests, A. D. 1354; but, upon some complaints, and at the instance of Lionel, duke of Clarence, with the consent of the king, &c., this college or chantry, with all the lands belonging thereunto, was surrendered, 4th October, 40th Edward III., to the use of an abbess and sisters, nuns, minoresses, of the order of St. Clare, who remained here till the general suppression, when their yearly revenues were estimated at £56 2s. 1d. The site and endowment of this abbey were granted to Nicholas Hare, 30th Henry VIII." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 292. Houses 34. Acres 1,330. A. P. £1,266. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BRUMBY. See **BROMBY**.

BRUMHILL. See **WEETING WITH BRUMHILL**.

BRUMSTEAD, or BRUNSTEAD, a parish in the hund. of Happing, county of Norfolk; 6 miles east-south-east of North-Walsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6 5s. 7½d.; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, Earl Abergavenny. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 107. Houses 17. Acres 930. A. P. £779. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BRUNDALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 6 miles east of Norwich, intersected by the railroad from Norwich to Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the rectories of Little Plumstead and Witton. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 63. Houses 14. Acres 490. A. P. £507. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

BRUNDISH, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-north-west of Framlingham. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Tannington. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 478. Houses 54. Acres 1,360. A. P. £2,593. Poor rates, in 1837, £346.

BRUNDON, formerly a distinct parish, but now part of the parish of Ballingdon, hund. of Hinckford, county of Essex; 1 mile south-west of Sudbury. "This parish belonged, in Edward the Confessor's reign, to one free man; and, at the time of the general survey, to Ralph de Limesel. The church of Brundon was small, of one pace with the chancel, but now lies in ruins. The remains of it are in a little enclosure, about a mile on the left hand of Ballingdon-street, directly opposite to Borley church. This rectory was appendant to the manor." Morant's Essex. Pop. returned with Ballingdon.

BRUNSTOCK, a township in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, ward of Eskdale, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north-north-east of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 108. Houses 16. Other returns with the parish.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, or BRENTINGTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Lutterworth. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; valued at £10 7s. 6d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Freeman. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1776. There

is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 259; in 1831, 382. Houses 86. Acres 1,320. A. P. £2,005. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

BRUNTON (EAST), a township in the parish of Gosforth, western division of Castle ward, county of Northumberland; 4 miles north-north-west of Newcastle. Coal of a superior quality is found here; and the inhabitants are chiefly miners. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 268. Houses 45. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

BRUNTON (WEST), a township in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 101; in 1831, 118. Houses 20. Poor rates, in 1837, £105.

BRUSHFIELD, a township in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peake, county of Derby; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Bakewell. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 44. Houses 8. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £396. Poor rates, in 1837, £32.

BRUSHFIELD. See MITCHELMERSH.

BRUSHFORD, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton, with Winkley, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 5 miles south by west of Chumleigh. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Luxton. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 136. Houses 25. Acres 1,220. A. P. £585. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BRUSHFORD, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanors, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Dulverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £15 ls. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £428. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Sydenham. There are in this parish two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 351. Houses 64. Acres 4,030. A. P. £2,631. Poor rates, in 1837, £204.

BRUTES-MORTON. See BIRTS-MORTON.

BRUTON (HIGH AND LOW), a township in the parish of Embleton, ward of Bamfrough, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 62. Houses 14. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £900. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

BRUTON HUNDRED, in the eastern division of the county of Somerset. Area 14,250 acres. Houses 890. Pop., in 1831, 4,490.

BRUTON, a parish in the hund. of Bruton, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 109 miles west by south of London, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west of Frome. A railway has been proposed from this place to Glastonbury, with a branch to Wincanton; the length of the former will be 13 miles, 42 chains. This parish comprises the market-town of Bruton, the chapelry of Weeke-Champfflower, and the tythings of Discove and Redlynch. The town is situated in a valley watered by the Brue, from which it takes its name, and consists of three streets. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for cattle are held on the 23d of April and 19th of September. There is a branch of Stuckey's banking company here. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the silk manufacture. In 1838 there were four silk mills here, employing 355 hands. The principal manufacture at present is that of hosiery and inferior woollen goods.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £40, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £141. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. The church is an interesting building. The western tower is highly decorated and crowned with elaborately carved pinnacles. In the market-place is an ancient hexagonal cross supported on pillars. The Independents have a chapel here.—The free gram-

mar school, which was founded in the reign of Edward VI. by Richard Fitz-James, bishop of London, Sir John Fitz-James, chief justice of England, and Dr. John Edmunds, has endowments amounting to £350 per annum, but of this sum, four sums of £50 each are given to exhibitors in either of the English universities.—In 1618, Hugh Saxey, who had risen from being a waiter in an inn here, to be auditor of the household to Queen Elizabeth and James I., and acquired considerable wealth, founded an hospital here, and endowed it with land, now producing the annual income of £1,381 11s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This is applied to the support of 14 aged men and 14 women, each of whom receives a weekly allowance of 6s., and a bushel of coals; and to the support and education of 16 boys,—for each of whom, on leaving school, an apprentice fee of £22 is paid. Attached to this establishment are a chaplain, a schoolmaster, who boards the scholars at 7s. per week each, a treasurer, and a surgeon. The building is a handsome quadrangle, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are also eight daily and two Sunday schools in this parish.—This village was the birth-place of the celebrated navigator Dampier. At Bruton, “about the year 1005, Algar, or rather Ailmer or Aethelmare, earl of Cornwall, is said to have built a religious house for monks, who were changed into black canons by William Moyné or Mohun, earl of Somerset, in the reign of Stephen. This priory was turned into an abbey in the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII., by the procurement of the then prior, William Gilbert or Giles, bishop of Megara, and suffragan to the bishop of Bath and Wells, who was a great benefactor to the building of this monastery, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and rated, 26^o Hen. VIII., at £490 17s. 2d. It was granted, 37^o Hen. VIII., to Sir Maurice Berkeley.” Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 1,631; in 1831, 2,223. Houses 451. Acres 3,520. A. P. £4,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,046.

BRYANSTON, or **BLANDFORD-BRYAN**, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Blandford, North Blandford division of the county of Dorset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west by west of Blandford-Forum, on the western bank of the river Stour. Living, a rectory consolidated with that of Durweston, at which place the children of this parish attend a charity school. In 1731 Bryanston was nearly all destroyed by fire; only one house escaped the flames. An elegant mansion-house of the Portman family is situated here. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 155. Houses 29. Acres 1,870. A. P. £1,260. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

BRYMBO, a township in the parish of Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales; 3 miles north-west of Wrexham. A church has been recently built here by the parliamentary commissioners. The Calvinistic Methodists have a church here which was formed in 1820. Here is a daily school. In this township are extensive iron-works. The iron-ore obtained from the adjacent hills is exceedingly rich, and, with the aid of furnace ore from Lancashire, iron of excellent quality is manufactured from it. Offa's dike passes this place.—Pop., in 1801, 837; in 1831, 1,116. Houses 226. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BRYNCHIL and **TALAFOG**, a township in the parish of Cemmaes, hund. of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales; about 9 miles north-north-east of Machynlleth. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 395. Houses 96.

BRYN-CROES, a parish, partly in the hund. of Commitmaen, and partly in that of Gufflogien, union of Fwllheli, county of Caernarvon, North Wales; 12 miles south-west of Fwllheli. It is situated on the promontory of Llyn, and on the Soihan river.

Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bangor and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; valued at £4 4s., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £54; gross income £107. Patron, in 1835, C. W. G. Wynn. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1760. This parish possesses a daily school, endowed with £3 13s. 6d. per annum, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 799; in 1831, 910. Houses 203. A. P. £1,590. Poor rates, in 1837, £312.

BRYN-EGLWYS, a parish in the hund. of Yale, union of Corwen, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles north-east of Corwen. Its area is about 3,000 acres, and it is situated in an elevated and remote situation. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of St. Asaph's and dio. of St. Asaph and Bangor; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. W. Wynn. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1817. There are here a daily school, which is endowed with £6 per annum, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 450. Houses 83. A. P. £1,831. Poor rates, in 1837, £325.

BRYNGWYN, a parish in the hund. of Pain's Castle, union of Hay, county of Radnor, South Wales; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kington. It contains about 4,000 acres, and lies on the river Avro. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued at £11 6s. 8d.; gross income £342; in the patronage of the bishop of St. David's. Charities connected with this parish produce £9 2s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 364. Houses 66. A. P. £1,194. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BRYNGWYN, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Ragland, union of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; 2 miles north-west of Ragland. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £4 8s. 9d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £215. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. This parish possesses two daily schools. Charities connected with it produce £10 15s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 300. Houses 62. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,090. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BRYNING WITH KELLASNERGH, a township in the parish of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-west of Kirkham. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 164. Houses 22. Acres 1,040. A. P. £1,402. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

BRYN-LLYS, or BRON-LLIS, a parish in the hund. of Talgarth, union of Hay, county of Brecon, South Wales; 7 miles west-south-west of Hay. It is situated on the river Llyffin, which falls into the Wye, and the village stands on the turnpike road from Brecon to Hay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued at £4 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £174. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Wilkins. Here is an ancient castle supposed to have been erected in the reign of Harold, though some attribute it to William the Conqueror. Mr. King, in his 'Observations on Ancient Castles,' is of opinion that Breconshire formed part of the country of the Silures, and that this castle is of Syrian architecture. It has been in the hands of the families of Clifford, Gifford, De Bohun, and Stafford, by the last of whom it was forfeited to the crown on the attainder of the duke of Buckingham. In 1752 Edward Williams of Llanguy, into whose possession they had come, sold the castle and lands to Francis Lewis of Llanelli, by whom they were transferred to William Davies, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 286. Houses 66. A. P. £1,970. Poor rates, in 1837, £245.

BRYN-Y-BEIRDD, a hamlet in the parish of Llandillo-Fawr, hund. of Iskenen, county of Caermarthen, South Wales. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1831, 379. Houses 78. Other returns with the parish.

BUBBENHALL, or BOBENHULL, a parish in the Kenilworth division of the hund. of Knightlow, union and county of Warwick; 5 miles south-south-east of Coventry, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge here. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £10, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £58; gross income £70. There are in this parish a daily and a Sunday school, the former of which is endowed with £4 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 233. Houses 56. Acres 1,290. A. P. £1,731. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BUBNELL, a township in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; 4 miles north-north-east of Bakewell. Pop., in 1831, 115. Houses 18. Other returns with the parish.

BUBWITH, a parish in the Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire, and partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York; 6 miles north-north-west of Howden, on the eastern bank of the river Derwent, over which there is a stone-bridge here of three large and seven smaller arches, and in the vicinity of the Selby and Hull railroad. It comprises the townships of Brighton, Bubwith, Foggathorpe, Gribthorpe with Willitof, Harlethorpe and Spaldington. Living, a discharged vicarage held in mediety. The first mediety is valued at £7 2s. 6d., in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, and in the patronage of the lord-chancellor;—the second is a peculiar, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of York; valued at £8 0s. 5d.; gross income £102. The parish-church is beautifully situated on the banks of the Derwent, and is a finely proportioned structure, consisting of a nave and side-aisles, a chancel, and a square embattled tower with crocketed pinnacles. It was repaired and beautified in 1792. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., of the township of Bubwith and Harlethorpe, the property of the dean of St. Peter, York, and lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted 2^d Will. IV. There are five daily and two Sunday schools in this parish; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Charities connected with it produce £21 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,172; in 1831, 1,358. Houses 234. Acres 10,460. A. P. £12,289. Poor rates, in 1837, £745. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 424; in 1831, 461. Houses 80. Acres 1,420. A. P. £2,009. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

BUCKBY (LONO), a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 5 miles north-east of Daventry, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. This parish contains the hamlet of Murcott. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £10; gross income £100; in the patronage of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The great and small tithes of Long Buckby, exclusive of the hamlet of Murcott, the property of the bishop of Lichfield, lay-impropriator and vicar, were commuted in 1765. See also WATFORD. The Independents and Baptists have chapels here; the latter church was formed in 1759. There are two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum by the Rev. Langton Freeman, and three Sunday schools, here. Charities connected with the parish produce £28 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,600; in 1831, 2,078. Houses 453. Acres 3,900. A. P. £6,388. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,199.

BUCKDEN, a parish in the hund. of Toseland,

union of St. Neott's, county of Huntingdon; 4 miles south-west of Huntingdon, on the western bank of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £8, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £140 3s. 2d.; gross income £183; in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. In the church some of the bishops of Lincoln have been interred. "The prebend of Bugden, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, was annexed to the see of Lincoln, and the reserved rent was settled as an augmentation for the vicar of Bugden, by an act of parliament, 4^o and 5^o Queen Anne." Bacon's Liber Regis. This manor was conferred on the bishops of Lincoln so early as the reign of Henry I. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebendary of Buckden and the vicar, were commuted in 1813. Here was the ancient palace of the bishop of Lincoln,—a venerable brick structure surrounded by a moat. It consisted of two quadrangular courts and a gate-house, in the upper part of which was the library. By order in council, dated 3d April, 1838, the bishop of Lincoln was authorized to pull down the old episcopal palace, and to apply the proceeds of the sale thereof towards the expense of providing a new episcopal residence. There are here two daily schools, one of which has endowments amounting to £19 14s. per annum, three infant and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £120 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 869; in 1831, 1,095. Houses 218. Acres 3,590. A. P. £7,642. Poor rates, in 1837, £845.

BUCKDEN, a township in the parish of Arncliffe, eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Eweross, west riding of Yorkshire; 11½ miles north-east of Settle, on the eastern bank of the river Wharfe. There are here three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 309. Houses 70. Acres 15,790. A. P. £4,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £240.

BUCKENHAM, or BOKENHAM FERRY, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles south-west of Acle, on the river Yare, over which there is a ferry here, and in the vicinity of the railroad from Norwich to Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Hassingham, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; valued at £6; gross income £238. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. B. Proctor. This parish possesses a daily school. A Roman station is supposed to have existed in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 49. Houses 8. Acres 1,020. A. P. £607. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

BUCKENHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Wayland, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 6 miles south-west by west of Watton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £3; no return. The church has been demolished. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 51. Houses 10. Acres 630. A. P. £614. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

BUCKENHAM (NEW), a market-town and parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 93 miles north-east of London, 15 south-south-west of Norwich, and about 7 west of the London and Norwich railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £25, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £50; gross income £116; in the patronage of the parishioners. The greater part of the present structure was erected in 1479. It contains some interesting monuments, and a richly carved screen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1812. There are here four daily schools, one of which is endowed with £6 6s. per annum; and also an alms-

house for four aged persons, endowed by Wm. Barber, Esq., with £28 per annum. Saturday is market-day; and fairs for cattle, cheese, and toys, are held on the last Saturdays of May and November. The inhabitants have the privilege of attending fairs in all parts of England, free from toll and stallage, and exemption from serving on juries. Pop., in 1801, 664; in 1831, 795. Houses 163. Acres 250. A. P. £1,525. Poor rates, in 1837, £326.

BUCKENHAM (OLD), a parish in the hund. of Shropham, union of Guiltcross, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles south-south-east of Attleborough. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £17, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £40; gross income £103; in the patronage of the parishioners. There are in this parish three daily schools, in two of which 20 children are instructed from the proceeds of an endowment. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £60 per annum. Tanner says:—"William D'Albini, earl of Chichester or Arundel, in the time of Stephen, built here a priory of Black canons, and commended it to the patronage of St. James the Apostle. About the time of the dissolution, here was a prior and eight canons, who held revenues to the yearly value of £131 11s. The site of this house was granted, 2^o Mary, to Sir Thomas Lovell." The present parish-church belonged to the monastery, and for some time after the dissolution was used as a barn. Not far from the site of the castle was a chapel to the Virgin Mary. Here were three guilds, dedicated to St. Margaret, St. Peter, and St. Thomas the Martyr. Pop., in 1801, 845; in 1831, 1,201. Houses 242. Acres 5,520. A. P. £9,738. Poor rates, in 1837, £811.

BUCKENHILL. See WOLHOPE.

BUCKERELL, a parish in the hund. of Hemyock, division and union of Honiton, county of Devon; 3 miles west of Honiton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £10 0s. 2½d.; gross income £120; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 394. Houses 56. Acres 2,120. A. P. £2,876. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Stanborough, division of Stanborough and Coleridge, union of Totness, county of Devon; 2½ miles south-west by south of Ashburton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £19 1s. 0½d.; gross income £182. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. M. Lowndes. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, transepts, and two side-chapels, with a tower. Here is also an Independent church, formed in 1787. This parish possesses eight daily and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce about £12 per annum. Buckfastleigh was formerly a market-town, and the market-house yet remains. Fairs are still held on June 29th for sheep, and on August 24th for horned-cattle. In 1838 there were 5 woollen mills, employing 254 hands, within this parish. Part of the inhabitants are also employed in some copper-works in the vicinity. Marble and limestone are found here. "An abbey of the Cistercian order was founded here, A. D. 1137, by Ethelwerd, son of William Pomerel, to the honour of St. Mary. The yearly income of this house was £466 11s. 2d., and it was granted, 31^o Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Denny." Tanner's Not. Mon. The buildings of this monastery have been demolished. Its remains were long an object of much interest to the tourist. After the dissolution, the market fell into disuse. Pop., in 1801, 1,525; in 1831, 2,445. Houses 452. Acres 6,270. A. P. £5,802. Poor rates, in 1837, £843.





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BUCKHORN-WESTON, a parish in the hund. of Redlane, union of Wincanton, Sturminster division of the county of Dorset; 8 miles west by north of Shaftsbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £10 1s. 3d.; gross income £286. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Stapleton. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 403. Houses 71. Acres 2,080. A. P. £1,950. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

BUCKHOW-BANK, a township in the parish of Dalston, ward and county of Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Carlisle, in the vicinity of the Maryport and Carlisle railroad. Pop., in 1801, 493; in 1831, 668. Houses 104. Other returns with the parish.

BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED, in the county of the same name, is bounded on the north and north-east by Northamptonshire; on the east by the hundreds of Newport and Cottesloe; on the south and south-east by Ashendon hundred; and on the west by Oxfordshire. Area 56,230 acres. Houses 2,772. Pop., in 1831, 14,110.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,

An inland county of England, bounded on the north and north-west by the county of Northampton; on the north-east and east by the counties of Hertford and Bedford; on the south-east by Middlesex; on the south-west by Berks; and on the west by Oxfordshire. It lies between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 27'$ and $52^{\circ} 12'$ N. lat. Its outline is irregular; and there are no natural boundaries except on the south-west, where the river Thames separates it from the county of Berks, and from Surrey, and a few miles of the course of the Ouse. Its shape is oblong; its length from north to south, or from Olney to Staines, is about 53 miles; its breadth is on an average 18 miles, and in the widest part 27; and its circumference 138 miles. It contains, according to one admeasurement, about 472,320 acres; but another admeasurement—which we are inclined to think considerably exceeds the truth—estimates its superficial area at 513,400 acres, of which 352,000 are stated to be arable, and about 170,000 in pasture.

Face of the Country.—The surface of this small county is agreeably diversified. The northern portion is gently undulating. The fertile and beautiful vale of Aylesbury, watered by the Thame, occupies the centre, and is bounded on the south by the Chiltern hills, a chalk range, whose average breadth here is 16 miles.

Rivers, Canals, and Railways.—The principal rivers in this county are the Thames, the Thame, the Ouse, and Coln, or Colne; there are also the Ousel and the Wyk, or Wick. The Ouse enters the western side of the county, from Northamptonshire, near Brackley, whence to Water-Stratford it forms a boundary between this county and Northamptonshire; it then passes the town of Buckingham, turns to the north-east, passes Stony-Stratford, Newport-Pagnell, and Olney, and enters Bedfordshire near Brayfield, about 2 miles from Olney. Its course is very winding, and amounts to above 40 miles within this county: see article OUSE. The Ousel joins the Ouse at Newport-Pagnell, after a course of about 25 miles.—The Thames forms an irregular boundary on the south-west side of the county, from near Henley to Staines, a distance of about 28 miles. It receives the Wick, and one or two rivulets in this county.—The Colne divides the county for a short distance from Middlesex, passes Uxbridge, and falls into the Thames.—The Thame

river between Fenny-Stratford and Aylesbury, flows north-west, and falls into the Thames at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. About 28 miles of its course belongs to Bucks: see THAME.—The Grand Junction canal enters this county, from Herefordshire, near Tring,—gives off two branches to Aylesbury and Wendover,—runs nearly due north, passing Leighton-Buzzard and Fenny-Stratford, and turning north-west, is carried across the Ouse by an aqueduct three-quarters of a mile in length; after which it gives off a branch to the town of Buckingham, and enters Northamptonshire near Stony-Stratford. The London and Birmingham railroad intersects this county, entering it about 2 miles east of Stony-Stratford, passing near Fenny-Stratford and Leighton-Buzzard, and enters Herefordshire near Little Gaddesden. The Great Western railway crosses the south-eastern portion, commencing at Iver and terminating near Maidenhead.—The county is crossed by the roads from London to Oxford, Liverpool, and Chester, and Holyhead. There is a road to Birmingham through Aylesbury.

Population, &c.—The population of this county, in 1801, was 107,444; in 1821, 134,068; and in 1831, 146,400; of whom, in 1831, there were 16,893 families engaged in agriculture, and 8,395 in handicrafts. The number of houses was 28,159. The annual value of property as assessed in 1815 was £643,492. The amount of poor rates, in 1815, at 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, was £129,610, the amount of assessed rental being £644,000; the poor rates, in 1827, at 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound, amounted to £153,912 9s.; of which £152,515 9s. were expended, £132,877 1s. being applied to the use of the poor. In the year ending 25th March, 1830, £158,463 was levied in name of poor rates, of which £135,239 was strictly expended in the relief of the poor. The poor rates, levied in 1837, amounted to £75,342.

Agriculture, Trade, &c.—A large portion of this county is laid out in dairy and grazing-farms, which supply the London market with butter, oxen, lambs, calves, hogs, and early ducklings: See AYLESBURY. The vale of Aylesbury is noted for its sheep, whose wool is of a very superior description. The average size of farms is about 200 acres; few exceed 400; most farms are let on single year leases. The soil throughout the county varies from chalky to rich loam, with occasional sandy and marly spots. There is not much extent of waste land. The most extensive commons are those of Wickham, of about 1,500 acres; Iver, about 1,150; and Stoke, of about 1,600. Besides these there are Fulmer and Great Harwood heaths. Wood is plentiful, especially on the Chiltern hills, and throughout the extensive district called Whaddon chase. According to ancient historians this county was at one time almost all forest. The principal timber is beech. The cattle of this county are not peculiar to it; the horses are black, and of the half-cart, half-coach breed; the cows are mostly of the short-horned breed. Fuller's earth, marble, chalk, and marl are the mineral products.—The principal manufactures are those of paper, thread-lace, veils, and straw-plat. Many of the women and children of the lower class are employed in lace-making. This branch of industry, however is not now so prosperous as it was in former years.

Divisions, Towns, &c.—This county contains 206 parishes, and is divided into 8 hundreds, viz., Ashendon, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Burnham, Cotelow or Cottesloe, Desborough, Newport, and Stoke. It comprises six boroughs; viz. Buckingham, Aylesbury, Agmondesham, Chipping-Wycombe, Wendover, and Great Marlow; and the market-towns of Beaconsfield, Chesham, Ivinghoe, Newport-Pagnell, Olney, Prince's Risborough, Fenny-Stratford, Stony-Strat-

ford, Winslow, and Colne-Brook. The general quarter-sessions are held at Aylesbury. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; it formerly returned 14 members to parliament; two being sent for each of the boroughs of Aylesbury, Amersham, Buckingham, Great Marlow, Wendover, and Wycombe, and two for the shire; to the latter an additional member was added by the Reform bill, but Amersham and Wendover were disfranchised, so that eleven members only are now returned. The polling-places are Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport-Pagnell, and Beaconsfield. The summer-assizes are held at Buckingham, and the winter-assizes at Aylesbury. The gaol is at Aylesbury.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—This county is in the province of Canterbury, and, with the exception of ten parishes, formed an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lincoln. By order in council, dated 19th July, 1837, it has been transferred from the diocese of Lincoln to that of Oxford. There are about 200 parishes and chapelries in this county. The dissenting congregations in this shire are 132 in number, and the annual income of public charities is £11,393 11s. This county possesses 386 daily schools, attended by 10,065 scholars, and 34 infant schools, containing 769 children, forming a total of 10,834 young persons under daily instruction. There are also 294 Sunday schools, attended by 20,728 individuals.

Name and History.—The name of this district is by some derived from the Saxon *boeking*, 'a free or chartered land,' and *ham*, 'a residence;' by others, amongst whom is Camden, from *boece*, 'a birch tree,' or *buccen*, 'a stag,' both of which were, in ancient times, remarkably abundant in the forests of this county.—Its most ancient inhabitants, so far as historical information goes, were the Cassii or Cat-tiuchlani; the Romans included it first in their province of Britannia superior, and subsequently in that of Flavia Cæsariensis. Some of the Roman roads crossed this county, and there are still occasionally found indications of the Roman dominion here. [See next article.] It afterwards formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and in still later times was included in the district called Dene-lege, or Danish jurisdiction. In the reign of Charles I. Buckinghamshire was the first county to take up arms against the king; and a spirited address from this county to parliament decided the measures of that body; for, as Lord Clarendon says, "from the date of its presentation we may reasonably date the levying of war in England." The king, in 1644, made this shire for sometime his head-quarters, and had garrisons in Brill, Borstall-house, Greenland-house, and other parts, which were the scenes of various encounters, referred to under the names of the several places. The Hampden family derive the title of Earl from this shire. [See Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, and Lipscombe's *Buckinghamshire*.]

Antiquities.—There are remains of camps and intrenchments at West-Wycombe, Danesfield, All-Hollands, Cholsbury, Hawridge, Hedgerley-dean, Mendenham, and Ellesborough. The sites of the castles of Castlethorpe, Lavendon, and Whitchurch may be traced, but no parts of the buildings remain. Of ancient abbeyes there are remains at Burnham, Mendenham, and Nutley; some portions of the college of Bon-hommes at Asheridge, and of St. Margaret's, a nunnery, yet remain.

BUCKINGHAM, a parish and borough in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 55 miles north-west of London, and 16 north-west of Aylesbury, intersected by a branch of the Grand Junction canal. For civil and ecclesiastical purposes the parish and town of Buckingham are co-extensive, and consist of the borough and market-town of

Buckingham, the chapelry of Gawcott, the hamlets of Bourton, Bourton-hold, and Lenborough, with the precinct of Prebend-End.—The town stands on a bend of the river Ouse, by which it is nearly surrounded, and which is here crossed by three handsome stone bridges. It consists chiefly of one long irregular street, situated at the foot of a hill, and covering a considerable space of ground. The streets are paved, and contain for the most part brick houses of an inferior class. In 1725 it suffered severely from fire, property having been destroyed to the amount of £38,000. The act of 3^d William IV. c. 90. for lighting was for a short period adopted, but created so much dissatisfaction that it has been abandoned, and the night-watching and lighting are now maintained by voluntary contribution, gas-works having been erected by a private company. The town has not increased for several years. No trade or manufacture is carried on in it, except lace-making with bobbins. Many females still continue this occupation from the difficulty of finding any other employment; but the best hands, with the utmost exertion, can scarcely earn more than 2s. 6d. a-week. Limestone and marble are quarried in the vicinity. The market and fairs are well-attended. Saturday is market-day; fairs for cattle and sheep are held on January 28th, March 7th, if leap year, March 6th, May 6th, Whit-Thursaday, July 10th, September 4th, October 2d, Saturday after Old Michaelmas, and November 8th.

The town of Buckingham was made a borough in the reign of Henry VIII., and has returned two representatives to every parliament since the 33d of that monarch. Under the old system the members of the corporation—in number 13 only—had the sole right of voting, and were in the interest of the duke of Buckingham. The number of municipal electors registered under the new act, in 1837, was 286, of whom 151 were entitled also to vote in the election of members of parliament. The bailiff is the returning officer; and the parliamentary boundaries comprise the several parishes of Buckingham, Maidsmorton, Thornborough, Padbury, Hillesden, Preston-Bissett, Tingewick, and Radcliffe-cum-Chackmore. The governing charter of the borough was granted in the first year of the reign of Mary—1554—in consequence of services rendered by the inhabitants in the suppression of the Duke of Northumberland's rebellion on the queen's accession to the throne. This charter appears to have been surrendered, and a new one granted in the 36th year of Charles II., 1684. The corporation acted upon the latter for several years; but in consequence of a dispute with James II. in 1688—during which the king successively removed three mayors elected by them in the course of three months—quo warrantos were issued, and, after some litigation, the charter of Charles II. was also surrendered. The corporation afterwards availed themselves of the proclamation for restoring surrendered charters, by resuming the charter of Mary, under which they have ever since continued to act. The government was vested, previous to the late municipal act, in a bailiff, a high-steward, a recorder, and twelve burgesses, with a town-clerk and other officers. It is now governed by a bailiff, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The income of the borough, in 1837, amounted to £605; expenditure £695. A court of quarter-sessions was holden at Easter and Michaelmas by virtue of a standing special commission under the great seal. A court for the recovery of debts under £5 may be holden by the bailiff, assisted by the deputy-steward and three of the burgesses; but it had fallen into disuse since 1818. A commission of the peace and court of quarter-sessions have, however

recently been granted to this borough.—The prison consists of four rooms and an airing-yard. All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the county house of correction at Aylesbury. The borough has a gaol, which Lord Cobham erected at an expense of £7,000. The town-hall is in the middle of the town; it is a neat building of brick, containing chambers for holding the courts.

Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £22; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Buckingham. The church is an elegant modern structure of freestone, having a handsome tower and spire, 150 feet high. The interior is fitted up very tastefully, in the Doric and Ionic styles, and the altar-piece presented by the Marquis of Buckingham, is a good copy of the celebrated painting of the Transfiguration by Ruffaello d'Urbino. The chief expense of erecting this church was defrayed by Earl Temple. The Baptists, Independents, Presbyterians, and Society of Friends have places of worship here; the Church-street Independent chapel was formed in 1792, and the Old Meeting-house in 1700. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with the property of a chantry belonging to the guild of the holy Trinity. There are here a National school, containing 140 pupils, and a green-coat school for 25 boys, which Mr. Gabriel Newton founded and endowed in 1700; and two daily and three Sunday schools, besides endowed alms-houses for twelve poor women. Other charities connected with it produce about £117 per annum. This town has given the title of duke to the families of Stafford, Villiers, and Sheffield; and now confers it on the family of Grenville.—Pop., in 1801, 2,605; in 1831, 3,610. Houses 710. Acres 5,330. A. P. £10,660. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,668.—A work-house has been erected here for the union of Buckingham, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £5,500, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Buckingham poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 91 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at £14,106. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £13,705. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,569.

The remains of a Roman villa were discovered, in 1837, within 2 miles of Buckingham, on the road to Stony-Stratford, on a farm belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, and a coin found with the reverse bearing the Cross and the Alpha and Omega, indicating that it was struck subsequently to the time of Constantine, and probably by one of his sons, or the usurper, Decentius, though the inscription is illegible. Within a mile of this villa are two tumuli or barrows, supposed to contain the remains of Roman generals; they do not appear to have been opened, and as they are situated on the property of the Duke of Buckingham, it is probable they will be examined. Bishop Kennett, in his 'Parochial Antiquities,' states that Buckingham must have been a place of considerable antiquity, as the spot near which the Roman General Aulus Plautius surprised and routed the Britons, under the command of Caractacus and Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobelin. And it is probable the barrows above alluded to may be the almost imperishable monuments of that event. The town was celebrated in early Saxon times as the burial place of St. Rumbald, who was born at King's Sutton, and who, according to a popish legend, lived only three days; but during a short time after birth declared himself a Christian, and bequeathed his body after death to Sutton for one year, to Buckley for two years, and then to Buckingham for

ever. Pilgrims came in crowds to his shrine and well, which still exists.

BUCKLAND WITH CARSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Ganfield, union of Farrington, county of Berks; 4 miles north-east by east of Great Farrington. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £18 4s. 7d.; gross income £310; in the patronage, in 1835, of Mrs. Rawbone, and T. H. Southby. The vicarial tithes were commuted in 1802. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which is endowed. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 946. Houses 167. Acres 4,420. A. P. £5,951. Poor rates, in 1837, £456.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 3 miles west-north-west of Tring, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railroad. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bierton. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 510. Houses 100. Acres 1,290. A. P. £1,464. Poor rates, in 1837, £297.

BUCKLAND WITH LAVERTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftagete, union of Winchcomb, county of Gloucester; 5½ miles west-south-west of Chipping Campden. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £29 6s. 8d.; gross income £226. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Phillipps. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector and lord of the manor, were commuted in 1779. Here is a school for poor children, which was endowed in 1710, with property producing £30 per annum, by James Thynne, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 403. Houses 67. Acres 2,270. A. P. £2,933. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford, county of Hertford; 2½ miles south-west of Barkway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £20; gross income £325; in the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 373. Houses 80. Acres 1,590. A. P. £1,871. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of River, county of Kent; 2 miles north-north-west of Dover, on the post-road to Canterbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Canterbury, and a peculiar of the archbishop; valued at £26, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £139; in the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. This parish possesses three daily and two Sunday schools. Paper is made to a considerable extent, and an hospital for lepers anciently existed within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 834. Houses 157. Acres 850. A. P. £2,993. Poor rates, in 1837, £472.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the hund. and union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 3 miles north-west by west of Faversham. Living, a sinecure rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £167. The church is in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 15. Houses 3. Acres 1,340. A. P. £639. Poor rates, in 1837, £14.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the hund. and union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 2 miles west of Reigate. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; valued at £11 12s. 11d.; gross income £347; in the patronage of All Souls' college, Oxford. There are a day and Sunday school in this

parish. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 344. Houses 54. Acres 2,040. A. P. £2,336. Poor rates, in 1837, £334.

BUCKLAND-BREWER, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, Great Torrington division, union of Bideford, county of Devon; 5 miles west of Great Torrington. Living, a discharged vicarage, to which are annexed the curacies of Bulkworthy and East Putford, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £25 17s. 3½d.; gross income £244; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses four daily and two Sunday schools. Petty sessions are held here, and by adjournment at Great Torrington and Bideford for the division of Great Torrington. Here was formerly a market, which was discontinued on the dissolution of the abbey of Dunkeswell, to which part of the manor had been given by Lord Brewer. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and 2d November for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 872; in 1831, 1,096. Houses 200. Acres 3,970. A. P. £3,944. Poor rates, in 1837, £396.

BUCKLAND-DENHAM, a parish in the hund. and division of Kilmersdon, union of Frome, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-north-west of Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £8 9s. 7d.; gross income £163; in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Wells. There are here two daily schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £11 6s. per annum. Tessel is raised in abundance in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 429; in 1831, 532. Houses 107. Acres 1,400. A. P. £2,156. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

BUCKLAND (EAST), a parish in the hund., union, and division of South Molton, but belonging to that of Braunton, county of Devon; 5 miles north-west by north of South Molton. Living, a rectory, consolidated with Buckland-Filleigh, in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 1s. 8d.; gross income £324. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fortescue. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 173. Houses 25. Acres 2,340. A. P. £1,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

BUCKLAND-EGG. See **EGGBUCKLAND**.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, division of Black Torrington and Shebbear, union of Torrington, county of Devon; 7 miles north-west of Hatherleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £11 16s. 0½d.; gross income £238; in the patronage of the bishop of Exeter. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 317. Houses 53. Acres 4,550. A. P. £1,359. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

BUCKLAND-HOLLOW, a village in the parish of Derbyshire. There is a Wesleyan chapel here.

BUCKLAND (ST. MARY), a parish, partly in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, partly in that of Petherton, and partly in that of Martock, division of Ilminster, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 6 miles west by south of Ilminster. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £12 19s. 9½d.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, Lieutenant-General Popham. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient stone-cross. The Baptists have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1832. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school in this parish. A fair is held here on the 21st and 22d September for horses the first day, and bullocks the second. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman fort which has been called Neroche castle. The neighbourhood was the scene of many conflicts between the Saxons and Danes, many relics of whom have been dug up at various places. Pop., in 1801, 418; in 1831, 646. Houses

118. Acres 3,120. A. P. £3,310. Poor rates, in 1837, £260.

BUCKLAND-MINCHIN, or SOMERUM, in the parish of Durston, hund. of North Petherton, county of Somerset. "In the reign of King Henry II., William de Erlegh founded here an house of regular canons, who, having killed his steward, and done other unjustifiable acts, were suppressed and removed to other houses. But that king granted all their lands to the Knights-hospitallers, A. D. 1180, upon condition that they should place here all the sisters of their order, which before lived in several of their preceptories. This seems to have been complied with, and the nuns here had at first great dependence upon the knights, but afterwards they disengaged themselves, and became a distinct priory or hospital of nuns of the order of St. Augustine. This was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed with £223 17s. 4d. per annum, and the site was granted, 36° Henry VIII., to William, earl of Essex, &c. There was also at this place a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose house was granted, 36° Henry VIII., to Alexander Popham and William Halley." Tanner's Not. Mon.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, a parish in the hund. of Roborough, Midland Roborough division, union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 4 miles south by east of Tavistock, intersected by the Dartmoor railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £19 8s. 9d.; gross income £430. Patron, in 1835, — Nicholls, Esq. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, two side-aisles, two small transepts, and a tower with turrets and pinnacles. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce £15 per annum. The village—at which a market was formerly held—contains some curious old houses and a stone-cross. In the church is a monument, by Bacon, to Lord Heathfield, who defended Gibraltar. The parish takes its name from an abbey, which contained monks of the Cistercian order, and was founded A. D. 1278, by Amicia, countess-dowager of Devonshire. Its yearly revenues were valued, 26° Henry VIII., at £341; and the site was soon after granted to Richard Greyfield. Pop., in 1801, 918; in 1831, 1,274. Houses 225. Acres 6,910. A. P. £7,138. Poor rates, in 1837, £552.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, division of Teignbridge, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; 3½ miles north-west of Ashburton. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Ashburton. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 139. Houses 22. Acres 1,500. A. P. £861. Poor rates, in 1837, £49.

BUCKLAND NEWTON HUNDRED, in the Cerne subdivision of the county of Dorset. Area 12,570 acres. Houses 279. Pop., in 1831, 1,727.

BUCKLAND-NEWTON, or ABBAS, a parish in the above hund., union of Cerne, Cerne subdivision of the county of Dorset; 10 miles north of Dorchester, intersected by the proposed Bath and Weymouth railway, which will be here carried through a hill by a tunnel 1 mile 51 chains in length. It is divided into the tythings of Brockhampton and Knowle, Buckland, Newton, Duntish, Minter-Parva, and Plush. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Plush, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £16 19s. 9½d.; gross income £556. There are three daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce about £25 per annum. Pop., in

1801, 652; in 1831, 786. Houses 159. Acres 6,770. A. P. £8,617. Poor rates, in 1837, £623.

BUCKLAND-RIPERS, a parish in the hund. of Colliford-Tree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 3 miles north-west by north of Melcombe-Regis. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; valued at £5 9s. 2d.; gross income £176. Patron, in 1835, J. Frampton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 115. Houses 19. Acres 1,410. Poor rates, in 1837, £71.

BUCKLAND-TOUTSAINTS, a parish in the hund. of Coleridge, Stanborough and Coleridge division, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 2½ miles north-east of Kingsbridge. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Loddiswell. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 46. Houses 8. Acres 1,000. A. P. £848. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BUCKLAND (Westr), a parish in the hund. of Branton, division and union of South Molton, county of Devon, but locally situated in the hund. of South Molton; 6 miles north-west of South Molton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; valued at £13 3s. 4d.; gross income £220; in the patronage, in 1835, of Bar. Bassett. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 273. Houses 54. Acres 2,290. A. P. £1,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

BUCKLAND (Westr), a parish in the western division of the hund. of Kingsbury, union and division of Wellington, county of Somerset; 2½ miles west of Wellington, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wellington. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 676; in 1831, 793. Houses 178. Acres 3,500. A. P. £5,016. Poor rates, in 1837, £330.

BUCKLEBURY, a parish in the hund. of Reading, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 6 miles east-north-east of Newbury. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Marlston, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; valued at £17; gross income £453. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Hartley. The church presents some specimens of Norman architecture. There are here four daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1833, by the late Rev. W. H. H. Hartley, and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,122; in 1831, 1,300. Houses 261. Acres 6,970. A. P. £3,681. Poor rates, in 1837, £679.

BUCKLESHAM, a parish in the hund. of Colneis, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles east-south-east of Ipswich. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £9 1s. 8d.; gross income £580. Patron, in 1835, W. Walford, Esq. Many curious petrifications are found in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 274. Houses 38. Acres 2,310. A. P. £1,713. Poor rates, in 1837, £307.

BUCKLEY, or **BULKELEY**, a township in the parish of Malpas, high division of Broxton hund., co-palatine of Chester; 9 miles west-north-west of Nantwich. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 185. Houses 38. Acres 800. A. P. £1,132. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BUCKLOW HUNDRED, in the county of Chester, is bounded on the north and west by the river Mersey, which separates it from the county of Lancashire; on the south-west and south by the hundreds of Eddisbury and Northwich; and on the east by Macclesfield hundred. Area 107,710 acres. Houses 7,849. Pop., in 1831, 42,942.

BUCKMINSTER, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicestershire; 9½ miles east-north-east of Melton-Mowbray.

It contains the township of Buckminster and the chapelry of Sewstern. Living, a rectory with that of Sewstern, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £8 7s. 3½d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £161. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingtower. This parish possesses a daily and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce about £25 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 262; in 1831, 842. Houses 148. Acres 2,080. A. P. £1,797. Poor rates in 1837, £190.

BUCKNALL, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles west of Horncastle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £9 11s. 10½d.; gross income £252. Patron, in 1835, Lord Monson. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 278. Houses 41. Acres 2,490. A. P. £2,429. Poor rates, in 1837, £193.

BUCKNALL, a township in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, northern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 4 miles east-north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal, and the Manchester and Birmingham railroad. Living, a rectory, with that of Bagnall, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £10; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Edward Powys. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Pop., in 1811, 344; in 1831, 574. Houses 150. Other returns with the parish.

BUCKNELL, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 2½ miles west by north of Bicester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; valued at £13 6s. 0½d.; no return; in the patronage of New College, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £11 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 274. Houses 52. Acres 1,670. A. P. £2,890. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

BUCKNILL, a parish, partly in the hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford, and partly in that of Puralow, union of Knighton, county of Salop; 5 miles east-north-east of Knighton, on the river Teme. It contains the township of Buxton and Coxhall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £342; in the patronage of the grocers' company of London. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1818. There are two daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £12 12s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 465. Houses 86. Acres 4,160. A. P. £2,808. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

BUCKROSE WAPENTAKE, in the east riding of Yorkshire, is bounded on the north and west by the river Derwent, which separates it from the north riding; on the south and south-east by the Wilton and Bainton Beacon divisions of Harthill wapentake; and on the west by the wapentake of Dickering. Area 106,140 acres. Houses 2,142. Pop., in 1831, 11,969.

BUCKTON, a township in the parish of Bridlington, wapentake of Dickering, east riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north of Bridlington. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £2 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831 171. Houses 28. Acres 1,840. A. P. £2,185. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

BUCKWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; 7 miles north-west of Huntingdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lin-

coln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £21 5s. 2½d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, R. E. D. Shafto. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 136. Houses 28. Acres 2,290. A. P. £2,475. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

BUDBROOKE, a parish in the Snitterfield division of the hund. of Barlichway, union and county of Warwick; 1½ mile north-west of Warwick, intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £8; gross income £354; lately in the patronage of the corporation of Warwick. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. There is here a daily school endowed by Job Marston with £22 11s. per annum. Other charities connected with the parish produce £44 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 467. Houses 99. Acres 3,050. A. P. £5,257. Poor rates, in 1837, £447.

BUDBY, a township in the parish of Edwinstow, Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles north-west by west of Ollerton. There is here a day and Sunday school containing 18 girls, established in 1791 by the late Dowager Countess, and continues under the patronage of the present Countess Manvers; the children are all fed and clothed, but return to their respective homes every day; each child on leaving the school has an allowance of £10, which is placed for them in the Retford Savings' bank. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 139. Houses 19. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £963. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

BUDDESGATE HUNDRED, in the Fawley division of the county of Southampton. Area 45,250 acres. Houses 1,648. Pop., in 1831, 9,707.

BUDE, a small village and seaport, in the parish and hund. of Stratton, county of Cornwall; 1½ mile west of Stratton. It lies on the coast of the Bristol channel, and is resorted to as a bathing-place. Its trade has been increased and facilitated by the formation of the Bude and Launceston canal.

BUDEAUX, or **BUDOCK** (ST.) a parish in the hund. and division of Roborough, union of Plymouth St. Mary, county of Devon; 4 miles north-west by north of Plymouth, on the eastern bank of the Tamar. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; valued at £36 18s. 10d.; gross income £114; in the patronage of the vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is endowed. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 669. Houses 118. Acres 2,500. A. P. £5,653. Poor rates, in 1837, £690.

BUDLE, a township in the parish and ward of Bambrrough, county of Northumberland; 3¼ miles east by north of Belford, on the southern shore of Warren bay. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 103. Houses 18. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BUDLEIGH, **EAST HUNDRED**, in the Honiton division of the county of Devon. Area 50,290 acres. Houses 3,896. Pop., in 1831, 20,266.

BUDLEIGH (EAST), a parish in the above hund., union of St. Thomas; 5 miles west-south-west of Sidmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Wythcombe Rawleigh, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £30, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rolle. An Independent church was formed here in 1719. At Budleigh-Satterton, which is frequented as a bathing-place, there are a chapel-of-ease, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. This parish possesses eleven daily, two boarding, and four Sunday schools, and also four schools, in which 65 girls are taught reading and lace-making. A market-place was formerly held here. Pop. in 1801, 1,014; in 1831, 2,044. Houses

412. Acres 2,490. A. P. £5,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £525.—There is a cross-mail from Budleigh-Satterton to Exeter, 15 miles.

BUDLEIGH, **WEST HUNDRED**, in the Collumpton division of the county of Devon. Area 16,890 acres. Houses 560. Pop., in 1831, 3,047.

BUDOCK (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth, county of Cornwall; 1½ mile west of Falmouth. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of St. Glavias. There are here a daily, a boarding, and a Sunday school, the former of which is endowed with £6 per annum. Petty-sessions for the East division of the hundred of Kerrier are held at Gelley's hotel, Greenbank, in this parish. Pop. in 1801, 779; in 1831, 1,797. Houses 314. Acres 3,320. A. P. £8,618. Poor rates, in 1837, £456.

BUDOCK (ST.) See **BUDEAUX**, Devon.

BUDON. See **BREDON**.

BUDWORTH (GREAT), a parish in the union of Altrincham, Northwich, and Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 2½ miles north-east of Northwich, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, and in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railway. It contains the townships of Castle-Northwich, Hertford, and Winnington, in the hundred of Eddisbury; the chapelry of Nether-Peover, and Witton with Twambrook, and 6 townships in the hundred of Northwich; and the chapelries Aston by Budworth, and Little Leigh, with 21 townships in the hundred of Bucklow. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £6 9s. 4d., and rated in the parliamentary returns at £134 7s. 11d.; gross income £203; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christchurch, Oxford. There are in this parish 49 daily schools, two of which are endowed, 16 Sunday, 3 infant, and 2 day and Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £120 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 11,747; in 1831, 15,955. Houses 2,070. Acres 36,450. A. P. £68,204. Poor rates, in 1837, £7,931.

BUDWORTH (GREAT), a township in the above parish. There are here two daily schools, and a Sunday school. Fairs are held for cows, horses, swine, hats, and pedlery, on February 13th, April 5th, and October 2d. Pop., in 1801, 463; in 1831, 586. Houses 126. Acres 840. A. P. £1,893. Poor rates, in 1837, £195.

BUDWORTH (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Eddisbury, union of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles north-east by east of Tarporley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £10, and rated in the parliamentary returns at £58; gross income £85; in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. This parish possesses three daily and two day and Sunday schools, and also twenty endowed alma-houses. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £52 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 434; in 1831, 621. Houses 103. Acres 2,630. A. P. £2,627. Poor rates, in 1837, £251.

BUERTON, a township in the parish of Aldford, lower division of the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles south by east of Chester, in the neighbourhood of the Chester and Crewe railroad. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 59. Houses 9. Acres 790. A. P. £964.

BUERTON, a township in the parish of Audlem, hund. of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south by east of Nantwich, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 464. Houses 88. Acres 2,980. A. P. £3,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £184.

BUGBROOK, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton; 6 miles

west-south-west of Northampton, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £34; gross income £801. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. J. Harrison. The great and small tithes and moduses, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1779. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1805. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Each inhabitant pays four-pence annually to the duchy-court of Lancaster, held at West Haddon. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 865. Houses 183. Acres 2,420. A. P. £3,794. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

BUG-LAWTON, or **LAWTON YATE**, a township in the parish of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, co-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-east by east of Congleton, in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk canal. There are six daily and three Sunday schools here. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 2,087. Houses 331. Acres 2,960. A. P. £2,969. Poor rates, in 1837, £508.

BUGTHORPE, a parish in the union of Pocklington, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the wapentake of Buckrose, east riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles north-north-west of Pocklington. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; valued at £20; gross income £111; in the patronage of the prebendary of York cathedral. The great and small tithes, the property of the prebend of Bugthorpe and the curate, were commuted in 1777. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 300. Houses 52. Acres 1,990. A. P. £2,805. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

BUILDWAS, a parish in the Wellington division of the hund. of South Bradford, union of Madeley, county of Salop; 4 miles north-east by north of Much Wenlock, on the river Severn. Living, a donative curacy, formerly in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Chester, not in charge; gross income £20; in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of W. Moseley, Esq. There are an infant and a Sunday school in this parish. "Roger, bishop of Chester, built here, A. D. 1135, an abbey for monks of the order of Savigny, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Chad. Herein were twelve monks, about the time of the suppression, who were endowed with £129 6s. 10d. per annum. The site, and all the lands belonging to this monastery, were granted 29° Henry VIII., to Edward, Lord Powis." Tanner's Not. Mon. The remains of the church form an interesting ruin, covered with ivy. They present nearly the earliest specimen of pointed arches. A beautiful iron bridge of one arch, 130 feet in span, was erected over the Severn at this place in 1796, at an expense of £6,034. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 246. Houses 50. Acres 2,950. A. P. £2,769. Poor rates, in 1837, £312.

BULTH HUNDRED, in the county of Brecon, South Wales. Area 1,162 acres. Houses 1,321. Pop., in 1831, 6,699.

BULTH, or **BUALTH**, sometimes called **LLANFAIR**, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Bulth, county of Brecon, South Wales; 17½ miles west-north-west of London, and 12 south-west of New Radnor. It stands in a very picturesque situation on the Wye, over which is a bridge of six arches, leading into Radnorshire. The town consists chiefly of two parallel streets, which form irregular terraces on the side of a steep declivity. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; valued in the parliamentary returns at £70; gross income £106. Patrons, in

1835, R. B. Price and V. Pocock, Esqrs. There are several dissenting meeting-houses here, among which is a church of Calvinistic Methodists, formed in 1747. There are also five daily schools, two of which are endowed, and five Sunday schools. Bulth is supposed to have been the Roman station Bullaum. The castle, at the east end of the town, was built before the Conquest, and was accidentally destroyed by fire, together with the greater part of the town, in 1690. The damage sustained amounted to about £12,000. Monday is market-day; fairs for sheep, horned cattle, and horses, are held on the 3d Monday in February, June 27th, October 2d, and December 6th. Petty-sessions are held in the Lion hotel here for the hundred of Bulth. Pop., in 1801, 677; in 1831, 1,034. Houses 225. A. P. £2,430. Poor rates, in 1837, £324.—The air of Bulth is salubrious, and about a mile to the north-west of the town are some mineral springs, called Park wells, which afford three sorts of water, saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate. Pump rooms have been erected here.

BULBRIDGE. See **WILTON**.

BULBY. See **IRNHAM**.

BULCAMP. See **BLITHING HUNDRED**.

BULCOTE, a hamlet in the parish of Burton-Joyce, wapentake of Thurgarton, county of Nottingham; 6 miles north-east of Nottingham, on the northern bank of the river Trent. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Joyce: which see, for commutation of tithes. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 142. Houses 28. Acres 970. A. P. £1,020. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

BULFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles north-north-east of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued at £40; gross income £75. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Southby. Here is an Independent chapel; the church was formed in 1806. This parish possesses two daily schools, and a day and Sunday school, which is endowed. Pop., in 1801, 228; in 1831, 290. Houses 58. Acres 4,160. A. P. £2,403. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

BULK, a township in the parish of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north-east of Lancaster, in the vicinity of the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 102. Houses 18. Acres 1,200. A. P. £1,841. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

BULKINGTON, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Nuneaton, county of Warwick; 4 miles south-east by south of Nuneaton, intersected by the Coventry canal, and the line of projected railway from Stafford to Rugby. It includes the hamlets of Barnacle, Bramcote, Mearston-Jabbett, Ryton, and Weston. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Worcester; valued at £6 10s. 7d.; gross income £260; in the patronage of the Crown. Improper and vicarial tithes, the property of the free grammar-school of Robert Johnstone, hospitals of Oakham and Uppingham, and the vicar, were commuted in 1770. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1812. There are two daily and four Sunday schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £68 per annum. The inhabitants are partly employed in the weaving of silk ribbons. Pop., in 1801, 1,311; in 1831, 1,792. Houses 382. Acres 4,600. A. P. £6,751. Poor rates, in 1837, £904.

BULKINGTON, a tything in the parish of Keevil, hund. of Melksham, county of Wilts; 6 miles east of Trowbridge. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 249. Houses 42. Acres 760. A. P. £2,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £110.

BULKWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Shebbear, division of Great Torrington, union of Bideford, county of Devon; 7 miles south-west of Great Torrington. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 198. Houses 36. Acres 6,050. A. P. £521. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BULLER'S GREEN, a township in the parish and ward of Morpeth, county of Northumberland; adjacent to Morpeth, and included by the new boundaries act within that burgh. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 203. Houses 52. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £351. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BULLEY, a parish in the division of the duchy of Lancaster, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Newent. Living, a curacy annexed to Churcham vicarage. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 216. Houses 43. Acres 780. A. P. £328. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BULLINGHAM (UPPER AND LOWER), a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union and county of Hereford; 2 miles south of Hereford, in the neighbourhood of the Abergavenny and Hereford railroad. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean of Hereford; valued in the parliamentary returns at £88; gross income £109; in the patronage of the prebendary of Bullingham in Hereford cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 397. Houses 75. Acres 1,700. A. P. £2,382. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

BULLINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Oxford. Area 46,630 acres. Houses 2,493. Pop., in 1831, 12,857.

BULLINGTON, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Wraggoc, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 2 miles west of Wragby. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to that of Goltho. "Simon Fitz-William or de Kyma, in the time of Stephen, built in his park here, a religious house for a prior and convent of both sexes, under the rule of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which before the dissolution was endowed with £187 7s. 9d., and was granted to Charles, duke of Suffolk, 30th Henry VIII." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1811, 36; in 1831, 50. Houses 10. Acres 760. A. P. £952. Poor rates, in 1837, £30.

BULLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Wherwell, Andover division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Whitechurch. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Wherwell. Some Roman antiquities have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 189. Houses 23. Acres 1,760. A. P. £1,532. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BULLOCK'S HALL, a township in the parish of Warkworth, eastern division of Morpeth ward, county of Northumberland; 7 miles south-east of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 14. Houses 4. Other returns with the parish.

BULLSTON. See BOULSTON.

BULMER, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Sudbury, county of Essex; 2 miles west-south-west of Sudbury. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly consolidated with that of Belchamp-Walter, formerly in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, now in the dio. of Rochester; valued at £8; gross income £445. Patron, in 1835, S. M. Raymond. There is a day and Sunday school in this parish. A fair is held here on Tuesday before Holy Thursday, for cattle and hops. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 706. Houses 128. Acres 2,880. A. P. £3,761. Poor rates, in 1837, £390.

BULMER WAPENTAKE, in the south extre-

mity of the north riding of Yorkshire. Area 113,308 acres. Houses 8,710. Pop., in 1831, 19,368.

BULMER, a parish in the above wapentake, union of Malton; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of New Malton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £11; gross income £403. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitz-William. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1777. This parish possesses four daily and two Sunday schools. It contains the townships of Bulmer and Welburn, with the chapelry of Henderskelf. Pop., in 1801, 754; in 1831, 901. Houses 179. Acres 3,800. A. P. £5,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £232. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 295; in 1831, 360. Houses 72. Acres 1,430. A. P. £2,239. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.—see HENDERSKELF.

BULPHAM, or **BULFAN**, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Orsett, county of Essex; 3 miles north-west of Horndon-on-the-Hill, in the vicinity of the Thames haven railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £23; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, J. S. Hand, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 236. Houses 29. Acres 2,020. A. P. £2,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

BULVERHITHE, a manor, and member of the town and port of Hastings, located in the hund. and parish of Bexhill, rape of Hastings, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Bexhill. See HASTINGS.

BULWELL, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles north-west by north of Nottingham. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 5s. 10d.; gross income £353. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. A. Pauley. There are in this parish three daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, four infant schools, containing 86 children, and four Sunday schools. In 1838 there was a cotton mill here, employing 95 hands. Pop., in 1801, 1,944; in 1831, 2,611. Houses 502. Acres 1,210. A. P. £2,116. Poor rates, in 1837, £423.

BULWICK, or **BULWICH**, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Oundle, county of Northampton, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kettering. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 7s. 1d.; gross income £386. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Tryon, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £35 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 482. Houses 86. Acres 1,910. A. P. £3,546. Poor rates, in 1837, £220.

BUMPSTED-HELION, a parish in the hund. of Freshwell, union of Risbridge, county of Essex; 8 miles north-north-east of Thaxted. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £13; gross income £176; in the patronage of the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 847. Houses 158. Acres 2,790. A. P. £3,296. Poor rates, in 1837, £510.

BUMPSTED-STEEPLE, a parish in the hund. of Hinckford, union of Risbridge, county of Essex; 8 miles north-west by west of Castle-Hedingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £15 2s. 1d.; gross income £247; in the patronage of the lord-chancellor. The Independents have a place of worship here. This parish possesses three daily and two boarding schools. Pop., in 1801, 787; in 1831, 1,069. Houses 206.

Acres 3,460. A. P. £4,405. Poor rates, in 1837, £616.

BUNBURY, a parish in the hund. of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Tarporley, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, and the Chester and Crewe railroad, and also by the line of the proposed railway to St. George's Harbour in Derbyshire. It comprises the townships of Alpraham, Beeston, Bunbury, Calveley, Houghton, Peckforton, Ridley, Spurstow, Tiverton, Tilston-Fernall, and Wardle, with the chapelry of Burwardsley. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £55; gross income £117; in the patronage of the Haberdashers' company, London. The church is built of red free-stone, and contains some fine monuments. Tanner says—"In the parish-church here, Sir Hugh Calveley, Knight, about A. D. 1386, founded a college for a master and six secular chaplains, to the honour of St. Boniface. Its reputed yearly revenue was said to be 100 marks; but, 26th Henry VIII., its clear value was fixed at £48 2s. 8d., when the foundation consisted of a dean, five vicars, and two choristers. It was purchased from the crown, 18th Elizabeth, by Thomas Aldersey of London, merchant-tailor, who bestowed the income in charitable uses." This parish possesses fourteen daily schools, one of which is endowed, and four Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £60 per annum. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 3,073; in 1831, 4,373. Houses 754. Acres 17,600. A. P. £18,959. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,556. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 519; in 1831, 834. Houses 147. Acres 1,000. A. P. £1,610. Poor rates, in 1837, £358.

BUNTON. See ASHWINGTON, Sussex.

BUNDLEY, or **BUNDLEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, county of Devon; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Chulmleigh. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10 17s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £232. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 339. Houses 62. Acres 2,410. A. P. £1,185. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BUNGAY, a market-town, containing two parishes, in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; 38 miles north-north-east of Ipswich, and 107 north-east by north of London. Living, the vicarage of the Holy Trinity, and the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, both in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich. The former is rated at £8 0s. 6d.; gross income £305; patron, the bishop of Ely: the latter (not in charge) is valued at £15; gross income £115. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Norfolk. The church of the Holy Trinity is a small ancient structure with a round tower; that of St. Mary is spacious and handsome. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, here: the Methodist congregation was formed in 1801. The free grammar-school is of ancient and uncertain foundation; it has the privilege of sending four scholars to Emanuel college, Cambridge. The school is endowed with a farm at St. Lawrence Ilketshall, containing 33 acres, now let for £45 per annum, and the vicarage of St. Andrew Ilketshall, the value of which is about £100 per annum. There are also here 22 daily and 4 Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £90 per annum. In Holy Trinity parish there are almshouses for aged persons, and a dispensary was established in 1828, which is very liberally supported. "Roger de Glanvil, and the countess Gundreda his lady, temp. Hen. II., founded here a Benedictine nunnery to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary and of the Holy

Cross. Here was, temp. Edward I., a prioress and fifteen sisters religious; but at the dissolution not above seven nuns, who had a yearly income rated at £82 2s. 1d. ob. This house was granted, 29th Hen. VIII., to Thomas, duke of Norfolk." Tanner's Not. Mon.—The town is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on the Waveney, which is here navigable for small barges, and forms the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk. On the northern side of the town is an extensive common, with a promenade leading to a bath-house. There are branches of three banks here, those of Messrs. Gurney, Messrs. Harvey and Hudson, and the East of England; and a considerable trade carried on in corn, malt, flour, coal, and lime. The market is on Thursday; the fairs, May 14th for horses and cattle, and September 25th. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for the division of Bungay here. Pop., in 1801, 2,349; in 1831, 3,734. Houses 789. Acres 2,090. A. P. £7,517. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,207.

BUNNY, or **BOWBY**, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Nottingham. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 14s.; gross income £425. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Raneliffe and Rev. J. Boyer. Certain vicarial tithes, the property of the lay-impropriators and vicars, were commuted in 1797. There are a daily and a Sunday school here, the former of which is endowed with £48 15s. per annum, arising from an estate left for charitable purposes, and is free to the inhabitants of Bradmore; there is also an endowed almshouse for four widows. Pop., in 1801, 359; in 1831, 371. Houses 70. Acres 2,000. A. P. £2,554. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

BUNTINGFORD, a market-town and chapelry, situate in the four several parishes of Layston, Aspeden, Throcking, and Wyddiall, in the hund. of Edwinstree, union of Buntingford, county of Hertford; 13 miles north-north-east of Hertford. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Layston. The Independents and Quakers have also places of worship here. The free grammar-school in this place was endowed, in 1633, by Mrs. Freeman, with land producing £10 10s. per annum; to which was added the moiety of the produce of lands bequeathed by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, to Christ's college, Cambridge; the other being applied to the endowment of four scholarships of £12 each per annum, for boys on this foundation. This worthy prelate—who was a native of this town—gave £600 to purchase lands, appropriating the rental to the apprenticing of poor children. He also founded eight almshouses here, and endowed them with the rent of lands in Lincolnshire. The market is on Monday. The fairs are on the 29th of June, St. Andrew's day, and the 30th of November, for pedler's ware. Petty-sessions for the Buntingford division of the hundred of Edwinstree are held here. Returns with the several parishes. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Buntingford, at an expense of £2,657 10s., capable of containing 120 persons.—The Buntingford poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 45 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,327. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £4,615. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,048.

BUNWELL, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of

St. Mary Stratton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17; gross income £661. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Buxton, Bart. There are four daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £10 8s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 947. Houses 182. Acres 2,280. A. P. £3,679. Poor rates, in 1837, £429.

BURASTON-WITH-WHETMORE, a township in the parish of Burford, hund. of Overa, county of Salop; 2 miles north-east of Tenbury, in the vicinity of the Leominster canal. A chapel-of-ease has been erected here. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1821, 286. Houses and acres with the parish. A. P. £1,587. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BURBAGE, a parish, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 4½ miles east by north of Pewsey, intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 3s. 1½d.; gross income £263; in the patronage of the prebendary in the cathedral of Salisbury. This parish possesses two daily schools, and a day and Sunday school, endowed with £10 per annum by the late Philip Pearce, Esq. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £100 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,008; in 1831, 1,448. Houses 254. Acres 3,530. A. P. £5,922. Poor rates, in 1837, £498.

BURBAGE, or BURBACK, a chapelry in the parish of Aston-Flamville, hund. of Sparkenhoe, county of Leicester; 1½ mile south-east of Hinckley; on the post-road. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Aston-Flamville. There are an Independent place of worship here, and eight daily and three Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,099; in 1831, 1,618. Houses 326. Acres 3,170. A. P. £6,924. Poor rates, in 1837, £590.

BURBEACH HUNDRED, in the rape of Bramber, county of Sussex. Area 8,630 acres. Houses 331. Pop., in 1831, 2,139.

BURCOMBE (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; 1½ mile west-south-west of Wilton. Living, a perpetual curacy with St. John's, near Wilton, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; valued in the parliamentary returns at £15 3s.; gross income £52. Patron, the master of St. John's hospital, Wilton. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 419. Houses 83. Acres 3,090. A. P. £1,172. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

BURCOT, or WOOD-BURCOT. See **TOWCESTER.**

BURCOTT, a parish in the hund. of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; 5 miles east by south of Abingdon; on the post-road. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1775. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 163. Houses 33. Acres 1,550. A. P. £796. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BURDON, a township in the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, north division of Easington ward, co-palatine of Durham; 4 miles south by west of Sunderland, in the vicinity of the Durham and Sunderland railway. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 162. Houses 29. Acres 1,000. A. P. £931. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

BURDON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, south-east division of Darlington ward, co-palatine of Durham; 2½ miles north-north-east of Darlington; in the vicinity of the great North of England railway. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 102. Houses 22. Acres 510. A. P. £1,151. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

BURDOSWALD, in the parish of Lanercost, county of Cumberland. It is supposed by some an-

tiquaries to have been the Roman station called Amboglanna.

BURE. See **CHRIST-CHURCH.**

BURE (THE), a tributary of the Yare in Norfolk. It rises near Hindolveston, and flows past Aylsham, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth.

BURES (ST. MARY), a parish, partly in the hund. of Hinckford, county of Essex, but chiefly in that of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; about 5 miles south-east by south of Sudbury, on the river Stour. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich; now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12 16s. 0½d.; gross income £273. Patron, in 1835, O. Hanbury, Esq. The Baptists have a place of worship here; their church was formed in 1834. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £11 8s. 3d. per annum. A fair is held for toys on Holy Thursday. Pop., in 1801, 1,129; in 1831, 1,559. Houses 210. Acres 4,220. A. P. £5,184. Poor rates, in 1837, £779.

BURES-MOUNT, or LITTLE BURES, a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £367. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Brett. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 262. Houses 49. Acres 1,430. A. P. £1,910. Poor rates, in 1837, £259.

BURFIELD. See **BURGHFIELD.**

BURFORD, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 18 miles west by north of Oxford, and 73 west-north-west of London; it contains the hamlet of Upton and Signet. Living, a discharged vicarage with the chapelry of Fulbrook, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £31 13s.; gross income £294. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. Tithes, the property of the bishop of Oxford and vicar, commuted in 1794. Here are places of worship belonging to several dissenting bodies; the Baptist church was formed in 1700. This town is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of the county, on the borders of Gloucestershire, on the banks of the small river Windrush. The chief manufactures are duffles, rugs, and saddlery. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held for cattle and sheep on the last Saturday in April; for horses, sheep, cows, and small ware, July 5th; and for toys and cheese, September 25th. There is a branch of the County of Gloucester bank here.—In 1571 a free school was founded here by Symon Wisdom, an alderman of this town; its income is £80 per annum. There are also five daily, three day and boarding, and three Sunday schools. Here are several alms-houses, and many other charitable endowments and bequests. Tanner says, "A small priory or hospital here, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It was valued at £13 6s. 6d. per annum, Dugd., Speed, and granted 35th Hen. VIII. to Edmund Herman."—Burford is a place of great antiquity. In 685, or, according to Spelman, 705, a synod was held here by kings Ethelred and Berthwald, at which Aldhelm, bishop of Sherburn, was desired to write against the errors of the British churches relative to Easter. Here Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, then tributary to the Mercians, unable any longer to bear the grievous exactions of their king Ethelbald, revolted from him, and defeated him, and took his standard, in which historians say was painted a golden dragon. 'Bewchamps, erles of Warwyke, were lordes of it, and also of the forest of Wichwood. Some say the Spencers formerly had some dominion in it. There is a notable quarry of fine stone about Burford. There was a place in Burford called the Priory.' ['Leland,' vii. 63.]

This town gave birth to Dr. Peter Heylin, and was the residence of speaker Lenthall, who bought an estate and good house of Lord Falkland, and died here, 1662. The seat and manor still belong to the family of Lenthall, and in the house are said to be many of the pictures of Charles the First's collection, brought by the speaker from Hampton court. The church is a large handsome building: the two west doors adorned with Saxon zigzag and heads as at Isley, and others in this county; the porch of florid Gothic. At the entrance of the churchyard are some ancient alms-houses, and the vicarage house opposite to them rebuilt by Symon Wisdom, alderman here, 1579, shows marks of greater antiquity."—In 1649 a battle was fought near this town between Fairfax and the royalists, when the former was victorious. As some workmen were lately digging a road from Burford to Barrington, they discovered, near the surface of the earth, a stone-coffin of an immense size, and extremely irregular, weighing nearly three tons, which, on examination, was found to contain the perfect skeleton of a man of middle stature, having his teeth entire, also a great number of short nails completely oxidated and matted together in pieces of hide, of which materials it is probable a shield was formed. From the size and appearance of this coffin, and from the circumstance of its being found near to a place known by the name of Battle-Edge, it may be presumed to have been deposited there after the battle between Ethelbald and Cuthred, above noticed.—Burford gives the title of Earl to the Duke of St. Alban's. The late Sir William Beechey, R. A., was born here in 1753. Pop., in 1801, 1,516; in 1831, 1,620. Houses 355. Acres 2,170. A. P. £2,007. Poor rates, in 1837, £742.

BURFORD, a township and parish in the hund. of Overs, union of Tenbury, county of Salop; 1 mile west of Tenbury, on the river Teme; comprising the townships of Buraston with Whetmore, Nash, Tilsope and Weston, and Whetton. Living, a rectory in three portions, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated—the first portion—at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £392; the second, to which the curacy of Whetton is annexed, at £8; gross income £300; and the third, with the curacies of Buraston and Nash annexed, at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Rushout Bowles.—"In this parish-church were three prebendaries, or portionists, in the beginning of the reign of King Edward I., and, in 13th Elizabeth, the college, or collegiate church here, was granted, with all that belonged to it, to William Jeames and John Grey."—Tanner's Not. Mon. This parish possesses an infant, and a day and Sunday school. Charities connected with it produce £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1,086. Houses 212. Acres 8,370, of which 212 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £7,526. Poor rates, in 1837, £405. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 215; in 1821, 365. A. P. £2,663. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

BURGATE, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles west-north-west of Eye, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £13 10s. 10d.; gross income £560. Patron, the bishop of Ely. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 243. Houses 40. Acres 1,830. A. P. £2,524. Poor rates, in 1837, £468.

BURGH, a parish in the hund. of Carlford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated

at £8 3s. 4d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, M. Barnes, Esq. There are in this parish a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 252. Houses 54. Acres 780. A. P. £2,182. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BURGH-APTON, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, but located in the hund. of Henstead, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 8½ miles south-east of Norwich; on a branch of the river Yare. Living, a rectory with a mediety of Holveston, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £575. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abergavenny. There is a daily school here. Charities connected with the parish produce £28 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 509. Houses 77. Acres 1,620. A. P. £3,274. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

BURGH-NEXT-AYLSHAM, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south-east of Aylsham; on the river Bure. Tithes commuted in 1840. This parish possesses a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 247. Houses 33. Acres 540. A. P. £1,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £127.

BURGH-CASTLE, a parish in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 4 miles west-south-west from Great Yarmouth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £411. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church is said to have been built out of the ruins of a fort supposed to have been the Garianonum of the Romans, so called from its commanding the mouth of the river Gerionus, or Yare. "Upon the first preaching of Christianity to the East Angles, about A. D. 630, King Sigebert gave to Furasus (a holy man who came out of Ireland) a place near the castle or city, whereon to found a monastery, which was augmented both in buildings and revenues by King Anna." Tanner's Not. Mon.—The poor's fuel allotments in this parish produce £27 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 270. Houses 52. Acres 1,210. A. P. £2,264. Poor rates, in 1837, £512.—The main difficulty in identifying Burgh-Castle with the ancient Garianonum is its distance from the sea, it being now above 3 miles inland. But it is certain that at the time of the Roman conquest the Yare and Waveney here exhibited a large estuary, of which the remains still appear in the marshy district extending from this place to Norwich, a distance of 20 miles, and in which anchors, rings, and other maritime implements have frequently been dug up. The whole area of the camp is 5 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches. The bricks which have been used in its construction are of a fine red colour and close texture.

BURGH-WITH-GRISBY, or **BURGH-UPON-BANE**, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Wragg, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles west of Louth, on the river Baine. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 10s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £133. Patron, in 1835, G. Lister, Esq. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 131. Houses 27. Acres 1,870. A. P. £2,729. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BURGH-PARVA. See **MELTON-CONSTABLE** with **BURGH**.

BURGH-MATTISHALL, or **MATTISHALL-BURGH**, a parish in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles east by south of East Dereham; on a branch of the river Wensum. Living, a discharged rectory united to that of Hockering. Charities connected with the

parish produce £21 12s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 210. Houses 43. Acres 690. A. P. £847. Poor rates, in 1837, £105.

BURGH-ST.-MARGARET, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Flegg, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Acle, in the vicinity of the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Burgh-St.-Mary, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 13s. 4d.; gross income £440. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Lucas. There are here three daily schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £78 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 491. Houses 68. Acres 2,160. A. P. £1,555. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

BURGH-ST.-PETER, or WHEATACRE-BURGH, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 6 miles east-north-east of Beccles. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Boycott. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 316. Houses 61. Acres 1,970. A. P. £2,575. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

BURGH-SOUTH, a parish in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Watton; near the Blackwater river. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 13s. 6d.; gross income £253. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Gurdon, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 281. Houses 50. Acres 1,260. A. P. £1,555. Poor rates, in 1837, £151.

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a market-town and parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Spilsby. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed, in 1729, to the vicarage of Winthorpe, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £100. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There are a grammar-school here, endowed with 27 acres of land, for which 80 pupils are taught free, and four daily schools, the teachers of two of which receive each £10 per annum from the fees of Holden's charity. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. The market-day is Thursday; the fairs are held on the 13th of May and 2d of October: the first is for sheep, cattle, and horses; the second for cattle and clothing. There is a branch of the Stamford and Boston banking company here. "The name of this place affords undoubted evidence of its Roman origin, and, according to Dr. Stukeley, here was once 'a Roman castrum to guard the sea-coast, probably against the Saxon rovers. It is a piece of very high ground, partly natural, partly raised by Roman labour, overlooking the wide extended marshes, perhaps in those times covered with salt-water, at least in spring-tides. There are two artificial tumuli, one very high, called Cockhill. In St. Mary's churchyard, now demolished, Roman coins have been found.' This town formerly possessed two churches, St. Mary's and St. Peter's; but the first-named edifice has been long since demolished. The burying-ground belonging to it was afterwards used by the general Baptists as a place of sepulture, but it has since been converted into a garden. St. Peter's church is built on the plan adopted in most of the Marsh ecclesiastical edifices, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and a fine embattled tower at the west end; the battlements not pierced, but ornamented with quatrefoils, a turret at each corner, and three others on each side. The angles of the tower are supported by double buttresses. The nave is surrounded by an embattled parapet, and supported

by five light pointed arches, over which is a range of handsome clerestory windows. The beauty of the church has been much impaired by the removal of the tracery work from the windows of both aisles, to give more light. Two chapels, one at the east end of each aisle, are separated from the nave by Gothic fret-work. The pulpit is made of dark oak, and is very richly carved; it is inscribed '1623, John Houlden.' The font and pedestal are octangular; in each compartment round the bowl is a blank shield, the cover is carved and surmounted by a spire raised on eight duplicated pillars; on the summit of the spire is an eagle gilt, with extended wings, and holding in its mouth a baton and bottle." [*History of Lincolnshire*, Lincoln, 1834, vol. ii. p. 129.] Pop., in 1801, 716; in 1831, 906. Houses 205. Acres 4,240. A. P. £7,149. Poor rates, in 1837, £584.

BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, a parish in Cumberland ward, union of Carlisle, county of Cumberland; 6 miles west by north of Carlisle; on the north side of the Ship canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £5 1s. 10d., and in the parliamentary returns at £95; gross income £91. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish comprises the townships of Boustead Hill, Burgh-by-Sands, or Burgh-Head, Longburgh, Moorhouse, and Westend. It was the scene of many encounters between the English and Scots; and the death of Edward I. took place here on the 7th of July, 1307, whilst marching against Robert Bruce of Scotland. "In the very place where this brave and valiant king expired, (the memory whereof had been always preserved by some great stones rolled upon it,) is now erected a very fair square pillar, nine yards and a half in height, with these inscriptions in large Roman letters on three sides, viz.: on the west side, 'Memoria eterna Edwardi I. Anglie, longe clarissimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus hic in castris obiit 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.' On the north side, 'Nobilissimus Princeps Henricus Howard, Dux Norfolkice, Comes Mareschall. Anglie, Comes Arund. &c. Ab Edvardo I. Anglie oriundus, P. A. D. 1685.' On the other side, 'Johannes Aglionby, J. C. F. C. i. e. Juris consultis fieri causavit.' Beneath, 'Tho. Langstone fecit, 1685.' The inhabitants say, that under this burgh, in the very estuary, there was first a sea-fight between the Scots and English, and when the tide was out, a second fight began between the horse of both sides, as strange as that which Pliny relates in Caramania, and makes a great wonder of it. Into this estuary the Huna or river Eden, having passed through part of Westmoreland, and quite cross the north-east parts of the county, falls with a vast body of waters, which, in the year 1216, seemed to be the greatest enemy that the Scots had; for when they had plundered the English without resistance, and were returning with loads of spoil, they came upon them with a full torrent, and swallowed up quick the whole plundering crew." [*Magna Britannia*, i. p. 379.]—The original pillar described in the foregoing extract no longer exists; but a modern one still marks its site.—There are here three daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Those inhabitants, whose real estate is not worth £12 per annum, are entitled to send their children for education to a school at Wiggonby in Aikton. Pop., in 1801, 720; in 1831, 1,372. Houses 170. Acres 6,380. A. P. £5,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

BURGHWALLIS, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-north-west of Doncaster; near the post-road, and in the vicinity of Dutch river. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £14 6s. 10d.; and in the

parliamentary returns at £37 ls.; gross income £328. Patron, in 1835, M. Tasburgh, Esq. All tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1813. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 223. Houses 38. Acres 1,700. A. P. £2,490. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

BURGHCLERE, a parish in the hund. of Evingar, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Whitechurch. It includes Earliston tything in Kingsclere hundred. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Newtown, in the dio. of Winchester, exempt from visitation; rated at £30; gross income £984. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carnarvon. This parish possesses two daily schools, one of which—a National school—is endowed with £8 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 581; in 1831, 802. Houses 151. Acres 3,560. A. P. £4,844. Poor rates, in 1837, £580.

BURGHESHER. See BURWASH.

BURGHFIELD, or **BURFIELD**, a parish in the hund. of Theale, union of Bradfield, county of Berks; 5 miles south-west of Reading. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £14 19s. 2d.; gross income £963. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Shrewsbury. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 965. Houses 176. Acres 4,700. A. P. £6,189. Poor rates, in 1837, £428.

BURGHILL, a parish in the hund. of Grimsworth, union and county of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hereford. It includes the township of Tillington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 18s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £43 10s. 6d.; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, B. Biddulph, Esq. There are a daily school, endowed with £9 9s. 8d. per annum, and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £21 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 856. Houses 181. Acres 3,170. A. P. £4,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £569.

BURGHLEY-HOUSE, in the liberty of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, parish of St. Martin's; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Stamford; on the post-road, south of the river Welland. This mansion, the seat of the marquess of Exeter, is one of the noblest monuments of British architecture in the times of Queen Elizabeth. It is an immense pile forming the four sides of a large court, and though decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments, according to the fashion of the time in which it was built, has still a noble and imposing appearance. Sir William Cecil began to erect this mansion in 1575. See 'Guide to Burghley-House,' 1816.

BURHAM, a parish in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, county of Kent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Aylesford; on the Medway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £133; gross income £191. Patron, in 1835, C. Milner, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 287. Houses 53. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,833. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BURINGTON. See BERRINGTON.

BURITON, a parish in the hund. of Finch-Dean, union of Petersfield, South Alton division of the county of Southampton (including the tythings of Nurstead and Weston); $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Petersfield, within the new boundaries of which it is now included. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Petersfield, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £32 16s. 10½d.; gross income £1,300; in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester. This parish possesses a daily school, the teacher of which

is allowed £24 per annum by the trustees of a charity for instructing and apprenticing poor children, and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 630; in 1831, 822. Houses 141. Acres 6,840. A. P. £8,229. Poor rates, in 1837, £550.

BURLAND, a township in the parish of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, county of Chester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Nantwich; crossed by a branch of the Chester canal; and in the vicinity of the Nantwich and Birmingham railway. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 515. Houses 105. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,759. Poor rates, in 1837, £215.

BURLESCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Wellington, county of Devon; 8 miles east-north-east of Tiverton; in the immediate vicinity of Exeter and Bristol railway, and the Grand Western canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 15s. 10d.; gross income £316. Patron, in 1835, W. A. Sanford, Esq. There are four daily schools in this parish. In the reign of Henry II., a priory was founded in this parish, by Walter Clavell, and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Etheldreda. The society was changed in the reign of Edward for an abbey and nuns of the same order, whose number in the 26th of Henry VIII., was 18, and the revenue £202 15s. 3d.; the ruins are still visible. Pop., including that of Ashford, in 1801, 853; in 1831, 999. Houses 196. Acres 4,210. A. P. £4,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £384.

BURLESTONE, a parish in the hund. of Piddletown, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 7 miles east by north of Dorchester; on the river Trent. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Athelhamptone, or Admiston. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 67. Houses 13. Acres 750. A. P. £605. Poor rates, in 1837, £12.

BURLEY, a parish in the hund. of Alstoe, union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 2 miles north-east of Oakham; in the vicinity of the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 13s. 1½d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, G. Finch, Esq. Tithes of Burley-on-the-Hill commuted in 1789. There is a day and Sunday school here. The poor of this parish receive £10 per annum from Lady Ann Harrington's charity.—Burley-on-the-Hill, the splendid seat of the earl of Winchelsea, is built on the site of the mansion in which Villiers, first duke of Buckingham, entertained James I. and his court. "After this great duke had gotten this lordship, he made it one of the finest seats of England, improving the house to that advantage, that it looked like a second Belvoir, and in some respects was superior to that famous seat of the (then earls, but now) dukes of Rutland, situated on an hill, having a princely park, and woods adjoining, and overlooking the little but rich vale of Catmuss, and divers other manors belonging to his estate. Here it was that that duke entertained King James I. and all his court, in a manner worthy of the gratitude of so great a favourite; and while they remained here the famous Bishop Andrews, the most celebrated court-preacher of his time, preached several sermons before the king and court, which are still extant in the large volumes of his sermons. Here it was also that the king, Prince Charles, and the court, were first presented with Ben. Jonson's Mask of the Gypsies, acted by the nobility only, which was an entertainment so pleasing to the king, that he caused it to be acted again and again in his progress, first at Beaver, and afterwards at Windsor. Lastly, here it was that Jeffrey Hudson the dwarf (of whom we have already spoken at Oakham) being then about

seven years old, and but 18 inches high, was presented as a rarity in nature, to the duchess of Buckingham, then residing at Burley House. It happened that the court came to Barley, not long after, King Charles I. being then on the throne, and attended with his Queen Henrietta Maria of France. In treating the court, Jeffrey was served up to the table in a pye, to divert the royal guests, and the queen being presented with him by the duchess, took him into her service, and made use of him in many important matters, viz. sent him for her midwife into France, and employed him in many other affairs, of which I have spoken in Oakham. This stately and noble fabric, in the late rebellion, was entered upon by the parliamentary party, and made a garrison in 1645; but the parliament army being in these parts, there were placed in it no more soldiers than were sufficient, as was thought, to guard the committee from any attempts of the loyal party, and harass the country, where it was supposed they were disaffected; but the parliament army removing from these parts, and the garrison being surrounded with the royalists in arms, against whom they found themselves not able to defend it, the soldiers set fire to the house and rich furniture in it, and departed; but the stables being at some distance from the house, escaped the burning, and remain to this day, one of the noblest buildings of the kind in England, if not the finest. The house, after the restoration, lay in its ruins many years, the last duke of Buckingham, though he lived some years after, not minding to rebuild it, but dying very much in debt, this lordship, with several others adjoining, were sold a little after to the Right Honourable Daniel Earl of Nottingham, who in the place of the old house had erected a most beautiful noble edifice, adorned with all such embellishments as are suitable to so magnificent a building, which is rendered more admirable as well as delightful, by its situation on a hill, in the midst of a walled park of five or six miles in compass, and therein no less pleasant than large and spacious woods, rich pastures, and store of game, which together have made this seat of so extraordinary and singular regard, that there are not many seats in England that can equal it, and few or none surpass Burley-on-the-Hill, the great grace of this little county of Rutland. This was the third edition of this seat, which being first erected by John Lord Harrington, was much improved, if not new built, by the duke of Buckingham, and is now restored by the earl of Nottingham, to a more superlative degree of beauty and exquisiteness of structure and contrivance, as well as convenience." [*Magna Britannia*, vol. iv. pp. 573, 573.] Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 232. Houses 40. Acres 3,390. A. P. £4,822. Poor rates, in 1837, £186.

BURLEY, a tything in the parish of Ringwood, New-Forest, east division, county of Southampton; 6 miles south-west of Lyndhurst. An Independent congregation was formed here in 1833. There are here two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £3 per annum. Pop., with the village of Bistern-closes, in 1801, 240; in 1831, 341. Houses 74. Poor rates, in 1837, £94.

BURLEY, a chapelry in the liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley, in that part of the parish of Otley which is in the upper division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west by north of Otley; on the north bank of the river Warfe. Living, a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of the parish, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £25 3s. 8d.; gross income £89. Patrons, the Rev. T. F. Wilson, and W. Settle, Esq. There are here three daily and two Sunday schools, and an

Independent chapel. Here are some cotton-mills on an extensive scale. Pop., in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1,448. Houses 218. Acres 3,190. A. P. £2,509. Poor rates, in 1837, £445.

BURLEY. See **HEADINGLEY WITH BURLEY**.
BURLEY ARCHES, or **BURARCHES HUXDRED**, in the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 5,350 acres. Houses 263. Pop., in 1831, 1,485.

BURLEY-LODGE, an extra-parochial liberty in the parish of Ringwood, New Forest, east division, county of Southampton. Pop., in 1821, 30; in 1831, 33. Houses 9. Other returns with the parish.

BURLINGHAM-ST.-ANDREW, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west by south of Acle; in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Burlingham-St.-Edmund, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12; gross income £560. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. C. Burroughes. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 225. Houses 24. Acres 730. A. P. £1,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

BURLINGHAM-ST.-EDMUND, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk. Living, consolidated with that of Burlingham-St.-Andrew. This parish possesses a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 104. Houses 19. Acres 480. A. P. £602. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

BURLINGHAM-ST.-PETER, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, H. N. Burroughes, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 102. Houses 20. Acres 680. A. P. £1,062. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURMARSH, a parish within the liberty and union of Romney-marsh, lathe of Shepway, county of Kent; 4 miles south-west of Hythe; in the neighbourhood of the Royal Military canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £20 10s. 10d.; gross income £220. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 105. Houses 21. Acres 1,690. A. P. £3,675. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

BURMINGTON, a parish in Brilles division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Shipston-upon-Stour, county of Warwick; 2 miles south by east of Shipston-upon-Stour; in the neighbourhood of the Moreton and Stafford-on-Avon railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; gross income £207; in the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 205. Houses 37. Acres 720. A. P. £2,672. Poor rates, in 1837, £139.

BURN, a township in the parish of Brayton, lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-west of Selby; on the north bank of the Selby canal, and in the vicinity of the river Aire. There is a daily school here, endowed with £7 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 244. Houses 49. Acres 2,370. A. P. £2,105. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

BURNAGE, a township in the parish of Manchester, hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south of Manchester; in the vicinity of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and on the north bank of the river Mersey. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 507. Houses 91. Acres 610. A. P. £1,752. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

BURNASTON, a hamlet in the parish of Etwell, hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 5 miles south-west of Derby; in the neighbourhood of the Bu-

tingham and Derby railway. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 134. Houses 29. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,193. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

BURNBY, a parish in Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Pocklington; on a branch of the river Derwent, and in the neighbourhood of the Pocklington canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £7 15s.; gross income £321. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 93. Houses 20. Acres 2,100. A. P. £1,662. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

BURNESIDE, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, Kendal ward, county of Westmoreland; 3 miles north-west of Kendal; on the river Kent. It comprises the townships of Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and part of Skelsmergh. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £13 5s. 8d., but in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £110. Patrons, the landholders in the parish of Kendal. There is here an endowed school. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 712. Houses 122. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £5,929. Poor rates, in 1837, £474.

BURNESTON, a parish in the wapentake of Hallikeld, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east of Bedale, comprising the townships of Carthorp, Gatenby, Exelby, Leeming and Newton, Theakstone and Burneston. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £37 6s. 8d.; gross income £546. Patrons, in 1835, the Duke of Cleveland, W. R. Serjeantson, and others. In 1688 M. Robinson assigned a rent-charge of £43 5s. for the purpose of endowing a school and an almshouse here. Subsequent benefactions have augmented the income to £67. There are also eight daily schools, one of which has a small endowment, and five Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce £29 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,302; in 1831, 1,430. Houses 323. Acres 6,920. A. P. £12,325. Poor rates, in 1837, £505.

BURNETT, a parish in the hund. and union of Keynsham, county of Somerset; 3½ miles north-east of Pensford; on the river Chew, in the vicinity of the Western railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 10s. 7½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £140; gross income £125. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 82. Houses 10. Acres 660. A. P. £1,246. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BURN-HALL, in the middle division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 2½ miles south by west from Durham. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

BURNHAM HUNDRED, in the county of Buckingham. Area 50,960 acres. Houses 3,595. Pop., in 1831, 19,066.

BURNHAM, a parish, including the liberty of Boveny-Lower, in the hund. of Burnham, union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 3½ miles north-west by north of Eton; intersected by the Western railway, and near the river Thames. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income £549; in the patronage of the fellows of Eton college. The church contains an elegant monument to the memory of Lord-chief-justice Wills. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and a National school. There are

also nine daily schools, two of which are endowed, and three Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £100 per annum. Tanner says—"Richard, king of the Romans, A.D. 1265, began here a nunnery of the order of St. Augustine, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and consisted of an abbess, and seven or eight nuns. Their yearly revenues, in tax line, amounted to £56 16s. 11d., in 26th Henry VIII., to £51 2s. 4d., Dugd., £91 5s. 11d. ob., Speed. This abbey was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to William Tyldesley." Some portions of the building have been converted into farm-houses, &c. The village had originally a market, which has long since been discontinued; but three annual fairs are held here; they are on the 25th of February, and 1st of May, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and 2^d of October, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring servants. Pop., in 1801, 1,529; in 1831, 2,137. Houses 378. Acres 6,740. A. P. £10,361. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,089.

BURNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 19½ miles south-east of Chelmsford; on the northern bank of the river Crouch. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £581; in the patronage, in 1835, of Lady Jane St. John Mildmay. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1690. Here are two day and Sunday National schools, endowed with £80 per annum, and five daily schools. Fairs are held on the 25th of April, and 24th of September, for toys. Pop., in 1801, 1,054; in 1831, 1,393. Houses 261. Acres 5,050. A. P. £9,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £529.

BURNHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bempstone, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 9 miles south-south-west of Axbridge; near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £16 11s. 10½d.; gross income £579. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. The church is a spacious building with a lofty tower serving as a land-mark; the altar-piece was designed by Inigo Jones. There are here four daily schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £36 per annum. A fair is held on Trinity Monday, for cattle, horses, and sheep. Pop., in 1801, 653; in 1831, 1,113. Houses 176. Acres 4,270. A. P. £9,606. Poor rates, in 1837, £272.

BURNHAM-DEEPPDALE, a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-west of Burnham-Westgate; near Burnham harbour. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11; gross income £258. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of H. Blyth, Esq. The church formerly contained a rudely sculptured font emblematic of the Saxon months, of which an account will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 177. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. In this and the adjoining parishes are extensive salt marshes, for the embanking and improvement of which various operations have been long carried on. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 95. Houses 25. Acres 960. A. P. £808. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

BURNHAM-NORTON, a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 1 mile north of Burnham-Westgate. Living, with that of Burnham-Ulph and Burnham-Overy, a rectory divided into mediæties with Burnham-Sutton and Burnham-Westgate, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated jointly at £17 10s.; gross income £674. Patron, the Crown. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. "About the year 1241, here was a house of White or Carmelite

friars founded by Sir Rasph de Hemenhale and Sir William de Calthorp, knts. It was valued at £2 5s. 4d. per annum. Speed; £1 10s. 8d., ob. Dugd., and granted, 33° Hen. VIII., to William, Lord Cobham." Tanner's Not. Mon. R. Bale, the historian, was prior of the above, and was buried here, in 1503. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 183. Houses 43. Acres 1,480. A. P. £1,085. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BURNHAM-OVERY, a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 1½ mile north-east of Burnham-Westgate. There are 2 daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 610. Houses 130. Acres 1,920. A. P. £2,553. Poor rates, in 1837, £394.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 1½ mile east by south of Burnham-Westgate, Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £19 10s.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Orford. Here are an Independent chapel, and a free school. In the 55th of Henry III. grants were obtained for a market and an annual fair here, but these have been discontinued. Viscount Nelson was born in the parsonage-house of this parish, during the incumbency of his father, in September, 1758. He took the title of Baron from Burnham-Thorpe. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 363. Houses 78. Acres 2,200. A. P. £2,466. Poor rates, in 1837, £568.

BURNHAM-ULPH AND SUTTON, a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; ¾ mile north-east of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a rectory in mediety with Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Westgate. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 364. Houses 80. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,477. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 38 miles north-west of Norwich, and 120 miles north-north-east of London. Living, a rectory, with a mediety of the rectories of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Ulph, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £20 16s. 8d.; gross income £900; nett income £768; in the patronage of Christ's college, Cambridge. The church is a neat building, with a square tower. The Independents have a chapel here. There are in this parish an infant, a day and boarding, and a Sunday school. Charities connected with it produce about £28 per annum. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, for cheese, and on the 1st of August, for horses. Pop., in 1801, 743; in 1831, 1,022. Houses 192. Acres 2,930. A. P. £4,033. Poor rates, in 1837, £492.

BURNINGHAM. See BRININGHAM.

BURNISTON, a township in the parish of Scalby, wapentake of Pickering-Lyth, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west by north of Scarborough. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 317. Houses 71. Acres 1,400. A. P. £1,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

BURNLEY, anciently **BRUNLEY**, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, union of Burnley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 210 miles north-north-west of London, and 25 north of Manchester; on the banks of the river Brun, which joins the West Calder immediately below the town.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £23 16s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £98 19s. 6d.; gross income £776. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Parker, Esq. The chapel is a spacious edifice in various styles of architecture, and contains several monuments of the Townley family. A tall cross with a crucifix cut in relief upon it formerly stood near this chapel, which Dr. Whitaker says was brutally de-

stroyed by a drunken rabble hired for the purpose a few years ago, "the last instance," he adds, "of puritanical fury—for such it was—which has been directed against the ornaments of an English church." The fact of the destruction of the cross is certain, but what evidence the learned doctor had that this was an act of 'puritanical fury,' he is not pleased to communicate. A new church, in the early English, or lancet style, was built here in 1835; and there are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The Independent church was formed in 1814; the Baptist churches in 1780 and 1827; the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1768; and the Primitive Methodist in 1825. A new Wesleyan chapel has just been erected here.—A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Edward VI. and endowed in 1578 by Sir R. Ingham; its present income is £137 10s. per annum; there are also 4 daily, 3 infant, and 7 Sunday schools.—The interest of £1,244 15s. three per cent. consols, given by Mrs. Elizabeth Peel in 1800, is appropriated to clothing the poor of Burnley and Habergham-Heaves.—The houses of the town are modern, and chiefly built of freestone. The streets are well-paved, watched, and lighted with gas. The trade of Burnley was at one time confined to the manufacture of woollen cloth and worsted articles; but that of cotton, in all its branches, is now carried on to a great extent. Mr. Baimes, in his 'Directory,' published in 1824, states that there were then between 25,000 and 30,000 pieces of calico manufactured in this town and its neighbourhood per week; 80,000 lbs. weight of cotton-yarn spun; and 60,000 spindles in motion. There are now 130,000 spindles at work. See article **WHALLEY**. Coal, flagstone, and slate abound in the neighbourhood. The Leeds and Liverpool canal contributes greatly to the promotion of its trade. Saturday is the market-day. Fairs are held on the 6th of March, Easter Eve, 6th and 13th of May, 10th of July, and 11th of October, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. A cattle fair is held in the town every alternate Monday. Races are held in the month of August. There is a branch of the Commercial bank of England here. Petty-sessions are held here, and occasionally at Bacup, for Burnley and other places within this part of the higher division of the hundred of Blackburn. Burnley is one of the polling-places for the members for the northern division of Lancashire. Pop., in 1801, 3,305; in 1831, 7,551. Houses 1,423. Acres 1,630. A. P. £8,273. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,018. From the discovery of Roman coins, an urn, pottery, &c., this town is supposed to have been a Roman settlement; there are, however, very few historical notices of it on record, except that of a grant for a market having been obtained by the Earl of Lincoln in the 22d of Edward I.

BURNOP AND HAMSTEELS, a township in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; on the river Wear. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 133. Houses 21. Acres 1,960. Other returns with the parish.

BURNSALL, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewecross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-north-east of Skipton, on the river Wharfe; comprising the chapelries of Conistow with Kilnsey, and Rilsdon, and the townships of Appletreewick, Burnsall with Thorp-sub-Montem, Cracro, Harlington, and Hetton with Bordley. Living, a recovery in two mediety, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £36, and in the parliamentary returns at £63; gross income of the first mediety £317; in the patronage of the Rev. J. Graham: of the second, £278; in the patronage of

Earl Craven. At the entrance of the choir each rector has his own stall and pulpit, from which service is performed alternately. Here is a grammar-school founded in 1605, by Sir W. Craven; its income is £42. There are also six daily and five Sunday schools. Sir W. Craven repaired the church in 1612, and erected several bridges in the vicinity of this place. See **APPLETREWICK**. In 1838 there were two cotton mills and one worsted mill, employing together 152 hands, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,213; in 1831, 1,385. Houses 277. Acres 25,950. A. P. £13,046. Poor rates, in 1837, £949.

BURNTWOOD, a liberty in the parish of St. Michael, Lichfield, south division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Lichfield; in the vicinity of the Essington canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; nett income £78. Patron, the vicar of St. Michael's. Pop., in 1831, 432. Houses 87. Poor rates, in 1837, £189.

BURPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 2 miles north-east by east of Arundel; bounded on the west by the river Arun. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 12s. 6d., and in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £165. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chichester. There is here a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 273. Houses 35. Acres 3,150. A. P. £1,844. Poor rates, in 1837, £129.

BURRADON. See **BRIERDEAN**.

BURRALS, a township in the parish of Appleby, St. Lawrence, East ward, county of Westmoreland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Appleby; on a branch of the river Eden. Pop., in 1821, 75; in 1831, 90. Houses 15. Other returns with the parish: which see.

BURREL WITH COWLING, a township in the parish of Bedale, eastern division of the wapentake of Hang, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Bedale. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 139. Houses 26. Acres 370. A. P. £1,221. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BURRINGHAM, a township in the parish of Bottesford, eastern division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Glandford Bridge; on the river Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Bottesford. Patron, the vicar of Bottesford. There are here four daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 410. Houses 72. Acres 2,120. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

BURRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Ludlow, county of Hereford; 5 miles west-south-west of Ludlow; east of the river Teme. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5; gross income £178. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses a daily school, endowed by Mrs. Knight for 20 children. Pop., in 1801, 227; in 1831, 230. Houses 42. Acres 2,850. A. P. £1,572. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

BURRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 4 miles north-west of Chumleigh; on the east of the river Taw, and near the confluence of its tributary the Moule. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £13 11s. 3d.; gross income £301. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Buckingham. There are in this parish three daily schools, two of which have small endowments, and three Sunday schools. This place was anciently called Borvington. Pop., in 1801, 785; in 1831, 987. Houses 159. Acres 6,100. A. P. £3,300. Poor rates, in 1837, £402.

BURRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Brent and Wrington, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-east of Axbridge; romantically situated on the north of the Mendip hills, 13 miles south-west of Bristol. Living, a curacy subordinate to the rector of Wrington. There are four daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £18 per annum. In 1795 an ancient cave was discovered here, containing several human skeletons. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 579. Houses 89. Acres 2,420. A. P. £2,742. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BURROUGH, or BURROW-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12; gross income £449. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. M. Burnaby. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 173. Houses 33. Acres 1,190. A. P. £2,989. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

BURROUGH-GREEN, a parish in the hund. of Radfield, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 5 miles south of Newmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 10s.; gross income £553. Patron, in 1835, T. Redhead, Esq. There are in this parish an infant and a daily school, both of which are endowed. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 421. Houses 75. Acres 2,000. A. P. £2,945. Poor rates, in 1837, £186. Carter quotes the following from Dowsing's Memoranda: "March 22 [1643] We break down 64 superstitious pictures and crucifixes, and Joseph and Mary stood together in the glass, as they were espoused; and ordered a cross to be taken off the steeple. Received 6s. 8d."

BURROW-WITH-BURROW, a township in the parish of Tunstall, hund. of Lonsdale, south of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-east of Kirby-Lonsdale; near the river Lune. It is thought to be the site of the Roman station *Bremetonacum*. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 306. Houses 32. Acres 2,290. A. P. £2,824. Poor rates, in 1837, £182.

BURROWGATE. See **PENRITH**.

BURSCOUGH, a township in the parish of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north-east by north of Ormskirk; close on the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here; and there is a new church here, built by the parliamentary commissioners in the Gothic style, with belfry, at an expense of £3,246 4s. Sittings 749. There are here three daily schools, one of which is endowed with £18 15s. 4d., and two infant schools. The following is from Tanner's Not. Mon.—"A priory of Black canons, founded by Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Chatham, temp. Rich. I. St. Nicholas was the tutelary saint of this house, which had a prior and five religious, and forty servants, and was endowed at the dissolution with £80 7s. 6d. per ann. Dugd.: according to a second valuation, £122 5s. 7d.: according to Mr. Speed, with £129 1s. 10d." Pop., in 1801, 1,139; in 1831, 2,244. Houses 397. Acres 4,340. A. P. £9,142. Poor rates, in 1837, £536.

BURSLDON, a parish in the hund. of Bishop's Waltham, union of South Stoneham, Portsdown division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Southampton. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Hound. This parish possesses five daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 503. Houses 89. Acres 830. A. P. £1,028. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

BURSLLEN, a market-town and parish in the

north division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Woolstanton and Burslem, county of Stafford; 3 miles north of Newcastle-under-Lyne; near the Birmingham railway and Macclesfield canal. The township is now included within the boundaries of the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. It includes the township of Hulton-Abbey, and the hamlet of Sneyd. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £22 9s. 6d.; gross income £530. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees. The church is a brick edifice, with a massive square tower. The first stone of a handsome district-church was laid here in 1828, towards the erection of which £8,000 was granted by the commissioners for building churches; sittings, 2,037. Here are places of worship for several denominations of Protestant dissenters; among whom are Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents. The Independent church was formed in 1821; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1801; the Primitive Methodist in 1823; and the Baptist in 1806. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. A National school was erected here in 1817; it has been incorporated with a charity school, founded in 1749 by J. Bourne, Esq., and endowed with 27 acres of land: 147 children are taught at this establishment. There are, besides, 36 daily and 11 Sunday schools. At a very early period this place was distinguished for the variety and excellence of the clays in its vicinity; and in the 17th century it was the principal place in England for the manufacture of earthenware. "For centuries back the butter-pots (a species of earthenware for preserving butter) were made here before a single vessel was moulded in its neighbourhood. In the course of time the articles of the manufactory became more various, but the products were coarse and clumsy, made entirely from the clays found contiguous to Burslem; painted and mottled in a rude way, and glazed with lead ore, finely powdered and sprinkled on the patterns before they were sent to the kiln. Two foreigners, (for to other nations we have been indebted for almost every original hint of manufactures, and for their first improvements,) by name Elers, introduced about the end of the 17th century a new mode of glazing the Staffordshire ware,—by casting into the kiln, when at its highest heat, a quantity of salt, whose vapours produced a vitrification of the clay on the surface of the vessel, and thus gave it a much more equal and beautiful gloss than the preceding process could afford. This was succeeded by a prodigiously great improvement in the materials of the ware itself, the addition of calcined powdered flint to the tobacco-pipe clay, which, being ground and mixed together, the mass was manufactured into the well-known white ware, that for many years was the favourite pottery of the table. But it was left to Mr. Josiah Wedgwood to bring the Staffordshire pottery to a state of perfection." [Warner's 'Tour through the Northern Counties,' pp. 165, 166.]—The town is the largest and most populous of any in the district, and by far the larger portion of its inhabitants are employed in this branch of manufacture, which has reached a high degree of perfection. A market was established in 1825. Monday and Saturday are market-days, and fairs are held on February 24th, April 14th, June 28th, October 13th, and December 26th for cattle and horses. There is a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool district bank here, and also of the Commercial bank of England. The town-hall is a neat building in the centre of the market-place, built by subscription in 1761. It contains an elegant newsroom and the offices of police. Josiah Wedgwood, the ingenious improver of English pottery manufacture, was born here in 1730. The Manches-

ter, Cheshire, and Staffordshire railway passes within 5 chains to the right of Burslem church. Pop., in 1801, 6,578; in 1831, 12,714. Houses 2,995. Acres 2,930. A. P. £22,206. Poor rates, in 1837, £5,629.—See articles ETBURIA and THE POTTERIES.

BURSTALL, a parish in the hund. of Samford, county of Suffolk; 5½ miles east by north of Hareleigh. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bramford. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 199. Houses 40. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,074. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

BURSTALL-GARTH, in the south division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 24 miles east-south-east of Kingston-upon-Hull.—"Stephen, earl of Albemarle, gave, A. D. 1115, to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin de Alecio, near Albemarle in Normandy, several tithes and churches in this part of Yorkshire, and in the north part of Lincolnshire, who thereupon sent over a procurator, or prior, with some monks of their own house, to look after the same. These, after some time, fixed their cell, and continued in the chapel of St. Helen here, till the frequent seizing of the estates of the foreign abbies, during the wars with France, occasioned this alien priory to be sold to the abbot and convent of Kirtall, 189 Richard II."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The site of this priory was about 2 miles to the south of Easington, and is now covered by the Trinity sands.

BURSTEAD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 2 miles south-south-east of Billericay. It includes the market-town and chapelry of Billericay. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £17 6s. 8d.; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Evans. This parish possesses twelve daily schools, one of which is endowed with lands in the parish of Laindon, amounting to £45 per annum, and another with the interest of £500 invested in consols, and five boarding schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £23 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,472; in 1831, 1,977. Houses 368. Acres 4,420. A. P. £7,169. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,071.—See article BILLERICAY.

BURSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 2½ miles south-west of Billericay; near a branch of the river Crouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £12; gross income £280. Patron, the bishop of London. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities connected with it produce about £40 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 204. Houses 31. Acres 1,320. A. P. £2,190. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BURSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 4½ miles west-north-west of Beaminster. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £5 19s. 4½d.; gross income £165. Patron, in 1835, John Bragge, Esq. This parish possesses three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 261. Houses 46. Acres 970. A. P. £1,926. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

BURSTON, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-east by north of Diss, near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16; gross income £434. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 477. Houses 86. Acres 1,300. A. P. £1,860. Poor rates, in 1837, £371.

BURSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stone, and hund. of South Pirehill, county of Stafford; 3 miles south-east of Stone; on the eastern bank of the Trent. "Dr. Plot will have this place and Burweston to be the same; but Mr. Erdewick makes them two different places; but both agree in their account, viz., that there was a chapel here, visited for some ages for devotion, being the place where Wolphere the pagan, king of Mercia, in his zealous infidelity, slew his son Ruffinus, because he was become a Christian, and had been baptized by S. Chad; as he had done his other son Walfadus at Stone for the same reason. It was then a wood into which the young prince fled for safety from his father's fury, but was soon found and slain there. There were some remains of this chapel standing not many years since." [*'Magna Britannia.'* Edn. 1738. vol. v. p. 79.] Returns with the parish.

BURSTON. See **BRISTON**.

BURSTOW, a parish in the east division of the hund. and union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 7½ miles south-east by south of Reigate; near Croydon railway. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the deanery of Croydon and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £15 13s. 4d.; gross income £400. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 606; in 1831, 736. Houses 139. Acres 4,420. A. P. £2,782. Poor rates, in 1837, £483.

BURSTWICK, or **SKECKLING**, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles east by south of Kingston-upon-Hull. Living, a perpetual curacy, united to that of Skeckling, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £7; gross income £219. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. A. C. Constable. The great and small tithes of the town and territories of Burstwick and Skeckling, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1773. This parish possesses four daily schools. It comprises the townships of Burstwick, and of Ryhill and Camerton. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 699. Houses 135. Acres 5,720. A. P. £9,141. Poor rates, in 1837, £408. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 335; in 1831, 436. Houses 84. Acres 3,340. A. P. £5,834. Poor rates, in 1837, £275.

BURTHOLME, a township in the parish of Lancaster abbey, ward of Eskdale, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north-east by north of Bampton; on the river Irthing. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 239. Houses 41. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

BURTLE-HOUSE. See **BYRELEY**.

BURTON, a township in the parish and ward of Bambrough, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles east-south-east of Belford. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 78. Houses 14. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

BURTON, a township in the parish of Tarvin, second division of Eddisbury hund., co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles west-north-west of Tarporley; on the post-road. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 84. Houses 12. Acres 320. A. P. £607. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

BURTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles north-west of Chester; comprising the townships of Burton and Puddington; on the east of the river Dee, near its mouth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £54. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Law. A free school was founded here in 1724 by Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, who was a native of Burton; he gave £400 for erecting and endowing it, which sum was augmented by a gift of £200 from his son Dr. T. Wilson, rector of

St. Stephen's, Walbrook. There are also a daily and a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 458. Houses 78. Acres 2,920. A. P. £3,443. Poor rates, in 1837, £114. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 288; in 1831, 313. Houses 55. Acres 1,620. A. P. £1,392. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

BURTON, a parish in the hund. of Roose, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 7 miles south-east of Haverford; near Milford haven. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £15 12s. 11d.; gross income £235. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cadwor. The parish extends to about 2,700 acres. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 694. Houses 153. A. P. £1,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BURTON, or **BODEXTON**, a parish in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 3 miles south-west of Petworth; south of the river Rother, and bounded on the north-east by the Rother and Arundel canal. Living, a discharged rectory with Coates in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 3s. 11½d.; nett income £113. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 7. House 1. Acreage with the parish of Barlavington. A. P. £505. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

BURTON, a chapelry in the parish and liberty of Much-Wenlock, county of Salop; 3 miles south-west by south of Much-Wenlock. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; gross income £50. Patron, the vicar of Much-Wenlock. Pop. with the parish.

BURTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stoke Courcy, county of Somerset, 9½ miles north-west from Bridge-water. A Baptist church was formed here in 1833. Pop. with the parish.

BURTON. See **CHRISTCHURCH**.

BURTON, in the north-east half-hund. of East Medina liberty, in the Isle of Wight, county of Southampton, in Whippingham parish, 4 miles north-north-east of Newport; at the mouth of the Medina river. "About A. D. 1282, John de Insula, rector of Shalfleet, and Robert de Winton, rector of Godshill, founded here an oratory dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consisting of six chapelries and one clerk, who were to officiate for the living and the dead under the rules of St. Augustine. The bishop of Winchester was patron, into whose hands it was surrendered, 18th Henry VI., and by his procurement was granted to Winchester college."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The endowments at the period of the surrender consisted of the manor of Whippingham, in which parish it is situated, with the demesne lands of Burton, or Barton, as it is now called, and some lands at Chale; and the site and demesnes of the oratory are still held under a lease from the warden and fellows of Winchester college. A part of the old building was remaining near the close of last century.

BURTON. See **WARCOF**.

BURTON AND LLAY, a township in the parish of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, county of Denbigh; bounded on the east by the river Dee. Pop., in 1801, 759; in 1831, 1054. Houses 188.

BURTON WITH WALDEN, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, wapentake of Hang-West, north riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles west by south of Middleham. There are here two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 545. Houses 119. Acres 6,950. A. P. £3,157. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.

BURTON-AGNES, a parish in the wapentake of Dicker, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-west by west of Bridlington; near a branch of the river Hull. It includes the townships of Gransmoor, Haisthorpe, Thornholm, and Burton-Agnes. Living, a vicarage with the curacy

of Harpham, in the archd. and dio. of York, rated in the king's books at £20 6s. 3d.; gross income £914. Patron, in 1835, R. Raikes, Esq. This parish possesses a day and Sunday school endowed with a freehold farm for teaching, reading, and writing; the children pay for learning accounts. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 653. Houses 101. Acres 6,540. A. P. £8,746. Poor rates, in 1837, £382. Pop. of the township in 1901, 283; in 1831, 350. Houses 54. Acres 3,010. A. P. £3,368. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

BURTON-BISHOP, or **SOUTH BURTON**, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Beverley; intersected by the post road. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar in the jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of York, rated in the king's books at £5 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £90; gross income £110. All tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of York and the vicar, were commuted in 1767. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1770. In 1714, Mrs. Elizabeth Gee left £100 for the purchase of land, the rental to be applied for the instruction of poor children; the produce is about £20 per annum. There are in this parish five daily schools, one of which has the benefit of the endowment mentioned above, and two Sunday schools. There is also an endowed almshouse for four poor persons. Fairs are held on March 10th, May 6th, August 30th, September 26th, November 3d and 4th. Pop., in 1801, 412; in 1831, 556. Houses 104. Acres 3,970. A. P. £6,935. Poor rates, in 1837, £340.

BURTON-BLACK, a township in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, west division of Staincliff and Ewcross wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles north-west by west of Settle; on the river Creta. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £15; gross income £94. Patron, the vicar of Thornton. There are here five daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1821, 746; in 1831, 711. Houses 144. Acres 1,360. A. P. £3,154. Poor rates, in 1837, £466.

BURTON-BRADSTOCK, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Bridport; on the river Bredy. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Skepton George, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £25; gross income £409. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers. There are five daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. In 1838 there were three flax-mills here, employing 153 hands. Pop., in 1801, 654; in 1831, 1,068. Houses 208. Acres 2,260. A. P. £4,158. Poor rates, in 1837, £421.

BURTON-CHERRY, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Beverley, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west-north-west of Beverley; near the post-road. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, rated at £23 6s. 8d.; gross income £970. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Ramsden. There is here a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 447. Houses 84. Acres 3,180. A. P. £4,369. Poor rates, in 1837, £318.

BURTON-COGGLES, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 2 miles west-north-west of Corby; on a branch of the river Glen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £16 12s. 3d.; gross income £682. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses a daily

school, free to all the poor, endowed by John Speight in 1734, with land situated at Quadding, which lets for £18 per annum, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 246. Houses 46. Acres 3,010. A. P. £3,663. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, a township in the parish of Finghall, wapentake of Hang-West, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east of Middleham. There are here two daily schools. Races are held in the month of March. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 257. Houses 44. Acres 2,480. A. P. £2,469. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

BURTON-DASSET, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund. of Kington, union of Southam, county of Warwick; 4 miles east of Kington, and near the Oxford canal. Living, a vicarage formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £14; gross income £174. Patrons, in 1835, Lord W. de Broke and R. Blencowe. This parish possesses a day and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 673. Houses 135. Acres 5,400. A. P. £6,212. Poor rates, in 1837, £532.

BURTON (EXTRA), a township in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, north division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford, contiguous to the southern part of the town of Burton-upon-Trent; close upon the Birmingham and Derby railway, and near the Grand Trunk canal. There are here a Baptist church, formed in 1824, and a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 716; in 1831, 910. Houses 183. A. P. £3,611. Poor rates, in 1837, £526.

BURTON-FLEMING, or **NORTH BURTON**, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, east riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-north-west of Bridlington; on the Gipsy race. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York, rated at £6 4s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £70 18s.; gross income £84. Patron, in 1835, H. Osbaldestone, Esq. The great and small tithes of the township, the property of the lord of the manor, lay-impropriators, and vicar, were commuted in 1768. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 414. Houses 77. Acres 3,590. A. P. £2,240. Poor rates, in 1837, £47.

BURTON-GATE, a parish in the wapentake of Wells, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainborough, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-south-east of Gainborough; on the east side of the Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £8 10s. 10d.; gross income £88. Patron, in 1835, W. Hutton, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 101. Houses 16. Acres 1,160. A. P. £1,086. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

BURTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Hinckley, county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Nuneaton; intersected by the Roman road called Watling-street. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal also passes through it. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester, rated at £12, and valued in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Grove, Esq. The great and small tithes, the property of the lay-impropriator, were commuted in 1783. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 253. Houses 53. Acres 1,910. A. P. £2,327. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

BURTON-JOYCE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 5 miles north-east by east

of Nottingham; on the northern bank of the Trent. It includes the hamlet of Bulcote. Living, a discharged vicarage with the chapelry of Bulcote, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 19s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £121; gross income £145. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. The great and small tithes of Burton-Joyce and Bulcote, the property of the lord of the manor and vicar, were commuted in 1768. There are two daily and two Sunday schools in the parish. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 676. Houses 132. Acres 1,940. A. P. £3,152. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a market-town and parish in Lonsdale ward, union of Kendal, county of Westmoreland, part of the parish extending into the hund. of Lonsdale south of the sands, county of Lancashire; 10 miles south of Kendal, and 251 miles north-east of London; comprising the township of Burton in Kendal, Dalton, and Holme, and the chapelry of Preston-Patrick; situated on the high road leading from Kendal to Lancaster. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, rated at £15 17s.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. The church is an ancient structure, with side-aisles and a square tower. The vicarial tithes, the property of the vicar, were commuted in 1815. Here is a place of worship for Independents. This parish possesses nine daily schools, three of which have endowments, and four Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce about £45 per annum. The town is small, but from the neatness and regularity of its buildings, has rather a prepossessing appearance, and has several very good inns. It possesses but little trade; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 397 hands. The market-place is a spacious area, with good houses and shops. The market-day is Tuesday. A fair is held on Easter-Monday for cattle and horses. The petty sessions for the counties of Westmoreland and Lancaster, are held here every alternate Tuesday. Dr. Launcelot Dawes, Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Dr. W. Lancaster, and several other eminent literary characters in the reign of Charles I., were natives of this town. Pop., in 1801, 1,182; in 1831, 1,931. Houses 272. Acres 9,170. A. P. £11,826. Poor rates, in 1837, £579. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 548; in 1831, 733. Houses 152. A. P. £3,688. Poor rates, in 1837, £388.

BURTON-KIRK, See **KIRK-BURTON**.

BURTON-LATIMER, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Kettering, county of Northampton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kettering; on the post road. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, rated at £29 10s.; gross income £800; nett income £690. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. S. Grimshaw. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1803. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1744. There are here four daily schools, one of which is endowed with an estate at Northampton realizing £30 per annum, and also with a rent charge of £7 per annum on an estate situated in the parish, five infant, and four Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £107 per annum. In 1838 there was a worsted mill here, employing 57 hands. Pop., in 1801, 669; in 1831, 995. Houses 187. Acres 2,690. A. P. £4,235. Poor rates, in 1837, £423.

BURTON-LAZARS, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by south of Melton-

Mowbray; south of the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. The following is from Tanner's Not. Mon.:—"Roger de Mowbray, temp. R. Steph., giving two carucates of land, a house, mill, &c. here, to the lepers of St. Lazarus, without the walls of Hierusalem, laid the foundation of a well-endowed hospital, consisting of a master, and eight sound, as well as several poor leprous brethren, which was the chief of all the spittles of lazar houses in England, but dependent upon the great house at Hierusalem. This was also dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Lazarus. Its possessions, 26° Henry VIII. were valued at £265 10s. 2d. ob. per ann. as Dugd. and Speed, and the house itself was granted to John Dudley, Lord Lisle, 36° Henry VIII." This hospital is said by some to have been built in the beginning of the Norman reigns, by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the assistance of the Mowbrays; but Leland tells us, that it was founded in the reign of King Henry I. by the Lord Mowbray, for a master and eight brethren, who were to profess the order of St. Augustine, and on that account in their common seal gave the picture of St. Augustine, with the arms of the Mowbrays, and a red cross. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 258. Houses 49. Acres 2,060. A. P. £4,529. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BURTON-LEONARD, a parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Clare, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Knaresborough. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £3 0s. 0d., and in the parliamentary returns at £73 10s.; gross income £140. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. The Independents have a chapel here. There are three daily schools in this parish. Charities connected with it produce £30 5s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 553. Houses 124. Acres 1,760. A. P. £1,898. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

BURTON-BY-LINCOLN, a parish in the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lincoln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 15s. 2d., and in the parliamentary returns at £47; gross income £326. Patron, in 1829, Lord Monson. There is here a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 164; in 1831, 177. Houses 38. Acres 2,260. A. P. £2,708. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

BURTON-OVERY, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; 7 miles south-east by east of Leicester; north-east of the Union canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 5s. 10d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Thorp. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1765. The Independents have a place of worship here. This parish possesses a daily school, and a Sunday school, supported by the interest of £100, bequeathed by Mrs. Catherine Palmer. Charities connected with this parish produce about £16 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 418. Houses 96. Acres 1,660. A. P. £3,476. Poor rates, in 1837, £391.

BURTON-PEDWARDINE, a parish in the wapentake of Aswardburn, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north by east of Folkingham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 12s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, H. Handley, Esq.

Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 106. Houses 21. Acres 2,680. A. P. £2,100. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

BURTON-PIDSEY, a parish, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Kingston-upon-Hull; situated on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. Living, a discharged vicarage and peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; rated at £6, and in the parliamentary returns at £38 2s.; gross income £42. Patrons, the dean and chapter of York. The great and small tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of York, were commuted in 1761. There are three daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 387. Houses 79. Acres 1,980. A. P. £3,106. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

BURTON-SALMON, a township in the parish of Monk-Fryston, lower division of the wapentake of Barkston-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east of Ferry Bridge; intersected by the York and Sheffield railway. The tithes of Burton-Salmon and Bryam-cum-Poole, the property of the dean and chapter of York, and the prebend of Wiston, were commuted in 1817. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 132. Houses 28. Acres 640. A. P. £905. Poor rates, in 1837, £83.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, a market-town and parish in the north division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 11 miles west by south of Barton-upon-Humber, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by north of London; at the mouth of the river Trent. Living a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Flixborough. Great and small tithes of the townships of Burton-upon-Stather, and the hamlets of Stather, Darly, and Theaby, the property of the clerical rector, lay-impropriator, and vicar were commuted in 1803. This parish possesses five daily and two Sunday schools. Petty-sessions are held here for the hund. of Manley, east of the river Trent. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 760. Houses 146. Acres 3,860. A. P. £5,408. Poor rates, in 1837, £412.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a market-town and parish, partly in Repton and Gresley hund., county of Derby, and partly in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Burton-on-Trent, county of Stafford; 125 miles north-west by north of London, and 21 miles east of Stafford, comprising the townships of Branson, Burton-Extra, Horninglow, Stretton, and Winhill, and the chapelry of Chilcote. The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway has a station here, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of the town. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, exempt from jurisdiction; valued in the parliamentary returns at £28; gross income £192. Patron, the Marquess of Anglesea, who is impropiator of its tithes. The church is a well-built edifice, erected in 1720, on the site of the ancient church which had been so dilapidated during the parliamentary war, that it was found necessary to pull it down. Tanner says,—"Wulfic Spot finished and endowed, A. D. 1004, an abbey here for monks of the order of St. Benedict. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary and St. Modeven, and valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £267 14s. 5d. per annum, Dugd., £356 16s. 3d. ob. Speed.; but on the record, in the first Fruits office, the whole yearly valuation of this monastery is, £501 7s. 0d. ob., and after £80 0s. 2d. ob. repairs deducted, remained clear £412 6s. 10d. The abbot and convent surrendered this house, Nov. 14th, 1539, and about 3d Nov., 1541, King Henry VIII. founded on the site and in the church of the same, a college of a dean and canons, to the honour of Jesus Christ and his mother Mary, and

granted, for their support, the manor of Burton, and thirteen other manors, &c., belonging to the monastery. This collegiate church was but of short continuance, for it was dissolved before 31st Jan., 1545, when all the lands and endowments of the same were conveyed by the said king to Sir William Paget."—A new church was erected here in 1823. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £261. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Anglesea. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan and Primitive M.thodists; the Independent church was formed in 1682; the Wesleyan Methodist in 1795; the Primitive Methodist in 1820; the first Baptist church in 1802; the second in 1823.—The free grammar-school was founded by Wm. Bean, and endowed with lands now worth £450 per annum, two-thirds of this sum is given to a master, the remainder to an usher; there are 50 boys on the foundation. There are twenty-seven daily and ten Sunday schools; and also endowed almshouses for eleven poor women. Other charities produce about £300 per annum.—Burton derives its name from having been an important Saxon burgh. The modern town consists chiefly of two principal streets one running parallel with the river Trent; well-paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. The river is navigable for barges up to the town; and is crossed by an ancient bridge of 36 arches, and 1545 feet in length. The chief manufacture is that of cotton, power-looms being used in weaving it. In 1838 there were four cotton mills here, employing 425 hands. Here are extensive iron-forges, and tool manufactories. Burton has long been celebrated for the excellence of its ale. A canal from this place to the Grand Trunk canal facilitates considerably the transport of goods. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on Candlemas day, 5th of April, Holy Thursday, 16th of July, 1st of Sept., and 29th of October, for cattle, the last continues for 6 days and is a great horse fair. Races take place in the month of August. Pop., in 1801, 5,755; in 1831, 6,968. Houses 1,358. Acres 9,030. A. P. £26,236. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,677.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Burton-on-Trent, by the poor-law commissioners, at an expense of £5,400, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Burton-on-Trent poor-law union comprehends 52 parishes, embracing an area of 133 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 25,246. The guardians state "that although the relief to the aged and really impotent throughout the union has been raised by the law more than 20 per cent., the gross expenditure in relief from the poor rates has, nevertheless, been reduced, the first year 37 per cent., and that the last quarter shows a still greater reduction;" that although "in former years, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, out of a population of 5,000, there have been from 50 to 60 able-bodied men chargeable at one time, during the last severe winter there was not one single application to the guardians for relief from any able-bodied man of that parish." The guardians also declare, "that the condition of the labouring classes has been improved in every particular; that they are become more prudent, more independent, and more comfortable in their circumstances; and that numerous opponents of the law, some even amongst the poor themselves, are, after a more intimate knowledge of its character and tendency, become more friendly to it."—The manor of Burton-upon-Trent, including the town and several hamlets, was granted 37th Henry VIII. to an ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesea, the present owner of the manor, together with all such privileges, liberties and franchises belonging to the same as had been

theretofore enjoyed by the abbots of Burton, of the possessions of whose then recently dissolved abbey it had formed a part. In the exercises of these privileges, the lord of the manor appoints a steward and a bailiff, who retain their offices during his pleasure. The steward presides as judge in a court for the recovery of debts under 40s., called the Genter's court. This court was judicially acknowledged by the court of King's Bench, on an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, brought by the attorney-general in the reign of Queen Elizabeth against Thomas then Lord Paget, who claimed the same as a prescriptive right in the abbots of Burton beyond the memory of man. The Genter's court is held at the town-hall in Burton on every third Friday, and has exclusive jurisdiction over the manor. The process is by summons and distringas, similar to the practice of the county courts. The bailiff, in right of his office, has exclusive jurisdiction over the manor as coroner. He has also a concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates as a justice of the peace, but being a practising attorney he does not act in that capacity. In addition to the Genter's court, the lord of the manor annually holds a court-leet and view of frankpledge, at which the local police, consisting of three constables and six assistants, called deciners, for the town, and one constable for each of the hamlets, are appointed for the year ensuing. The bailiff has the management of the police and the general regulation of the town, except as to the paving and lighting thereof. The juries, both at the Genter's court and the court-leet, are selected by the steward or his deputy from the inhabitant householders. The town contains no prison, except a black-hole or cage for the custody of offenders till commitment.

BURTON-UPON-URE, a township in the parish of Masham, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by south of Bedale; east of the river Ouse. It is occupied chiefly by farmers. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 254. Houses 33. Acres 2,920. A. P. £2,244.

BURTON (WEST), a parish in the North Clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Gainsborough, county of Nottingham; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Gainsborough; bounded on the east by the river Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 13s. 4d., and valued in the parliamentary returns at £68; gross income £65. Patron, in 1835, D. Walters, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 40. Houses 6. Acres 710. A. P. £1,810. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township in the parish of Prestwold, east division of the hund. of Goscote, county of Leicester; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north-east of Loughborough; east of the river Sour. Pop., in 1801, 315; in 1831, 411. Houses 87. Acres 1,690. A. P. £3,801. Poor rates, in 1837, £330.

BURTON-WOOD, a chapelry in the parish of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Newton-in-Makerfield; close upon the Liverpool and Manchester railway and the Sankey canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £82 13s. 4d.; gross income £96. Patron, the rector of Warrington. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 773; in 1831, 944. Houses 143. Acres 4,250. A. P. £6,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £506.

BURWARDSLEY, a chapelry and township in that part of the parish of Bunbury which is in the upper division of the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Tarporley; north of the Chester and Birmingham railroad,

and Newton and Nantwich canal. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Bunbury, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued in the parliamentary returns at £40 12s.; gross income £56; in the patronage of trustees. There are a daily and a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 394. Houses 74. Acres 1,400. A. P. £1,171. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

BURWARTON, a parish in the hund. of Stot-tesden, union of Bridgnorth, county of Salop; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ludlow; a streamlet of the river Rea passes through it. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £118; gross income £129. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Churton. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 112. Houses 22. Acres 1,170. A. P. £626. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BURWASH, or **BUWONERSH**, a parish in the hund. of Hawksborough, rape of Hastings, union of Ticehurst, county of Sussex; 6 miles south-east by south of Wadhurst; on a branch of the river Rother. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £18; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Gould, Esq. The Independents have a place of worship here. This parish possesses five daily schools, and two day and Sunday National schools, endowed with £34 per annum. This place gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland. Fairs are held on May 12th and October 4th for cattle and pedlery. Petty-sessions are held here and at Heathfield, for the northern division of the rape of Hastings. Pop., in 1801, 1,524; in 1831, 1,966. Houses 329. Acres 6,840, of which 417 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £5,513. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,262.

BURWELL, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Louth; on the post-road. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Walmgate, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8, and in the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, M. B. Lister, Esq. There is a daily National school in this parish. "Here was," says Tanner, "an alien priory of Benedictine monks, given by some of the lords of Kyme to the abbey of St. Mary Silve Majoris, near Bourdeaux. After the general seizing of these houses, this came to the college of Tateshall, and as part of the possessions thereof was granted, 36th Henry VIII., to Charles, duke of Suffolk." This was the birth-place of the celebrated Sarah Jennings, duchess of Marlborough. Fairs are annually held here, May 14th and Old Michaelmas-day. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 181. Houses 28. Acres 2,190. A. P. £2,575. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

BURWELL, a village containing the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, in the hund. of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 4 miles north-west by west of Newmarket; east of the river Cam or Granta. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; gross income £335. The university of Cambridge nominate two persons,—the earl of Guildford presents. The church presents a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style of architecture. The Independents have a chapel here, formed in 1747. There are seven daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. This village consists chiefly of one irregular street. Here are the ruins of a castle which was built previous to the Conquest, and besieged in the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda, by the earl of Essex, who was killed on the spot. There is on record the occurrence of

a dreadful calamity, which took place here on the 8th of September, 1727, when a thatched barn accidentally caught fire, whereby 78 persons, who had assembled to witness a puppet-show, lost their lives. The door of the barn had been so constructed as to open inwardly; but the pressure of the people within rendered escape by it impossible until it was destroyed by the crowd without. Pop., in 1801, 1,250; in 1831, 1,668. Houses 284. Acres 6,505. A. P. £5,420. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,099.

BURY, a parish in the hund. of Hurstingstone, union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; 1 mile south of Ramsey; on a branch of the river Nen. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; valued at £25, but valued in the parliamentary returns at £125; gross income £167. Patroness, in 1835, Lady O. B. Sparrow. The church is situated on an eminence. It is an ancient Gothic structure, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman architecture. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 358. Houses 47. Acres 2,480. A. P. £2,082. Poor rates, in 1837, £167.

BURY,

A thriving market-town and parish in the hund. of Salford, union of Bury, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 194 miles north-north-west of London, and 44 south-south-east of Lancaster; comprising the townships of Coupe-Lench Newhall, Elton, Henheads, Musbury, Walmersley, and the chapels of Heap, Tottington Higher and Tottington Lower; on the east bank of the Irwell, over which is a stone-bridge. Pop., in 1801, 24,482; in 1831, 47,829. Houses 8,145. Acres 22,600. A. P. £52,047. Poor rates, in 1837, £6,016. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 7,072; in 1831, 15,086. Houses 2,743. Acres 2,370. A. P. £16,545. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,096.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £29 11s. 5½d., and in the parliamentary returns at £125; gross income £2,094; nett income £1,937. Patron, in 1835, Earl of Derby. The church was erected in 1776 at an expense of £3,500. Bury St. John's is a chapel-of-ease, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £159. Patron, the rector of Bury. The foundation-stone of a new church was laid here in October 3d, 1838. The Independents have two places of worship here;—one formed in 1793, the other in 1807. A Presbyterian church was formed in 1719; a church of New Connexion Methodists in 1812; a Primitive Methodist church in 1829. The Wesleyan Methodists have a handsome meeting-house here, built in 1815, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels. The free grammar-school was founded in 1726 by the Rev. M. Kay, and endowed by him with estates which produce £442 0s. 9d. per annum. It has two exhibitions of £25 per annum each, continued seven years, during residence at either of the universities. Ten girls receive instruction at this school,—£7 per annum being paid to a mistress. There are also 67 daily schools, one of which, a Central National school, and four others, are endowed, and 36 Sunday schools. Charities connected with the parish produce about £52 per annum.

Town, Trade, &c.—The general appearance of this town is rapidly improving by the widening, paving, and lighting of its streets, and the removal of many old dilapidated buildings. An act for supplying it with water was passed in the session of 1837-8. There are a public subscription library, a

news-room, a botanical institution, a mechanics' library, a medical library, and a savings' bank. The ancient staple manufacture of woollen is still carried on here; but the great manufacture is that of cotton. In 1838 there were 17 woollen mills here, with 888 hands; and in the same year there were 114 cotton-mills, in which 13,652 hands were engaged. The large calico-printing and other establishments of Sir R. Peel extend a considerable way along the banks of the Irwell; there are also large bleaching grounds in the neighbourhood. The canal from this town to Manchester conduces very materially to its trading prosperity. Some very important improvements in different arts have been made here. In 1738 John Kay, a native of this place, but at the time residing at Colchester, invented a new mode of throwing the shuttle, by means of the picking-peg; and in 1760 his son, Robert, invented the drop-box, by which the weaver can, at pleasure, use any one of three shuttles. The invention of setting cards by machinery also belongs to this place.

Franchise and Government.—This town now, under 3^o W. IV., returns one member to parliament. The returning officer is appointed annually by the sheriff of Lancashire, under 2^o W. IV. c. 45. s. 11. The number of electors is about 765. The government of Bury is vested in three constables, chosen annually at a court-leet held under the Earl of Derby, and under whose authority the deputy-constable (who holds his office for life) acts in conjunction with the neighbouring magistrates. The jurisdiction extends over the whole parish. A court-baron is held once in three weeks for the recovery of small debts. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held on March 5th, May 3d, second Thursday after Whit-Sunday, September 18th, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. The Bury banking company was established in July, 1836. Number of partners 90. It has no branches or agencies. The Bury and Heywood banking company was formed in September, 1836. There is also a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District bank here.

History.—Bury is a place of considerable antiquity, although its present importance is of modern origin. In the 'Magna Britannia,' published in 1788, it is described as "a little market-town." By some it is supposed to have been a Roman station. There is little doubt of its having been a Saxon town, as its name implies, the Saxon word *byri* signifying 'a fortified place.' Leland tells us, that near the church stood one of the 12 baronial castles of Lancashire, which was destroyed by the parliamentary troops in 1644; fragments of the building are still occasionally discovered upon digging near its site. In the reign of Henry II. the estates here belonged to John de Lacy, from whose family they passed to the Burys and the Pilkingtons, and on the attainer of the latter, in the reign of Henry VII., to the Stanleys, who hold them now.

BURY HUNDRED, in the rape of Arundel, county of Sussex. Area 17,670 acres. Houses 668. Pop., in 1831, 3,959.

BURY, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 4 miles north of Arundel; bounded on the east by the river Arun, and on the north by the Rother. It includes the tything of Westburton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 5s. 5d., and in the parliamentary returns at £30; gross income £59. Patron, the prebendary of the cathedral of Chichester. Lands left to the poor of this parish by Elizabeth Nash produce £13 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 547. Houses 80. Acres 3,340. A. P. £2,497. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.

BURY-ST.-EDMUND'S,

A borough, and a market-town,—the former comprising and co-extensive with the two parishes of St. James and St. Mary,—having separate jurisdiction, in the hund. of Thingoe, county of Suffolk. The borough is traversed from south to north by the river Larke, which skirts the eastern edge of the town, and is navigable to within about a mile of it. It is situated in the midst of a richly cultivated tract of country, and is celebrated for the salubrity of the air; 26 miles north-west of Ipswich, and 7½ north-east of London. Pop., in 1801, 7,655; in 1831, 11,436. Houses 2,231. Acres 3,040. A. P. £13,026. Poor rates, in 1837, £6,627.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Livings of the two parishes, perpetual curacies, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; that of St. James is valued in the parliamentary returns at £110 14s., and St. Mary's at £110; gross income of the former £106; of the latter £110; both in the patronage of the corporation. The original church of St. Mary was erected in 1005, but rebuilt in 1424; it is a spacious and elegant Gothic structure, and contains the remains of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII. The original church of St. James was built in 1200, on the site of which the present beautiful edifice was erected in 1500. The church-gate is considered one of the finest specimens of Saxon architecture in the kingdom.—There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, besides a Roman Catholic chapel; the Independent churches were formed in 1646 and 1828; the Unitarian in 1689; the two Baptist churches in 1800 and 1837; the Methodist in 1811.—The grammar-school is one of high reputation. It was founded by Edward VI. One hundred and ten boys are educated on the foundation, each of whom pays £2 2s. per annum. It has four exhibitions valued at £20, and two at £18 15s. each per annum, in either of the universities. There are also nine daily, three day and Sunday, and four Sunday schools; and also four endowed alms-houses for five poor persons.—The donations of lands, money, and houses for charitable purposes in this town are very considerable.—Clopton's hospital for the support of six decayed house-keepers of both sexes, was founded by P. Clopton, M. D., who endowed it with £300 per annum.—Here is the Suffolk general hospital, accommodating forty patients, and gratuitously attended by the neighbouring faculty. An institution called the East Suffolk hospital was founded in 1836. The Suffolk public library, formed by the union of two libraries, the one instituted in 1790, and the other in 1795, is situated in Abbey-gate street.

Buildings.—The town is well-built, and contains some handsome public edifices. The most remarkable buildings are the shire-hall, on the site of the ancient church of St. Margaret,—the guild-hall, wool-hall, the market-cross, and theatre. The county-gaol, erected in 1805, is a good spacious building, surrounded by a stone-wall 20 feet high. This prison is placed at a short distance from the town, and embraces the liberty of Bury-St-Edmund's, consisting of seven hundreds of the county of Suffolk. The marquis of Bristol is lord of the liberty, and appoints the keeper. Prisoners from the borough of Bury are sent here in accordance with an agreement made between the respective magistracies in 1770, for a period of 99 years. The enclosure formed by the boundary wall is an oblong, the angles of which are cut off at their junction. The interior

buildings and yards form a regular octagon, and consist of a centre and four detached radiating wings, independently of two additional, apart from them, erected at a later period, quite at variance with the simplicity of the original design.—The house of correction for females stands in an extensive garden, at the distance of a few hundred yards from the exterior walls of the county-gaol. It was formerly the house of correction for the county-prisoners, and consists of a dwelling for the keeper and a small chapel on the ground-floor; two infirmaries, three chambers, and store-rooms on the first floor; and five cells for prisoners in the attics. Prisoners, in 1835, 863.

Trade, Government, &c.—The only manufacture carried on in Bury is one of light woollen stuffs—camlets—lately established in the workhouse. The town is lighted with gas, watched and paved under the powers of a local act, and presents, on the whole, an appearance of prosperity. The chief business carried on is the wool-trade. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday,—the former for grain, the latter for provision. Fairs are held on the Tuesday in Easter week, October 2d, continuing three weeks or longer, for millinery goods, butter, and cheese, and December 1st for cattle. “The greatest of these fairs is on St. Matthew's day, and is famous all over England, not so much for merchandises as for the company, of which we shall give a short account presently. It is kept upon the Angel-hill, which is a large and spacious plain, encompassed with the best of the gentlemen's houses, before which, in the fair time, are erected tents and booths for the traders. All the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, as the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, the Lord and Lady Cornwallis, the family of the late Lord Jermin, many knights and gentlemen of estates, and with them an infinite number of knights and gentlemen's daughters from Norfolk, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, who come here to market, and that not in vain, for this fair seldom concludes (as our author tells us) without some considerable matches or intrigues, very advantageous to the knights-errant, who venture themselves. The diversions of this fair are raffling, till it is time to go to the comedy, which is acted every night, which being ended, the company goes to the assemblies, which are always in some gentleman's house or other under the fair.” [‘Magna Britannia,’ 1738, vol. v. p. 253.]

The National Provincial bank, and the East of England bank, have branches here. The government of this borough was vested—by charters 4^o, 6^o, and 12^o, of James I.—in an alderman, recorder, 12 burgesses, and 24 common-councillmen, assisted by subordinate officers. It is now under the Municipal act vested in 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The income of the corporation is about £1,200. The county assizes and the petty-sessions for the joint hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwestry are held here. This town has had a commission of the peace granted to it, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. This burgh sent members to parliament in the 30th Edward I., but not afterwards until the 18th of James I., since which time it has always returned two representatives. The right of election formerly belonged exclusively to the corporation, and the number of voters was only 37. The number of voters registered, in 1832, was 590; in 1837, £665. The number of houses, in 1832, valued at £10, and under £20, was 459; under £40, 208; and above £40, 59.

History.—This was a place of considerable importance previous to the introduction of Christianity into Britain, and is thought to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans. Soon after the settlement of

the Saxons it was made a royal burgh, and named *Beodric's worthe*, or 'the dwelling of Beodric,' whose possession it was at the time of the heptarchy, and by whom it was bequeathed to Edmund, who succeeded his uncle Offa, as king of the East Angles, in 835, and being murdered by the Danes, was canonized as a martyr. It was from this St. Edmund that the town derived its present name. His remains were deposited in a small chapel at Hoxne, and a new church erected to his memory by some secular priests. The following is from Tanner's *Not. Mon.*:—"Sigebert, king of the East Angles, about the year 633, quitted his crown, and took upon him a religious life in a monastery which he had founded here, but after the death of that prince we have no certain account of the state of this place, though probably—as far as the incursions of the Danish wars would permit—some sort of religious persons continued to live together, and to officiate in the church here. For hither, as to a place of some note, the body of St. Edmund the king was translated from the obscure wooden chapel at Hoxne, A. D. 903. Immediately whereupon the town changed its name, and several secular priests settling here, built a new church to the honour of that royal martyr. There were at first not above seven or eight in number, but increased in a few years to be nineteen, viz., fourteen priests, and five deacons, all having their several prebends, and became a perfect college about A. D. 925, when King Ethelstan is said to be their founder. This minster from thenceforward was augmented in privileges and revenues by King Edmund, by Theodulf, bishop of London, and other benefactors, but, A. D. 1020, King Canute expelled the secular clerks, and placed herein a convent of Benedictine monks from Hulin in Norfolk. These, he and others endowed with so many estates, royalties, and immunities, that this abbey of St. Edmund's was inferior to very few in revenues, and to none in England as to situation, buildings, ecclesiastical exemptions, or civil franchises and liberties. In the valuation of 26^o Henry VIII., its yearly income was computed at £1,659 13s. 11d. ob. Dugd., £2,336 16s. Od., Speed. The site was granted, 2^o Elizabeth, to John Eyere." In the 3d vol. of the *Antiquarian Repertory* is a view of the ruins of this once magnificent structure as they appeared in 1779.—Lambarde says of this town: "It is named of Kinge Edmund, whom the comon chronicles call St. Edmund, or Edmund the Martyr; for Bury is but to say, a court or palaice. It was first a colledge of priestes, founded by Athelstane the kinge of Ingland, to the honour and memorye of Edmund that was slayne at Hoxton (then called Eylesdund, as Leland thinketh) whose bones he removed thither. The hole hystorie of this matter is so entrelaced with miracles, that Polydor himselfe, (who beleaved them better than I,) began to dalye with it, sayinge, that monkes weare muche delighted with them; I meane therefore to follow the hystorie, and balke them al. In the yeare 1015, Sueno the Dane spoyle and brent this house; but Canut or Cnout his son made thamendes, for he (by the intreatie of Alwyne, bishop of Helmam, to whome Polydor imputeth the hole foundation,) made it a monasterie, enlarged the possessions, and made that trenche for the bond of their libertie, which is yet to be sene on New Market heathe. As for the towne, one Harvey the keeper of the churche walled it somewhat after the Conquest. This abbay, and some other within the realme, weare of suche and so holye estimation, that (as Mathew Paris witnesseth) not only their churches and cloisters, but also their hole buildinges and territories, wear sure sanctuaries to al offendours. In tyme of Hen. II. Robert therl of Leycester, (after the spoile of his towne of Leices-

ter) came from beyonde the seas withe a rable of Fleminges and Normanes, whome he made to beleve that al was theirs before hand, and as he was on his way, he purposed to spoil this towne and thabbe; but bycause he might come upon them the more unawares, he swarved a litle out of the way, as though he ment not to come neare them. Now while his gallantes paused upon the heathe, they fell to daunce, and singe,

Hoppe Wylkin, hoppe Willykin,
Ingland is thyne and myne, &c.

In the meane tyme the kinge's army came sodenly upon them, and eyther slew, drowned, or toke them all. In tyme of Kinge John, the barones of the realme assemblinge at this place by pretence of devotion, conspired to enforce the kinge to ratifie the charter of the liberties of Ingland, now called *Magna Carta*. In the yeare 1258, under Hen. III. the friers minors got into this towne, by the auctoritie of the pope, and stronge hand of the earl of Gloucester, maugre al the monkes. Edward the First held a parliament in this abbey, wherein was graunted that cities and borowghes should pay the eight part of their goodes, and the rest of the realme but the twelfe part of the same. This respect of parsons is not used in the parlementes of latter age. Humfrey the renowned duke of Gloucester, was slaine in St. Saviour's hospital in this towne, by the hand of Pole then duke of Suffolke, in the 25 of Hen. VI. his reigne. Thabbe was valewed at 1,659 poundes yearly."

Henry I., on his return from Chartres, did homage at the shrine of St. Edmund, for his safe return to his own dominions. Henry II., when marching to oppose his rebellious sons, caused the standard of St. Edmund to be borne in front of his troops, and ascribed to its influence the victory he obtained. This town shares with Runymede the honour of producing *Magna charta*, a meeting of the barons having been convened here to deliberate on the charter of Henry I., John was compelled to confirm the grant. The ecclesiastics of Bury abbey, and the inhabitants of the town, were often involved in litigation and open hostilities. During the reign of the Plantagenets, several parliaments were held here. In 1381, Sir J. Cavendish, lord-chief-justice, was brought to this place and beheaded by the insurgents of Suffolk and Norfolk. In 1526, the dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk assembled their troops here to quell the insurrection of the inhabitants of Lavenham. In 1556, twelve persons were burned here on account of religious tenets. Subsequently 40 persons—two of whom were tried before Sir Matthew Hale—were put to death here for the imaginary crime of witchcraft. In 1583, Queen Elizabeth visited Bury, and was magnificently entertained. During the succeeding reign a destructive fire occurred here of which Stow gives the following account:—"In the year 1608, April 11th, being Monday, the quarter-session was held at St. Edmund's Bury, and by negligence, an out-malt-house was set on fire, from whence, in a most strange and sudden manner, through fierce winds, the fire came to the farthest side of the town, and as it went, left some streets and houses safe and untouched. The flame flew clean over many houses, and did great spoil to many fair buildings farthest off; and ceased not till it had consumed 160 dwelling-houses, besides others; and, in damage of wares and household stuff, to the full value of £60,000." The celebrated John Lydgate, translator of Boccaccio's Latin poem, '*De casibus Virorum et Fœminarum Illustrium*,' was born here. It was also the native place of the able but cruel Bishop Gardiner; and of Humphry Repton, the cele-

brated landscape-gardener.—There are some curious notices of Bury in the 'Antiquitates Rutupenæ.'

BURYAN (St.), a parish in the hund. of Penwith, union of Penzance, county of Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Penzance. Living, a rectory with the curacies of St. Levan and Sennen annexed, in the dio. of Exeter, a royal peculiar; rated at £48 12s. 1d.; gross income £1,012. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church, from its situation on an eminence, serves as a land-mark to mariners; it is a spacious building, and contains several interesting monuments. There are seven daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Buryan is a place of great antiquity. Tanner, in his Not. Mon., tells us,—"King Ethelstan is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church almost at the Land's End, and to have granted the benefit of a sanctuary and other privileges to the same, in honour of St. Buriena or Beriena, a holy woman from Ireland, who had an oratory, and was buried here. At the Conquest here were secular canons, as there were a dean and three prebendaries at the time of making the Lincoln taxation, 20th Edward I., and also down to 26th Henry VIII., though this deanery was seized into the king's hands, temp. Edward III., by reason that Mr. John de Maunte, then incumbent, was a Frenchman, and as alien, was given, 24th Henry VI., to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards by King Edward IV. (an. reg. 7) to Windsor college. Yet neither of those societies long enjoyed, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independent deanery, in the gift of the Crown, or of the duke of Cornwall, of exempt jurisdiction as a royal free chapel." Many Druidical remains, and other objects of curiosity, exist in the vicinity. Pop., in 1801, 1,161; in 1831, 1,707. Houses 286. Acres 6,970. A. P. £7,288. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

BURYTHORPE, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Malton, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of New Molton; east of the river Derwent. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £6 16s. 3d., and in the parliamentary returns at £110; gross income £270. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There are two daily schools in this parish. In 1768, Francis Conrith died here at the advanced age of 150. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 211. Houses 46. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,394. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BUSBY (GREAT and LITTLE), two townships in the parish of Stokesley, west division of Langbaugh liberty, north riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Stokesley. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 106. Houses 17. Acres 2,090. A. P. £2,686. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

BUSCOT, a parish in the hund. of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, county of Berks; 4 miles north-west by west of Great Farringdon; on the river Thames or Isis. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £21 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £510. Patron, in 1835, P. Pryse, Esq. Charities connected with the parish produce £37 4s. per annum. This place was anciently called Burwardscot. Pop., in 1801, 409; in 1831, 416. Houses 84. Acres 2,910. A. P. £5,186. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

BUSHBURY, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Seisdon, union of Penkridge, county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Wolverhampton, containing the hamlet of Mosley and the township of Easington; intersected by the Grand Junction railroad from Birmingham to Liverpool, and close upon the Stafford and Worcester canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £7 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross

income £159. Patrons, — Phillips, and others. The church was built in 1460. This parish possesses a daily and a day and Sunday school. Charities connected with it produce about £35 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 857; in 1831, 1,275. Houses 134. Acres 7,610. A. P. £8,802. Poor rates, in 1837, £430.

BUSHBY, a hamlet in the parish of Thurnby, hund. of Gartree, county of Leicester, 4 miles east by south of Leicester. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 86. Houses 18. Acres 760. A. P. £1,288. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

BUSHEY, a parish in the hund. of Dacorum, but located in the hund. of Cashio, union of Watford, county of Hertford; 2 miles south-east by east of Watford; intersected by the post-road, and close upon the Birmingham and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; rated at £18 2s. 1d.; gross income £910; nett income £773. Patrons, the master and fellows of Exeter college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1806. An Independent church was formed here in 1814. There are here two daily, four boarding, and two Sunday schools, and a dissenting chapel. Pop., in 1801, 856; in 1831, 1,586. Houses 329. Acres 3,130. A. P. £6,847. Poor rates, in 1837, £593.

BUSHLEY, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Pershore, county of Worcester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Tewksbury; bounded on the east by the river Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, valued in the parliamentary returns at £31; gross income £58. Patron, in 1835, J. Dowdeswell, Esq. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 313. Houses 65. Acres 1,740. A. P. £3,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BUSHMEAD, in the hund. of Barford, county of Bedford; 5 miles west of St. Neot's, in the county of Huntingdon.—"A priory of Black canons founded by Hugh, son of Oliver Beauchamp, temp. Hen. II., and dedicated to St. Mary. Its annual revenue at the suppression was £71 13s. 9d. ob. Dugd., £81 13s. 5d., ob. Speed. The house and good part of the possessions came by exchange to Sir W. Gascoigne, 29 Hen. VIII."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

BUSHY-PARK, situated in the parish of Teddington, and hund. of Spelthorne, county of Middlesex; 12 miles of London, bounded on the south and east by the river Thames, is a royal park, containing 1,110 acres, and comprising all the enclosures belonging to Hampton-court, except the Homepark. The avenues in the park, amounting to nine, are formed of chestnut and lime trees, and are noted for their beauty and magnificence. A right of passage through this park having been withheld from the public, was recovered by the exertions of a spirited individual, in humble life, residing at Hamptonwick.

BUSLINGTHORPE, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Lawres, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 3 miles south-west by west of Market-Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £2, and in the parliamentary returns at £147 13s.; gross income £244. Patrons, the governors of the charter-house. Pop., in 1801, 48; in 1821, 55. Houses 9. Acres 1,220. A. P. £1,087. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

BUSTABECK, a township in the parish of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward, county of Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hesketh-Newmarket. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 237. Houses 46. Other returns with the parish.

BUSTON (HIGH AND LOW), two townships in

the parish of Warkworth, county of Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Alnwick; on the coast, north of the Coquet river. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 195. Houses 34. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

BUTCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Hartcliff with Bedminster, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 8 miles north-east of Axbridge; north of the river Ye. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 17s. 10d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. P. Hasell. The church is a very ancient edifice. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 242. Houses 45. Acres 2,010. A. P. £1,922. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

BUTELAND AND BROOMHOPE. See **BIRTLBY**, Northumberland.

BUTLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-south-east of Glastonbury. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Baltonsborough, in the exempt jurisdiction of Glastonbury, in the dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 6s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £56; gross income £433. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville. There are here five daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 694; in 1831, 952. Houses 177. Acres 4,670. A. P. £6,962. Poor rates, in 1837, £406.

BUTLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north by west of Macclesfield; intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway. There are here three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 516; in 1831, 806. Houses 138. Acres 1,500. A. P. £3,946. Poor rates, in 1837, £204. The returns from Butley, in 1801, include the township of Newton.

BUTLEY, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plumestage, county of Suffolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Woodbridge; on the west of an estuary formed by the river Butley, and near the sea. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £13; gross income £85. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of P. J. Thelluson. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Tanner says, "Ranulph de Glauvil, the famous lawyer, (and after justiciary of England,) founded here, A. D. 1171, a priory of Black canons, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary. Its annual income at the dissolution amounted to £318 17s. 2d. ob. q., and the site of this monastery was granted, 32^d Henry VIII., to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and 36^d Henry VIII., to William Forth." The walls and ruins of this abbey occupy nearly 12 acres of ground. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 356. Houses 73. Acres 1,690. A. P. £1,139. Poor rates, in 1837, £81.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, a parish in the Kington division of the hund. of Kington, county of Warwick; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Kington; on a small branch of the Avon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 3s. 4d., and in the parliamentary returns at £68 11s.; gross income £89. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. The great and small tithes, moduses, &c., the property of the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford, were commuted in 1771. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 200; in 1831, 332. Houses 65. Acres 1,620. A. P. £1,968. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

BUTSFIELD, a township in the parish of Lanchester, W. division of Chester ward, co.-palatine of Durham, 11 miles west by north of Durham; south of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Pop., in 1821,

226; in 1831, 285. Houses 52. Acres 1,390. Other returns with the parish.

BUTTER-CRAMBE, a township in the parish of Bossall, wapentake of Bulmer, north riding of Yorkshire; $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of York; pleasantly situated on the river Derwent. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 176. Houses 32. Acres 1,550. A. P. £3,123. Poor rates, in 1837, £118.

BUTTERLAW, a township in the parish of Newburn, county of Northumberland; 5 miles west-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 30. Houses 7. Poor rates, in 1837, £5.

BUTTERLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, but located in the hund. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Tiverton; east of the Exeter river. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10 8s. 8d., and in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £180. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 142. Houses 29. Acres 2,520. A. P. £856. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

BUTTERLEY. See **EDWIN-RALPH** with **BUTTERLEY**.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet in the township of Ripley, parish of Pentrich, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; 3 miles south of Alfreton. The extensive iron-works, collieries, and lime-works in this place and in the vicinity, belong to a company formed in 1792. There are 1500 workmen employed here, half of whom are employed in the mines and the rest in the iron-works and other manufactories, and the number of steam-engines used in the works and mines is 26, affording a power equal to that of 700 horses. Among the magnificent castings executed at Butterley, are the Vauxhall iron bridge; a cast-iron bridge to cross the river Gomptra, at Lucknow in the East Indies, executed for the Nabob of Oude; the iron roof for the Rum-quay, West India docks; the cast-iron colonade in front of the opera house, London; the iron bridges for the harbour of Dublin; the iron bridge for Leith harbour. Here also were made the whole of the large main pipes to supply the city of Edinburgh with water; and among the steam-engines made here were those powerful ones by which the draining of the fens at Misterton, occupying more than 50,000 acres of land, was effected. In 1829 there were two furnaces in blast, at Butterley, producing, on an average, 70 tons of pig iron per week. The Cromford canal affords a medium for the conveyance of goods by water to Cromford, where the High Peak railway commences, extending to Walley-bridge, near Stockport, where it meets the Stockport junction railway, which connects it with the Manchester and Liverpool line. A branch to the Midland counties railway has been proposed. Its length would be 1 mile, 68 chains.

BUTTERMERE, a chapelry in the parish of Brigham, Allerdale ward above Darwent, county of Cumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Keswick; beautifully situated between the lake of Buttermere and Crummock water. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £21; gross income £56. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. Buttermere lake is a small sheet of water about a mile and a quarter long, and nearly half-a-mile wide, surrounded by superb mountain scenery. The eastern margin is richly adorned with wood, and on the west the mountains of Red Pike, High Stile, and High Crag, rise precipitously to a sublime elevation. "At the north end, or outlet of the lake, it is separated from Crummock water by an enclosed and verdant plain, beautifully ornamented with wood and hedge-row trees. This plain descends in a

easy inclination from the village to the stream connecting the two lakes. Buttermere is a good station for those whose object is the study of lakes and mountains, but it is greatly inferior to Borrowdale or Ambleside, in its river scenery." [*Green's Guide*, vol. ii. pp. 179.] Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 89. Houses 19. Acres 3,480. A. P. £809. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

BUTTERMERE, a parish in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; 5 miles south of Hungerford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £10; gross income £246. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 137. Houses 18. Acres 1,340. A. P. £1,138. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

BUTTERTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Mayfield, south division of the hund. of Totmonlow, county of Stafford; 6 miles east of Lecke; near the Manifold river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £17, and in the parliamentary returns at £30; gross income £91. Patron, the vicar of Mayfield. In 1754 W. Mellor bequeathed property, now producing £16 per annum, for which 20 children are taught reading. There are here three daily schools, one of which has the endowment mentioned above. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 346. Houses 79. Acres 1,940. A. P. £3,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

BUTTERTON, a township in the parish of Trentham, north division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 2 miles south of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Manchester railway, and the Grand Trunk canal. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 35. Houses 6. Acres 470. Other returns with the parish.

BUTTERWICK, a township in the parish of Sedgely, co.-palatine of Durham; 11 miles south-east by south of Durham; south of the river Skern. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 38. Houses 7. Acres 1,010. A. P. £1,120. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BUTTERWICK, a parish in the wapentake of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, union of Boston, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Boston; on the coast, near Boston Deepa. Living, a discharged vicarage, united in 1751 to that of Frieston. There is here a daily school endowed with an annual income arising from land, amounting to £240, or £250. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 504. Houses 90. Acres 1,370. A. P. £3,170. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

BUTTERWICK, a chapelry in the parish of Foxholes, wapentake of Dickering, east riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles north by west of Great Driffield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; gross income £47. Patron, the rector of Foxholes. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1771. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 100. Houses 17. Acres 1,540. A. P. £1,402. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

BUTTERWICK, a township in the parish of Burton-le-Street, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of New Malton; on the river Rye. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 56. Houses 12. Acres 500. A. P. £1,336. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

BUTTERWICK (EAST), a township in the parish of Messingham, county of Lincoln; 11 miles west of Glandford Bridge. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 228. Houses 58. Acres 680. A. P. £1,929. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.

BUTTERWICK (WEST), and **KELFIELD**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Owston, west division of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 11 miles north-east of Gainsboro-

rough; intersected by the river Trent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £80. Patron, the vicar of Owston. There are four daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 473; in 1831, 798. Houses 163. A. P. £3,494. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

BUTTERWORTH, a township in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles east of Rochdale. A Baptist church was formed here in 1780. There are here six daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum by R. G. Townley, Esq., together with £7 annually, the interest of £140; another with £30, and another with £24 per annum; the two last mentioned endowments are paid by the trustees of Hill's charity lands. There are also four Sunday schools. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufactories in the neighbourhood. Pop., in 1801, 3,930; in 1831, 5,648. Houses 987. A. P. £8,247. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,161.

BUTTINGHILL HUNDRED, in the rape of Lewes, county of Sussex. Area 68,210 acres. Houses 1,751. Pop., in 1831, 11,423.

BUTTINGTON, a parish partly in the hund. of Pool, and partly within the jurisdiction of the borough of Welshpool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, on the banks of the Severn. Offa's dyke passes through this parish, and separates the county from Shropshire. It includes the townships of Clet-terwood, Hope, and Trevern. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; valued at £101, and in the parliamentary returns at £71; gross income £107; in the patronage of the vicar of Welshpool. The ancient name of this parish is Tal-y-Bont. In 894 a fierce battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the former were victorious. Several Danish forts are visible in the vicinity. Nearly the last of the sanguinary struggles of the Welsh for national independence was made on this spot. Of these, or perhaps earlier contests, an immense number of skulls and human bones recently discovered in digging the foundation for a school-house near the church, were the probable relics. Pop., in 1801, 577; in 1831, 755. Houses 144. A. P. £3,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £354.

BUTTSBURY, a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Chelmsford; on the river Wid, and close upon the London and Norwich railway. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Ingatestone. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 512. Houses 100. Acres 1,440. Its annual value is included with that of Stock. Poor rates, in 1837, £291.

BUTTULPH, a parish in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, union of Steyning, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Steyning; the river Agur is navigable on the eastern boundary of this parish. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Bramber. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 81. Houses 10. Acres 910.

BUXHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Market-Stow; intersected by the upper and lower Ged and the river Orwell. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £20 0s. 5d.; gross income £578. Patron, in 1835, Copinger Hill, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 466. Houses 73. Acres 2,120. A. P. £2,905. Poor rates, in 1837, £306.

BUXLOW, a hamlet in the parish of Knodishall, hund. of Blything, county of Suffolk; 3 miles south-east of Saxmundham. Living, a rectory annexed

to that of Knodishall. Pop. returned with the parish.

BUXTED, a parish in the hund. of Loxfield Dorset, rape of Pevensey, union of Uckfield, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Uckfield; intersected by a branch of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory with the perpetual curacy of Uckfield, in the exempt deanery of South Malling, and one of the 22 parishes in Sussex which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury; rated at £37 5s. 2d.; gross income £792. In 1718 the Rev. A. Saunders made a bequest of land for teaching and apprenticing six boys, and a small donation for instructing six girls. Sir H. Fermor bequeathed £3,000, the interest of which is applied in educating and clothing 10 children of this parish, and 30 from Rotherfield. There are also three daily schools, two of which have small endowments. "Here was an hospital begun for four or six poor persons, by William Hown, who, by his will, bearing date A. D. 1404, enjoined the same to be finished." Tanner's Not. Mon. A fair is held on July 31st for cattle and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 1,063; in 1831, 1,642. Houses 290. Acres 7,020, of which 204 were in hops in 1837. A. P. £4,417. Poor rates, in 1837, £663.—The first pieces of cast iron made in England were run here.

BUXTON, a market-town and chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby; 36 miles north-west by north of Derby, and 160 north-west by north of London, on the high road from Derby to Manchester; near the source of the river Wye, in a valley surrounded by bleak elevated tracts of moorland. It is one of the most agreeable of our watering-places, and is supposed to have been the Roman station *Bucostenum*.—Living, a perpetual curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lichfield; valued at £5; gross income £105. Patron, the vicar of Bakewell. A new church, an elegant structure of free-stone, of the Tuscan order, was erected here by the duke of Devonshire. It was opened in 1812, and the patronage of the chapel, with that of Baslow, given by act of parliament to his Grace. A Baptist church was formed here in 1796. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. Buxton possesses four daily schools, one of which is endowed with land principally by the duke of Devonshire, and has a lending library attached. Here is a charity for the benefit of poor invalids resorting to this place for the use of the waters: besides having permission to bathe, they receive a weekly allowance of 6s. from a fund chiefly raised by a contribution of 1s. from every visitor who remains more than one day in town.—"Strangers entering Buxton from the south must be greatly disappointed in their expectations. The Crescent, and the numerous buildings by which it is surrounded, together with the whole of the modern part of the town, are hid in the deep hollow below, over which the eye passes to the hills beyond, and nothing is seen but a miserable village placed in as miserable a country as the mind can possibly conceive. Approaching the Eagle inn the place improves; but it is not until we arrive at the brow of St. Anne's cliff that the new part of Buxton, with its elegant buildings and splendid hotels, is beheld. The transition is so sudden, and the change of scene so complete and entire, that the mind, bewildered and confused, almost doubts the reality of so extraordinary a contrast. The upper part of Buxton is truly a Derbyshire village; the lower, in the elegance of its buildings, its show, and its parade, approximates to Bath. Nothing can be more instantaneous or more forcibly felt than the change of

passing from one part to the other of this fashionable bathing-place; and the company who visit it during the summer-season, furnish a contrast equally striking and impressive. The bloom of health and the sallow hue of disease—the elastic bound of youth, and the failing step of infirmity—wealth and poverty, and all the gradations that society produces between, are here mingled together, teaching a salutary lesson to the observing stranger as he passes along." [Rhodes's 'Peak Scenery,' p. 99.] The Crescent, erected in 1781 by the Duke of Devonshire, is a magnificent range of buildings in the Grecian style. At the eastern extremity of this crescent, two hot baths have been constructed; they are supplied from Bingham's well, temperature 81°. Fronting the crescent is a rising ground, planted with trees, and tastefully laid out in shrubberies and walks. The new square nearly adjoining has an arcade communicating with that of the crescent, and forming a continued promenade of considerable extent. St. Anne's well, near the crescent, is enclosed within a handsome building in the style of a Grecian temple, and is the resort of those who drink the waters, which are conveyed thither, into a white marble basin, from the original spring. It is regarded as one of the seven wonders of the Peak, mainly from the circumstance of both hot and cold water being obtained within twelve inches of each other. The water is generally taken in moderate quantity before breakfast, and again before dinner. It is pleasant to the taste, and has a clear and sparkling appearance in the glass. The active ingredients in the Buxton water appear to be the hydrochlorate of soda, and carbonate of lime. Some part of the stimulating properties of the Buxton water may perhaps be imputed to the mere quantity of fluid taken into the stomach, for the water itself is but weakly impregnated. "Medicinally," Mr. Glover remarks, "these waters seem entitled to the appellation of a mild saline mineral: they are perfectly pellucid, and, owing very probably to the presence of azotic gas, they are devoid of that rapid taste, so observable in common water when heated to the same temperature." The Buxton season commences in June, and ends in October. The number of visitors varies from 10,000 to 12,000 annually.—About three-fourths of a mile south-west of the town is Pool's hole, a large dreary cavern under Coltmoss hill, abounding with stalactites representing various natural forms. Into this cavern Mary, queen of Scots, it is reported, penetrated to a considerable distance, from which circumstance one of the stalactite pillars has received her name.—Half-a-mile from this cavern is Diamond-hill, so called from the profusion of detached crystals found upon it, which are denominated Buxton or Derbyshire diamonds.—The suburbs of the town abound with picturesque and romantic scenery, and there are some delightful walks and rides. Axedge, one of the highest summits in the peak of Derbyshire, is generally visited from Buxton. It is about 3 miles from the town, and rises 1,000 feet above the level of the Crescent. "Within the last half-century the neighbourhood of Buxton has been much improved by cultivation and plantations, judiciously arranged on the adjacent hills by the command of the Dukes of Devonshire. The present noble Duke, following the example of his illustrious father, is continually adding to the rides, walks, and plantations in the vicinity. The serpentine walk commences opposite the square, winding beautifully on each side of the Wye. The walks are well laid out, the cascades and bridges have a good effect, and the trees, which are shooting into beauty, render it a delightful spot. The more recent improvements on St. Anne's cliff were designed

by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and render that hill a highly ornamental pleasure-ground, harmonizing with the classic architecture of Carr. A series of terrace walks, one above another, sweep in a circular direction, to agree with the convex form of the hill, and communicate with each other by flights of steps at right angles, and in the centre of the different walks. A century ago, Buxton was described as being "the most dreary and cheerless scenery in the Peak of Derbyshire; and the country as exhibiting one wide extent of hopeless attraction." —The government of Buxton is vested in a constable, and the trade consists chiefly in the manufacture and sale of ornaments in alabaster, spar, and other minerals of the peak. The market-day is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the Monday before Chapel-in-le-Frith fair, April 1st, May 2d, Monday before 2d Wednesday in September, and October 28th. Races take place in the month of June. Pop., in 1801, 760; in 1831, 1,211. Houses 211. Acres 540. A. P. £5,810. Poor rates, in 1837, £355.

BUXTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Coltishall; western bank of the river Bure. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Skepton. Here is a Baptist chapel; the church was formed in 1796. Petty sessions are held here and at Aylsham for the southern division of the hundred of Erpingham. This parish possesses three daily schools, one of which is partly supported by a bequest of the late John Wright. Other charities connected with the parish produce about £140 per annum. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 610. Houses 127. Acres 1,460. A. P. £1,506. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BUXTON AND COXALL, a township in that part of Bucknill parish which is in the hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Knighton; bounded on the north and west by the river Clun, and on the south by the Teme. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 120. Houses 22. Acres 1,430. A. P. £1,608. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

BWLCH, a township in that part of the parish of Cwmyoy which is in the hund. of Abergavenny, county of Monmouthshire; on the northern bank of the river Monnow. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 87. Houses 16. Acres 650. A. P. £713. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

BYERS-GREEN, a township in the parish of St. Andrew's Auckland, south-east division of Darlington ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 4 miles north-north-east of Bishop-Auckland. A branch of the Clarence railway intersects this township. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 207. Houses 49. Acres 790. A. P. £1,326. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

BYFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Daventry; east of the Oxford canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £28; gross income £995; in the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1778. An Independent chapel was founded here in 1827. There are in this parish four daily schools, one of which has a small endowment and two Sunday schools. Forty-eight pecks of wheat are given yearly to the poor of the parish by the rector. Other charities produce £46 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 842; in 1831, 952. A. P. £4,587.

BYFLEET, a parish in the first division of the

hund. of Godley, county of Surrey; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Cobham; 2 from Weybridge common, on the Southampton railway; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from London by railway; situated between the river Wey and the Junction canal, and close upon the London and Southampton railroad. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 11s. 8d.; gross income £187. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses three daily and two Sunday schools. Charities connected with it produce £28 per annum. Edward II. presented this manor to his favourite, Piers Gaveston; and Henry VIII. was nursed here. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 510. Houses 212. Acres 2,760. A. P. £3,191. Poor rates, in 1837, £567.

BYFORD, a parish in the hund. of Grimsworth, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Hereford; on the northern bank of the river Wye. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 1s. 8d.; gross income £200. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 187. Houses 41. Acres 910. A. P. £924. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

BYGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Baldock; near the Icknield Way, and Metley Hill. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 9s. 7d.; gross income £404. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Salisbury. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 145. Houses 22. Acres 1,860. A. P. £2,069.

BYKER, a township in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle, county of Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; bounded on the south by the river Tyne. Here are several manufactories. There are in this township, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and fourteen daily, and seven Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 3,251; in 1831, 5,176. Houses 835. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £17,501. Poor rates, in 1837, £647.

BYLAND-CUM-MEMBRIS, a township in the parish of Coxwold, wapentake of Birdforth, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by west of Helmsley. Formerly there was a convent in this place. The following is from Tanner's Not. Mon.:—"Roger de Mowberry, at the instance of his mother, Gundreda, A. D. 1143, removed the convent of Cistercian monks from Hoda to a part of her jointure near the river Rye, almost opposite to the abbey of Rywall, (Rievaulx) since called Old Byland, which place being thought inconvenient for the habitation of these religious, four years after they removed to Stocking, near Crickwold, and at last, A. D. 1177, fixed a little more easterly, near Whitaker, where the abbey of Byland, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, continued in a flourishing state till the general dissolution, when its yearly revenues were valued at £238 9s. 4d. Dugd.; £295 5s. 4d. Speed. The site and most of the demesne lands were granted 32^d Henry VIII., to Sir William Pykering." The western front, one end of the transept, and part of the aisles, are still remaining, and from them it may be judged that the convent itself was a magnificent edifice of a date and style of architecture co-eval with Rievaulx, from which it is about 5 miles distant. The abbey has been built of oolitic limestone from the immediate neighbourhood. The site is in the possession of the Stapylton family. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 365. Houses 76. Acres 3,130. A. P. £2,461. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

BYLAND-OLD, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Helmsley Blackmoor, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Helmsley; close on the river Rye. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York.

valued at £14; gross income £55. Patron, in 1835, G. Wombwell, Esq. The chapel is an ancient dilapidated structure. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 163. Houses 25. Acres 3,120. A. P. £1,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

BYLAUGH, a parish in the hund. of Eynsford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles north-east of Dereham; on the river Wensum. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; gross income £84. Patron, in 1835, E. Lombe, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 92. Houses 9. Acres 1,590. A. P. £1,094. Poor rates, in 1837, £154.

BYLEY WITH YATEHOUSE, a township in the parish of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north of Middlewich; near the Trunk canal. Pop., in 1801, 130; in 1831, 123. Houses 22. Acres 820. A. P. £1,535. Poor rates, in 1837, £205.

BYRKLEY, or BURTLE-HOUSE, in the hund. of Whitley, county of Somerset. "A hermitage, or small priory founded by William, son of Jeffry of Edyndon, in the year 1199. It was of the order of St. Austin, and dedicated to St. Stephen. It was valued at £6 5s. 2d. ob. per ann.; and a parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Bath: it was granted 7^o Edward VI., to John and James Bisse." —Tanner's Not. Mon.

BYRNESS, or BERENESS, a chapelry in the parish of Elsdon, south division of Coquetdale ward, county of Northumberland; 13¼ miles north-north-west of Bellingham; on the river Reed. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland, and dio. of Durham; gross income £82. Patron, the rector of Elsdon. The chapel was rebuilt by subscription in 1793. Pop., returned with the parish.

BYROME WITH POOLE, a township partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in Brotherton parish, lower division of the wapentake of Barcastone-Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north-north-west of Ferry Bridge; on the river Aire, and close upon the York and Derby railway. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 84. Houses 12. Acres 850. A. P. £1,008. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

BYSHAM-MONTAGUE. See **BISHAM**.

BYSHOTTLES. See **BRANDON, Durham**.

BYTHAM (CASTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Beltilsloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south by west from Cooby, comprising the chapelry of Holywell with Awnby, and the hamlet of Counthorpe; east of the Great north road. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Little Bytham. There are here two daily schools, one of which is allowed £25 per annum out of an estate belonging to the parish, and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 506; in 1831, 781. Houses 129. Acres 776. A. P. £6,056. Poor rates, in 1837, £358.

BYTHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Beltilsloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; on the river Glen. Living, a rectory, with the vicarage of Castle-Bytham, and the curacy of Holywell, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 8s. 4d.; gross income £665. Patrons, the bishop, and dean and chapter of Lincoln, alternately. The great and small tithes, &c. of Little Bytham and the hamlet of Awnby, the property of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, clerical rector and vicar, were commuted in 1801. This parish possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 237. Houses 50. Acres 1,010. A. P. £1,267. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

BYTHORN, a parish in the hund. of Leighton, stone, union of Thrapston, county of Huntingdon; 6½ miles north-west by north of Kimbolton. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Brington. The great and small tithes, the property of the clerical rector, were commuted in 1799-1800. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1811. This parish possesses a daily and Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 313. Houses 65. Acres 1,510. A. P. £1,867. Poor rates, in 1837, £185.

BYTON, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Presteigne, county of Hereford; 4 miles east of Presteigne, in Radnor; south of the river Lug, near Shobden-hill-wood. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5; gross income £120. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The interest of John Woodhouse's charity, amounting to £8 15s., is distributed annually amongst the poor of the parish. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 153. Houses 32. Acres 1,030. A. P. £1,000. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

BYWELL (ST. ANDREW'S), a small parish in the east division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, county of Northumberland; containing the township of Beal, Broom-haugh, Riding, Stocksfield-hall, and Styford; 13¼ miles west of Newcastle, on the river Tyne, and intersected by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 9s. 2d.; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Beaumont, Esq. The church is small, with a lofty steeple. There is a daily school in this parish. The river Tyne runs through the parish. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 436. Houses 81. Acres 3,680. A. P. £4,368. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

BYWELL (ST. PETER'S), a parish of nearly 8 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth, in the eastern division of Tindale ward, union of Hexham, county of Northumberland; on the north of the Tyne, comprising the following townships:—Acomb East, Apperley, Bromley, Bywell St. Andrew's and St. Peter's, Espersfields with Millshields, High Fotherly, Heally, Newton, Newton Hall, and Stelling, with Whittonshall, and Newlands (a chapelry and township united). Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £9 18s. 1½d.; gross income £120. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. There are also places of worship here for dissenters. This parish possesses six daily and three Sunday schools. Bywell was formerly the head of a barony; the remains of the castle are still visible at a short distance from the village, which is partly in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, and partly in that of Bywell St. Peter. The appearance of the village is very pleasing. From the road near the brink of the river the ruined piers of the bridge are seen as front objects, and behind them, in a regular cascade, the whole river is precipitated over a wear extended from bank to bank, and about 10 feet in height; a mill is seen on the right hand, a salmon loch on the left; along the banks of the upper basin of the river the town and its two churches stretch with a fine curvature, while the solemn ruins of the ancient castle of the Baliols appear towering above the trees on the right: the whole back ground of the landscape is covered with wood. In the river Tyne, which flows south of this parish, two stone piers of an ancient bridge are to be seen. Pop., in 1801, 1,303; in 1831, 1,478. Houses 265. Acres 21,780. A. P. £13 627. Poor rates, in 1837, £584.

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CABOURN, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 2 miles north-east by east of Caistor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £5 18s. 4d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 175. Houses 21. Acres 2,860. A. P. £545. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

CABUS, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles north of Garstang; intersected by the Lancaster canal, and close upon the Lancaster and Preston railway. There is here a daily school. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 267. Houses 41. Acres 1,220. A. P. £2,198. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

CADBURY, a parish in the hund. of Haybridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 6 miles east-north-east of Crediton, in the neighbourhood of the Exeter and Bristol railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £9 4s. 4d.; gross income £175. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school, to which a library is attached. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 256. Houses 47. Acres 2,620. A. P. £2,003. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

CADBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 3 miles south of Castlecary. It includes the hamlets of Galhampton, Yarlington, Woolston and Clapton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £28 17s. 3½d.; gross income £809. The patronage is in the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge. There are in this parish two daily and three infant schools. Pop., in 1801, 810; in 1831, 1,109. Houses 218. Acres 2,630. A. P. £4,334. Poor rates, in 1837, £463.

CADBURY (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 6 miles west-south-west of Wincanton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 3s. 1½d. Patron, in 1835, J. Bennett, Esq. In the neighbourhood are the remains of an ancient fortification, called Camalet, situated on the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, and encircled by several trenches. Camden is of opinion that this camp marks the site of Cathbregon, where Arthur routed the Saxons in a great battle. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 231. Houses 53. Acres 900. A. P. £2,025. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

CADDINGTON, a parish and township partly in the hund. of Flitt, union of Laton, county of Bedford, and partly in the hund. of Dacorum, county of Hertford; 2 miles south-west by west of Luton. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10; gross income £327. The patronage is vested in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. There are here two Sunday and three daily schools, one of which is partially endowed. Pop., in 1801, 1,073; in 1831, 1,563. Houses 312. Acres 4,500. A. P. £4,602. Poor rates, in 1837, £452.

CADEBY, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester; 1½ miles east-south-east of Market-Bosworth. It includes the township of Osbaston. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £4 10s. 2½d.; gross income £230. Patron, in

1835, Sir W. W. Dixie. There are in this parish a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 175. Houses 75. Acres 2,130. A. P. £1,254. Poor rates, in 1837, £274.

CADEBY, a township in the parish of Sprotborough, wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, west riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles west-south-west of Doncaster, in the vicinity of the Dearn and Dove canal. There are here two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 178. Houses 34. Acres 1,110. A. P. £1,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

CADELEIGH, or **CADLEY**, a parish in the hund. of Haybridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 4½ miles south-west of Tiverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £13; gross income £234; nett income £198. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Moore. This parish possesses three daily schools. Charities connected with it amount to £17 10s. per annum. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 312. Houses 59. Acres 2,020. A. P. £2,491. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

CADER-IDRIS, a mountain 1½ mile south of the town of Dolgelly, county of Merioneth. It is the highest mountain in North Wales, Snowdon excepted. It rises almost perpendicularly from the margin of the lake Tallylyn, and is on every side extremely steep and craggy. From its summit are seen Snowdon on the north; Plinlimmon on the south; the bay of Cardigan on the west; and on the east, the lake of Bala, the Arrenig, and the Arran mountains, with the long chain of hills reaching to the confines of Shropshire, including, in clear days, the Wrekin itself. Its component parts are silicious porphyry, quartz, and schorle. Colonel Mudge ascertained the elevation of this mountain to be 2,914 feet. Warner describes the prospect from the summit of Cader-Idris, as follows:—"The afternoon was gloriously fine, and the atmosphere perfectly clear, so that the vast unbounded prospect lay beneath, unobscured by cloud, vapour, or any other interruption, to the astonished and delighted eye; which threw its glance over a varied scene, including a circumference of at least 500 miles. To the north-east was Ireland, like a distant mist upon the ocean; and a little to the right Snowdon and the other mountains of Caernarvonshire. Further on, in the same direction, the Isle of Man, the neighbourhood of Chester, Wrexham, and Salop; the sharp head of the Wrekin, and undulating summit of the Clee hills. To the south I saw the country round Clifton, Pembrokeshire, St. David's, and Swansea; to the west a vast prospect of the British channel, bounded by the horizon. Exclusive of these distant objects, the nearer views were wonderfully striking. Numberless mountains, of different forms, appearances, and elevation, rose in all directions; which with the various harbours, lakes, and rivers, towns, villages, and villas, scattered over the extensive prospect, combined to form a scene inexpressibly august, diversified, impressive."

CADLEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Kinwardstone, county of Wilts; 3½ miles north-east of Ludgershall. Returns with the parish of Chute.

CADLEY. See **CADELEIGH**.

CADNAM, a hamlet, partly in the parish of Eling, and partly in the parish of Minstead, county of Southampton; intersected by the post-road. Returns with the parishes.

CADNEY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-Brigg, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Glandford-Brigg. It includes the township of Househam, and the extra-parochial of Newstead. Living, a discharged vicarage, with that of Househam annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, Lord Yarborough. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 384. Houses 53. Acres 5,100. A. P. £4,378. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

CADOXTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales. The hamlets of Blaen-honddan, Coed-frank, Dyffryn-Clydach, Dylais Lower and Upper, Neath Middle, Lower, and Upper, and Ynis-y-mond, form the parish of Cadoxton. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the chapels of Aber-Pergwn and Crynant, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £5 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £240. There is a place of worship here for Calvinistic Methodists; and, in 1834, there were seven daily and four Sunday schools. Patron, in 1835, C. H. Leigh, Esq. This parish is hilly, abounds with coal, possesses several copper mines, and, having the benefit of the Neath canal, has become thriving and populous. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Neath. Pop., in 1801, 3,492; in 1831, 4,536. Houses 903. A. P. £17,886. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,892.

CADOXTON NEAR BARRY, a parish in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, situated near the Bristol channel; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cardiff. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £5 2s. 1d., by the parliamentary returns at £69 10s. 7d.; gross income £117. Patron, in 1835, C. H. Leigh, Esq. There are in this parish two daily and four Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 285. Houses 63. A. P. £868. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

CADWELL. See BRIGHTWELL-BALDIN.

CADWELL-PRIORY. See BEDFORD.

CADWORTH, a hundred in the new southern division of Wiltshire.

CAENBY, a parish in the eastern division of As-laceo, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 7 miles west of Market-Raisin, $12\frac{1}{2}$ north of Lincoln. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £117; annual value by the parliamentary returns £90. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 176. Houses 26. Acres 1,760. A. P. £1,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

CAER-CARODOC, a hill in Shropshire, near the conflux of the Clun and Temd, where are still some vestiges of the fortification erected by the famous Caractacus, and gallantly defended by him against Ostorius and the Roman legions. This is called in some of our maps Cradock-hill.

CAERDIFF. See CARDIFF.

CAERGURLEY, or **CAERGWYLE**, a township in the parish of Hope, hund., of Mold, and county of Flint, North Wales; situated upon the river Alyn or Allen; 5 miles north-north-west of Wexham. It is one of the contributory boroughs with Flint in sending a member to parliament. It has four yearly fairs for the sale of cattle; Shrove Tuesday, the 16th of May, the 12th of August, and the 27th of October. Pop. with the parish of Hope. Here is a castle, now in ruins, once the dwelling-place of Eleanor, queen of Edward I. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered here. "The castle at present exhibits a most picturesque ruin, consisting of a mutilated circular tower, and some fragments of walls. It does

not appear to have ever been a large structure, yet the site was uncommonly favourable. Aided by the British post, Caer Eatyn, stationed upon the opposite elevation, formed of ditch and rampart, the castle was calculated to defend this pass. The valley here narrows so as to leave little more space than is sufficient for the Alyn to pass through its romantic di-gles. The country, however, opens in the distant vale, and the river expands at the village of Gresford. Nearly the whole of this rock is composed of breccia, or that mixed kind of grit-stone so coarse in its texture, as to bear the appearance of small pebbles imbedded in mortar. It has been applied to the purpose of forming mill-stones, but they are inferior to French-burs. The surrounding hills consist of limestone, which is burnt upon the spot and mostly sold into Cheshire. In the overlay of loose earth are numerous organic bodies called *entrochi* and *astroites*. A singular kind has been found here, with protuberant joints, conjectured to have been parts of the species called *Asterias arborescens*, arborescent sea-star; the branches of which resemble these substances, the shape being cylindrical made up of several articulations. On the demesne of Rhyddyn, almost close to the river Alyn, are two springs strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, resembling the celebrated fountain at Barrowdale near Keswick in Cumberland. These were formerly much frequented by scorbutic patients. The dose was from 1 to 2 quarts in a day. To increase the strength, people boiled the water till half was wasted by evaporation, the effect was then purging, acting as a powerful cathartic, producing nausea. In small doses they operate diuretically." [Nicholson's Cambrian Guide, col. 259, 260.]

CAERHUN, a parish in the hund. of Isaf, union of Conway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; situated on the west bank of the Conway river; 4 miles south of Aberconway. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Llanbedr. This parish possesses six Sunday and three daily schools, in one of which a few are instructed from an endowment. Pop., in 1801, 807; in 1831, 1,117. Houses 256. A. P. £2,671. Poor rates, in 1837, £503.

CAERLEON, a market-town in the parish of Llangattoch, lower division of the hund. of Usk, and county of Monmouth; situated near the post-road on the north of the river Usk; 144 miles west of London; 20 miles south-south-west of Monmouth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Newport. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £8 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; no return. The church is a handsome edifice. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. There are here four daily schools, two of which are National schools, and the other two are supported from an endowment. Caerleon is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Usk, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of modern structure. It consists principally of two streets. The houses are mostly old, irregularly built, and fast hastening to decay. It is, however, of great antiquity, and was once a place of considerable importance. Besides the established church, there are places of worship here for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The Baptist church was formed in 1771; and the Independent, in 1815. There is here a free school for 30 boys and 20 girls, founded and endowed in 1724 by Charles Williams, Esq. There are extensive iron and tin works in the vicinity. The market-day is Thursday. The fairs are held on the second Monday of February, May 1st, July 20th, September 21st &c. cattle. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 1,072. Houses 224. Acres 550. A. P. £2,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.—"Much of the present town stands," says Warner, "within the precincts of an ancient

Roman camp, the walls of which still partially exist, though deprived of their facings, and so dilapidated as to leave their foundation scarcely visible in many places. Their form is parallelogramical, and their extent nearly six hundred yards by five hundred. A little to the north-west of these, in a meadow, a circular depression or concavity of the ground occurs, which is supposed by the initiated to be a Roman amphitheatre; though the profane vulgar consider it as the place of revelry between Arthur and his knights of the Round table, and assert that the hero, when he quitted mortal existence, sank into the earth at this his favourite spot. The present name, Caerleon, that is, 'the Castle or camp of the legion,' clearly points out a Roman origin. Horsley—than whom we cannot follow a better authority—supposes that the Romans arrived at this spot in the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the middle of the second century; and finding it to be a place agreeing in the circumstances of its situation with their system of castrametation, they made it the station, or headquarters, of the second Augustan legion. In allusion to this disposition of a particular body of troops, they called it *Isca Legionis Secundæ Augustæ*; or *Isca Silurum*, as being the capital city of the Silures or South-Wallians. Here, it appears, the legion continued till within a short time of the departure of the Romans from Britain; since inscriptions towards the close of the empire, and coins of some of the later emperors, have at different times been discovered on this spot. From these circumstances, as well as from the extensive ruins which have accidentally presented themselves in a circle round the present town of a mile in diameter, it cannot be questioned that Caerleon became, under the auspices of the Romans, a large and magnificent place,—exhibiting those specimens of grandeur and refinement which generally decorated a Roman city—a forum, temples, baths, and theatres. The arts, indeed, seem to have been cultivated here to a high degree, as the many elegant relics of antiquity, and beautiful fragments of Roman masonry, formerly to be seen in the possession of different people at Caerleon, sufficiently testify. But its chief glory arose from the success with which intellectual acquirements were pursued; for if we give credit to the testimony of an ancient author, cited by Camden, we are to believe, that Caerleon was a second Crotona, since he tells us (just previous to the arrival of the Saxons in Britain) there was an academy of two hundred philosophers at this place! Even during the times of the Romans in Britain, it appears that Caerleon enjoyed the blessings of the Christian religion. Three noble churches are said to have been erected in it, almost as soon as the gospel found its way into this country, one of which was constituted the metropolitan church of all Wales. Here the archiepiscopal seat continued till the time of St. David, who, towards the close of the 6th century, translated it to Menevia, or, as it was afterwards called, from the name of this canonized prelate, St. David's. The deities of classical mythology, however, had their worshippers also, and the great goddess of the Ephesians boasted a temple erected to her honour in the city of Caerleon. How long the Roman forces were continued at Caerleon is not to be ascertained. The second Augustan legion had retired from it, previous to the final desertion of Britain by that people; but as coins of the Valentians have been discovered here, we may conclude that it was a station as low down as the beginning of the fifth century. The enfeebled and emasculated Britons, when deprived of the aid of the Romans, became an easy prey to the fierce hordes of Saxon invaders who flocked to this country about the middle of the fifth century. Caerleon, with the country

surrounding it, fell into their hands, and doubtless suffered severely in the undistinguishing destruction which followed all the conquests of these barbarous tribes. It soon recovered its pristine splendour, however, and under the protection of the British hero, the renowned Arthur, who wrested it from the Saxons after a fierce battle, it became once more a place of consideration. Here it was that he received the crown from the hand of Dubritius bishop of Llandaff, on being elected king of all Britain; and here he instituted that order of chivalry, the Round table, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the old romances. Thus Caerleon became the scene of royal amusement, in which the British dames of Arthur's court were, at Easter and Christmas, entertained with the jousts and tournaments of his hundred and thirty noble knights. Little occurs relative to Caerleon, during that period of darkness and confusion known by the name of the Middle ages. It successively felt the fury of the Saxon and the Dane, and was afterwards alternately in the possession of the English and Welsh. The castle, a remain of which is seen on the north side of the bridge, seems to have been erected about the middle of the twelfth century, if, indeed, it be the same called by Powel the 'New Castle upon Usk.' At that time the English held the town, but surrendered it, after a desperate resistance, to Jorweth ap Owen, prince of South-Wales, in 1173. In the ensuing year, Caerleon experienced another change of masters, when a large army of English and Normans took possession of it; they retained it, however, but a few months, king Henry II. again restoring it to its rightful owner, Jorweth ap Owen, on this prince and the other South-Wallian leaders doing homage to him at Gloucester. In the year 1218, Caerleon fell once more into the hands of the English, under William earl of Pembroke, and experienced all the horrors of a complete sacking, the frequent effect of military ferocity in the feudal ages. Llewellen ap Jorweth recovered it in 1231, and it was retained by his descendants till the complete reduction of Wales by Edward I."

CAERMARTHEN. See CARMARTHEN.

CAERNARVON. See CARNARVON.

CAERPHILLY, or **ENERGLYN,** a market-town in the parish of Eglwys Ilan, hund. of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; situated on a small branch of the river Rumney; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Cardiff, in a broad plain surrounded by barren mountains. It has some well-built houses, and there are numerous collieries and iron-works in the vicinity. The manufacture of blankets, shawls, and other woollen articles, however, is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In 1838 there were 3 woollen mills here, employing 43 hands. The market-day is Thursday; Thursday before January 25th, first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in May, are great markets. Fairs are held on April 5th, June 6th, July 19th, August 25th, October 9th, November 18th, and Thursday before Christmas day, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and yarn stockings. Here are the remains of a magnificent castle connected with much of the history of North Wales. The hundred of Caerphilly is one of the most prosperous and populous districts in the principality. Returns with the hamlet of Ener-Glynn. Mr. Wyndham remarks that there is a striking transition in the language of Caerphilly, when compared with that of Monmouth, at only 2 miles distance. The buildings, manners, dress, and language of the former are strictly Welsh; but he adds, "the Welsh language is sensibly declining in every place where the connection with England is easy; and possibly, within a century, a traveller may meet

with as much difficulty, in his researches after the remains of the Welsh language, along the coasts and marches of Wales, as Mr. Barrington did in his tour through Cornwall, in pursuit of the Cornish, where he found but one old woman, nearly 90 years of age, who could speak it, and but two other old women, who could understand her."

CAERSEDDFYN, a township in the parish of Darowen, hund. of Marhynlleth, county of Montgomery; it is 6 miles east-north-east of Marhynlleth. Pop., in 1811, 391; in 1831, 475. Houses 88. A. P., along with Noddfa, £2,732.

CAERTON-ULTRA-PONTERN, a hamlet in the parish of Christ church, hund. of Caldicot, county of Monmouth; situated on the south of the river Usk, and joined to Caerleon by a bridge across the river. Returns with the parish.

CAERWENT, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Caldicot, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 5 miles west-south-west of Chepstow, on the post-road. It includes the hamlet of Crick. Living, a discharged vicarage, united with the vicarage of Mathern, and perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Discoid, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £7 11s. 8d.; gross income £352. Patron, the chapter of Llandaff. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1816. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Caerwent, though now a mean village, was anciently a Roman station, the Venta Silurum of Antoninus, and the supposed site of the capital city of the Britons in Siluria. Leland, who visited it in the beginning of the 16th century, thus describes its appearance at that time: "Caiguent in Base Venteland is iiii miles from Chepstow in the way to Caerlion. It was sumtyme a fair and a large cyte. The places were the iiii gates was yet appere, and the most part of the wal yet standith, but al to minichyd and torne. In the towne yet appere pavimentos of the old streates, and yn digging they find fundacions of great brykes, tessalata pavimenta, & numismata argentea simul & area." The most remarkable and curious proof of the presence of the Romans here was a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered in the year 1767. Pop., in 1831, 444. Houses 75. Acres 1,900. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

CAERWYS, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Rhuddlan, county of Flint; North Wales; situated on a small branch of the river Clydd; 4½ miles south-west of Holywell. Living, a united rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £19; gross income £361; nett income £265. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Tithes commuted in 1809. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. There are here four Sunday schools and one daily school, which is partly supported by the rent of an allotment of common. Caerwys is governed by two bailiffs, who are chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, and is a contributory borough with Flint in returning a member to parliament. Formerly the assizes were held here, but they are now removed to Mold. There was also in the olden time, at this place, an Eisteddfod, or annual assembly of bards, when a silver harp was given by the Welsh nobles to the best bard, a custom which ceased in the 9th of Queen Elizabeth. The market-day is Tuesday, and it has fairs for cattle on March 5th, last Tuesday of April, Trinity Thursday, first Tuesday after 7th July, August 29th, and November 5th. Pop., in 1801, 773; in 1831, 985. Houses 209. A. P. £1,614. Poor rates, in 1837, £414.

CAINE (THE), a river in Merionethshire, which falls into the Avon near Benrose wood.

CAINHAM, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Ludlow, county of Salop, southern division;

3 miles east-south-east of Ludlow, on a branch of the river Teme. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £360. Patron, in 1835, J. Mainwaring, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1779. There are four daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 711; in 1831, 1,005. Houses 180. Acres 3,040. A. P. £3,555. Poor rates, in 1837, £351.

CAIRE, or **CAIRAU**, a parish in the hund. of Kibbor, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 3½ miles west by south of Cardiff, in the vicinity of Llandaff canal. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff. value, by the parliamentary returns, £42; gross income £62. Patron, the prebendary in Llandaff cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 77. Houses 17. A. P. £544. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

CAISTOR, **CAISTER**, or **CASTON**, a market-town and parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 7½ miles south-east of Glandford brigg, and 12 south-west of Grimaby. It includes the chapelry of Holton-le-Moor. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Houghton and Clixby; rated at £7 6s. 8d.; gross income £215. Patron, the prebendary of Caistor in Lincoln cathedral. Tithes of the lordship of Caistor commuted in 1796. There are in the parish two Sunday and nine daily schools, one of which is endowed with lands of the annual value of about £300.—Caistor is a pleasant little town, finely situated on the side of a hill. There are here, besides the established church—an ancient edifice within the area, and built out of the ruins of Thong castle—several places of worship for dissenters. The free grammar-school was founded in 1630 by the Rev. Francis Rawlinson, and subsequently further endowed by William Hansard, Esq. The market-day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the Friday and Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 10th, June 1st, and Saturday after old Michaelmas, for horned cattle and sheep. The Lincoln and Lindsey, and the Hull banking companies, have branches here. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates. Pop., in 1801, 8,061; in 1831, 1,375. Houses 301. Acres 4,470. A. P. £3,069. Poor rates, in 1837, £772.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Caistor by the poor-law commissioners. The Caistor poor-law union comprehends 76 parishes, embracing an area of 261 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 23,919. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,439. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,793.—This place has evidently been a Roman station. Tradition says that it was rebuilt by the Saxon Hengist, on as much land as the hide of an ox cut into thongs would compass; hence its ancient name of Thrang Ceastre, or 'Thong Castle.' The tenure by which certain lands in the parish of Broughton are held may have some connexion with this appellation. The service—which is still kept up—consists in the lord of Broughton manor, or his agent, cracking a gadwhip three times in the church-porch, while the clergyman is reading the first lesson in the morning-service on Palm-Sunday. He then enters a pew assigned to Hundon farm; when the minister commences the second lesson he kneels on one knee, in front of the reading-desk, and after waving the whip three times round his head, holds it in a diagonal position till the lesson is finished. When he again retires to the pew. The thong of the whip, with a leathern purse containing a few silver coins attached thereto used to be presented to the minister. Some accounts say that the purse and whip are carefully carried back and deposited in the

manor-house at Hundon. The marriage of Rowena, daughter of Hengist, to Vortigern, was solemnized at this place in 453. Here also, in 827, Egbert, who finally brought the several kingdoms of the heptarchy under his dominion, obtained a signal victory over Wiglof or Wycklaff king of Mercia.

CAISTOR, or **CAISTER-ST.-EDMUNDS**, a parish in the hund. of Henstead, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk, eastern division; 4 miles south of Norwich, in the immediate vicinity of the Norwich and London railroad. Living, a rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Merksball, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9; gross income £462. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. H. Dashwood. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. The charities connected with it amount to about £44 per annum. Though at present an inconsiderable village, this was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, and the principal station of that people in the country of the Icenii. Many Roman urns and coins have been found here. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 193. Houses 45. Acres 910. A. P. £14,115. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

CAISTOR NEAR YARMOUTH, a parish in the hund. of East Flegg, county of Norfolk, eastern division; situated on the sea-shore, 2½ miles north of Yarmouth, in the vicinity of the Norwich railroad. Living, a vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Edmund; rated at £10; gross income £888. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. W. Steward. This parish possesses three daily schools. This place has, by Sir Henry Spelman and some other antiquaries, been deemed the Garianonum of the Romans, which others place at Burgh castle, on the other side of the river, in Suffolk. "There had been," says Tanner, "an ancient free chapel in the manor-house here, dedicated to St. John Baptist, as early as the reign of Edward I., wherein Sir John Fastolfe (who died 38° Henry VI.) intended to have erected a college for seven monks or secular priests (one of whom to be head) and seven poor men, and to endow the same with 120 marks, rent charge, out of several manors which he gave or sold to his cousin, John Paston, senior, Esq., charged with this charity. This Mr. Paston, senior, laboured to establish this pious foundation according to Sir John Fastolfe's design till his death—6° of Edward IV.—as did afterwards his son and heir Sir John Paston, Knt. But whether ever it was incorporated and fully settled I much doubt, there being no further mention of it either in the rolls, or in the bishop of Norwich's registry, only in the valuation, 26° of Henry VIII., there is said to have been a chantry in Castore hall of the foundation of Sir John Fastolfe, Knt., worth £2 13s. 4d. per annum." Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 864. Houses 168. Acres 2,920. A. P. £4,106. Poor rates, in 1837, £297.

CAISTRON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, county of Northumberland, northern division; north of the Coquet river; 1 mile south-west of Flotterton. There is here one daily school. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 43. Houses 9. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

CALBOURNE, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight, county of Southampton; 5 miles west by south of Newport. It includes the ancient chapelry and borough of Newton. Living, a rectory with that of Newton, in the dio. of Winchester, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent; rated at £19 12s. 8½d.; gross income £500; nett income £464. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There are three daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 695; in 1831, 844. Houses 137. Acres 5,090. A. P. £4,929. Poor rates, in 1837, £549.

CALCEBY, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles west of Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of South Ormsby. The village is depopulated, and the church in ruins. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 54. Houses 9. Acres 430. A. P. £857. Poor rates, in 1837, £40.

CALCETHORPE, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6 miles west by north of Louth, in the neighbourhood of Louth navigation. Living, a rectory and a sinecure; rated at £6 2s. 6d.; gross income £16. Patron, in 1835, W. Briscoe, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 72. Houses 11. Acres 710. A. P. £904. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

CALCEWORTH HUNDRED, or **WAPENTAKE**, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln. It is separated into the Marsh and Wold divisions. Area 58,670 acres. Houses 1,961. Pop., in 1831, 10,266.

CALDBECK, a parish in Allerdale ward below Darwent, union of Wigton, county of Cumberland, western division; 8 miles south-south-east of Wigton, and 12 south-south-west of Carlisle. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £45 13s. 8½d.; gross income £442. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. This parish possesses seven daily schools. It includes the three townships of Caldbeck High, Caldbeck Low, and Caldbeck Haltcliffe. The village is scattered, but highly picturesque. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, employing thirteen hands, within this parish. "Two-thirds of the parish," it has been remarked by a writer on Cumberland, "is supposed to consist of mountains and moors; these being estimated at not less than 13,000 acres. Even the bleakest and most bare of these wastes, however, is not wholly useless: they afford a good summer-pasture to between 7 and 8,000 sheep, whose yearly produce of lambs is estimated at upwards of 2,000. In several of the estates the flock of sheep is considered as a sort of heir-loom, being sold and bought along with the land; and also leased out with it when the land is left,—the tenant being bound to deliver, on the termination of his lease, as many sheep as he receives, and of the same kind, age, and quality." The hills contain a great variety of mineral productions, the principal of which are lead and copper ores, limestone, and coal. The Caldbeck, a small stream running through the village, joins the Caldew near the church. The Caldew presents some striking scenery. In a romantic glen, about half-a-mile below the church, it is crossed by a natural bridge of stone, and dashing impetuously among the rocks, forms two interesting cascades, by the sides of which are singular excavations, called the 'Fairies' Kirk,' and the 'Fairies' Kettle.' Pop., in 1801, 1,171; in 1831, 1,578. Houses 201. Acres 24,290. A. P. £6,902. Poor rates, in 1837, £710.

CALDBRIDGE, or **CALDBURGH**, a township in the parish of Coverham, in the wapentake of Hang-west, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Middleham. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 107. Houses 23. Acres 1,200. A. P. £645. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

CALDECOT, a township in the parish of Shocklach, co.-palatine of Chester; 10 miles south-east of Chester; about a mile west flow the river Dee. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 75. Houses 12. Acres 430. A. P. £964. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

CALDECOT. See **CHALVESTON**.

CALDECOT, a parish in the hund. of Wrang-dike, union of Uppingham, county of Rutland; 4½ miles south of Uppingham; on the post-road near

the river Eye. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Liddington. There are in this parish a daily and a Sunday school, to which a library is attached. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 266. Houses 56. Acres 1,440. A. P. £2,383. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

CALDECOT, a parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Caxton. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Toft. There is a daily school in this parish, endowed with £18 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 112. Houses 20. Acres 833. A. P. £508. Poor rates, in 1837, £96.

CALDECOT, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 3 miles north by west of Baldock, the post-town. Living, a discharged vicarage; valued at £8 annually; by the parliamentary returns at £64 11s. 2d.; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, William Hale, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 39. Houses 5. Acres 310. A. P. £430. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

CALDECOT, a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Sraffham, county of Norfolk; western division; 4 miles north-east of Stock-Ferry. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3 1s. 10d.; gross income £6. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Bedingfield. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 63. Houses 9. Acres 930. A. P. £468. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

CALDECOT, or **CALDICOTT**, a hamlet divided into Upper and Lower, in the parish of Northhill, county of Bedford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Biggleswade. Pop., in 1821, 369; in 1831, 415. Houses 71. Other returns with the parish.

CALDECOTE, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Nuneaton, county of Warwick; 3 miles east by south of Atherstone, intersected by the Coventry canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated in the parliamentary returns at £148 1s. 6d.; gross income £149. Patron, in 1835, D. Hemming, Esq. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school.—Caldecot hall, in the parish, is famous for the bravery of its owner, George Abbot, who, during the civil wars, with only eight men, assisted by his mother and her maids, successfully defended it against an attack by several troops of horse under Rupert and Maurice. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 48. Houses 19. Acres 820. A. P. £823.

CALDER, or **CALDERBRIDGE**, a hamlet in the parish of St. Bridget Berkermet, and ward of Alledale above Darwent, county of Cumberland, western division; 4 miles south-south-east of Egremont, on the north side of the river Calder. Tanner informs us that, "Ranulf, second earl of Chester and Cumberland, founded here, A. D. 1134, an abbey for Cistercian monks to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which was endowed at the suppression with £50 9s. 3d., ob. per annum. Dugd.; £64 3s. 9d., Speed. The site was granted, 30th Hen. VIII., to Thomas Leigh." Not. Mon. The ruins of this abbey are thus described by Mr. Hutchinson:—"The first part you come to is the colonnade, having five circular arches supported on clustered pillars, in length 27 paces. A fascia remains above the arches, as it anciently supported the roof. The tower is supported by light clustered pillars of excellent workmanship, about 24 feet in height, with capitals ornamented with a roll, from whence spring very beautiful pointed arches, which formed the cupola or lantern. This church has been but small, the width of the choir being only 25 feet, the square of the tower 21 feet, and the limb of the cross, which we could trace, 22 feet wide, the monastery has adjoined

to the church. The upper chambers show a row of eight windows to the west, and seven to the east. There are the remains of three arches on one side upon the ground-floor, which appear to have belonged to a small cloister; the members of the arches are numerous and semicircular. At the end adjoining to the church is a large window, which appeared to us to have appertained to the chief apartment of the house, the chapter-house, or refectory, only the outside walls are standing. It appears that many eminent persons have been interred here, from the fragments of effigies preserved, and now placed against the walls; but no inscription or other evidence remains, save the devices on the shields, to point out to whose tombs the sculptures belonged. One of them is represented in a coat of mail with his hand upon his sword; another bears a shield reversed, as a mark of disgrace for treachery or cowardice."

CALDER (THE), of Yorkshire, has its source on the eastern borders of Lancashire, at Cliviger dean, not far from Burnley. It pursues a course nearly eastward through Todmorden valley to Wakefield; after which it turns to the north, till it joins the Aire near Ferrybridge, at the village of Castleford. This river is connected with various canals, which form a junction between the eastern and western seas, and water-communication across the kingdom from Liverpool to Hull. In 1758, an act was passed for extending the navigation of the Calder to Sowerby-bridge, in the parish of Halifax, and for making the Hebble navigable from Brookmouth to Salterhebble bridge. This navigation extends 22 miles from its junction with that of the Aire and Calder, near Wakefield to Sowerby, where it joins the Rochdale canal. On its banks are numerous iron and coal-works, and stone-quarries, to some of which railways have been made for the convenience of carriage.—In 1825, an act was passed for making a cut from this canal at Salterhebble to Bailey-hall, near Halifax.—The Rochdale canal is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and joins the Bridgewater canal at Manchester.—The Barnsley canal, between Wakefield and the Derne and Dove canal, is 15 miles in length. From Ferrybridge to Goole there is a canal $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 60 feet wide.

CALDER (THE), of Lancashire, rises near the same spot as the preceding river, and runs in a north-west direction through the hundred of Blackburn till it joins the Ribble, a little below Whalley.

CALDERBROOK. See **BLATCHINGWORTH** and **CALDERBROOK**.

CALDEW (THE). See **CALDECK**.

CALDEWGATE, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, and now comprised in part within the boundaries of that burgh; intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. There are here eight daily and three Sunday schools, all of which commenced since 1818. Pop., in 1801, 1,990; in 1831, 5,104. Houses 617. Acres 1,880. A. P. £7,343. Poor rates, in 1837, £724.

CALDEY, a small island off the south coast of Pembrokeshire; 2 miles distant from Tenby. It is about a mile in length, and has a superficial area of 611 acres, upwards of one-third of which are in good cultivation. In William of Worcester's time it had thirty inhabited houses upon it. At the north-west end of the island lies an inlet called St. Margaret's, or Little Caldey.

CALDEY (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in the parish of West Kirby, lower division of the hund. of Wirral, co.-palatine of Chester, southern division; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Great Norton; at the mouth of the river Dee. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 102. Houses 17. Acres 740. A. P. £800. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

CALDICOT HUNDRED, in the county of Monmouth, consists of two divisions,—upper and lower. Area 52,550 acres. Houses 2,222. Pop., in 1831, 11,349.

CALDICOT, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Caldicot, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Chepstow, and near the post-road. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; valued at £6 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, C. K. K. Tyne. There are in this parish five daily and two Sunday schools. The charities connected with it amount to about £23 per annum. Here on a plain called Caldicot level, about a mile from the shore, stand the picturesque ruins of Caldicot castle. "The history of this fortress is obscure; but from the varied and ponderous style of the building, it was probably erected at two distinct, but early periods. The most ancient part, containing the circular bastions, &c., might have been begun by Harold when he was attempting the conquest of Gwent; but the greater part was added by the early Normans when they proceeded to complete it. This fortress, which must have been of considerable importance in the subjugation of the south-eastern parts of Monmouthshire, was early in the possession of the great family of Bohun; for, according to Dugdale, Humphrey, earl of Hereford, the fifth of that line, did homage in 1221 for the livery of this castle, among other possessions of his late father. Coming into possession of the crown, it was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster; of which, under lease, it is at present held by Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. From a statement given by the jury at a court of inquisition held in the year 1813, it then appeared to have been in a very dilapidated state. Situated in a flat, the ruins do not produce that picturesque effect which others of a similar kind do, that have the advantage of more elevated sites. The ground environing the castle was formerly overflowed, so that the edifice stood upon an island, and it is still surrounded by a moat: in a distant view the shape seems quadrangular; but on a nearer approach it exhibits a polygonal form. The side fronting the village is flanked by a large round tower, and at the northern angle is a circular tower on a mound of earth, evidently the keep, encircled by a ditch. By means of galleries this was connected with the rest of the buildings. Another circular dilapidated tower is at the southern angle. The principal entrance to the south-west consists of a grand arched gateway, flanked with massive turrets, mantled with ivy, and was formerly guarded by portcullises. The greatest length of the inner area is 100 yards: the breadth differs from 75 yards to 40 towards the east. The thickness of the walls varies from five to nine feet, which are formed of coarse grit-stone. Within side are the remains of several apartments, particularly the baronial-hall; and opposite to the grand gateway is another entrance through a fine hexagonal tower, with a machicolated roof. A high ridge of land, perhaps formerly fortified, connects the castle with the village." [*Beauties of England*, vol. xi. pp. 173, 174.]—The level was at one time subject to continual inundations, but, having been drained, is now in a high state of cultivation, and forms a rich grazing district. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 583. Houses 120. Acres 1,850. A. P. £1,829. Poor rates, in 1837, £400.

CALDICOT. See **TOWCESTER**.

CALDICOTE, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Stilton. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 3s. 6d.

annual value; by the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £167. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Warren. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 48. Houses 13. Acres 740. A. P. £823. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

CALDWELL. See **CAULDWELL**.

CALDWELL. See **CHADWELL**.

CALDWELL, a township in the parish of St. John Stanwick, in the wapentake of Gilling-West, north riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north of Richmond, and in the neighbourhood of the Great North of England railway. There are here a daily and a Sunday school. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 204. Houses 42. Acres 2,000. A. P. £1,627. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

CALEHILL HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 21,980 acres. Houses 790. Pop., in 1831, 5,170.

CALKE. See **CAULK**.

CALLALEY AND YETTINGTON, a township in the parish of Whittingham, Coquetdale ward, northern division, county of Northumberland; 10 miles west-south-west of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 303. Houses 63. Poor rates, in 1837, £88.

CALLERTON (BLACK). See **BLACK CALLERTON**.

CALLERTON (HIGH), a township in the parish of Ponteland, southern division, county of Northumberland; 7 miles north-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 136. Houses 26. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

CALLERTON (LITTLE), a township in the same parish as the above. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 168. Houses 6. Poor rates, in 1837, £5.

CALLINGTON, formerly **KELLINGTON**, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, in the middle division of the hund. of East, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 12 miles south of Launceston. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the rectory of Southhill. There are here five daily and three Sunday schools, one of the former being supported by an endowment. Charities connected with the chapelry amount to £8 per annum. The town stands on a gentle acclivity, and consists principally of one broad street; the houses in which are irregularly built. Callington was constituted a borough in the 27th of Elizabeth, and returned two members to parliament from that time, till disfranchised by the reform act. The Western District banking company have a branch here. A fair is held here on the first Wednesday of every month except May and September, when it is held on the first Thursday. There is a literary and philosophical society in this town. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1,388. Houses 248. Acres 2,600. A. P. £4,142. Poor rates, in 1837, £645.—About 2 miles to the north of Callington is Kit hill, or St. Kit's hill, a huge mass of granite shooting up from Hengeston downs to the altitude of 1,067 feet above sea-level, and commanding a noble view of the Hamoaze, the course of the Tamar, and the whole surrounding country. See also art. **HENGESTON-DOWNS**.

CALLOW, a hamlet in the parish of Wirksworth, county of Derby. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 101. Houses 16. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,566. Poor rates, in 1837, £68. This hamlet is 2 miles distant from Wirksworth and 6 from Ashbourne.

CALLOW, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union and county of Hereford; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Hereford; in the neighbourhood of the Hereford railway, and 2 miles from Allensmoor. Living, a perpetual curacy, united to the curacy of ACON-BURY: which see. This parish possesses two daily schools. There are in it, on a rising ground, the remains of two Roman camps. Pop., in 1801, 109;

in 1831, 148. Houses 30. Acres 640. A. P. £486. Poor rates, in 1837, £25.

CALMSDEN. See NORTH CERNEY.

CALNE HUNDRED, in the county of Wilts. bounded on the north by Kingsbury hundred; on the east by that of Selkley; on the south by the hundreds of Swanborough and Pottern; and on the west by Chippenham hundred. Area 21,540 acres. Houses 1,330. Pop. in 1831, 6,663.

CALNE, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. and union of Calne, county of Wilts; 5 miles east by south of Chippenham, and 6 north-west of Devizes; on the post-road, 87 miles west from London, and in the neighbourhood of the Great Western railway. It includes the liberty of Boodwood.—Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Barwick-Basset and Cherhill, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 5s.; gross income £771. Patron, in 1835, the Treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. There are here six Sunday and twelve daily schools, four of which are supported by endowment. The charities connected with the parish amount to £13 per annum.—The town of Calne is of remote antiquity, and is supposed to have arisen on the ruins of a Roman station. It consists principally of one long street, lighted with gas. The town is clean and respectable, the houses being in general of stone, and well-built. The number of houses included within the limits of the borough, in 1831, was 461. The limits of the borough and the town are not co-extensive. The Marlan, a small stream, which a little farther on falls into the Avon, runs through it. A branch of the Wilts and Berks canal reaches the town, which, uniting with the Kennet and Avon canal, and the latter with the Thames at Abingdon, affords an easy communication with London, Bristol, and the intermediate places. In 1838 there were 3 woollen mills and 1 silk mill, employing 98 hands within this parish. Five or six cloth factories have been shut up; and the population is now principally agricultural. The market-day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 6th of May for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese; and on the 22d of July for pedlery. The North Wilts banking company have a branch here.—Though a borough by prescription, Calne is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates. The corporation consists of an indefinite number of burgesses, out of which two guild-stewards are elected annually. A court of requests is held here once in six weeks. It was established by 5^o Geo. III. for the recovery of debts under 40s. within the hundreds of Calne, Chippenham, Damerham (North,) and Corsham. The sittings are in succession at Calne, Chippenham, and Corsham. Members were first sent to parliament from this borough in the 23d of Edward I., and occasionally till the reign of Richard II. Since that time it returned two members, until deprived of one by 2^o W. IV. c. 45, s. 2. The elective franchise was formerly vested in the burgesses, 23 or 24 in number. The new electors are about 307 in number. The borough, as formed by the boundary act for the purpose of parliamentary representation, comprises the whole of the parish of Calne, and a great part of the parish of Blackland. There are here places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Methodists, and Unitarians. There is also a free school founded in 1660 by John Bently. There was an hospital here dedicated to St. John, so early as the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which at the dissolution was valued at £2 2s. 8d.—Pop., in 1801, 3,767; in 1831, 4,795. Houses 976. Acres 9,670. A. P. £26,502. In 1830, the assessed taxes paid by the borough amounted to £654; by the parish, to £925.—Poor rates,

in 1633, £500; in 1837, £2,530. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Calne by the poor-law commissioners. The Calne poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 46 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 8,973. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,133. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,518.—Calne is famous as the place where, in 977, the controversy was terminated between Dunstan, then archbishop of Canterbury, on the part of the Benedictine monks, and the secular friars. "The priests had a powerful champion, one Beornhelm, a Scotch bishop, who, with no less eloquence than strength of scripture and reason, pleaded their cause, which while he was doing, behold on a sudden the beams and whole timber frame of the room in which the bishops and nobility of the kingdom were assembled broke and fell to the ground, many of the chiefs were wounded or hurt, and some killed; but as to the secular priests, they were most of them slain and buried under the ruins, but the place or seat where Dunstan sat remained firm; and he being the chief advocate for the monks, as well as president of the synod, his miraculous preservation (as it was then esteemed) was thus interpreted, viz. that Heaven had appeared in defence of the monks, and confirmed their cause, intimating by the preservation of their patron, that their order should be upheld; and thereupon the secular priests were every one outed in Dunstan's province, and monks put in their room. But some of our historians make this accident a judgment upon the nobility, who had a little before betrayed and murdered the young king Edward, who indeed got the name of a saint by his death, but king Ethelred got his throne." [*Magna Britannia*, vol. vi. 1738, p. 67.]—Three miles to the east of the town is a figure of a horse, 157 feet in length, cut in 1780, on the side of a chalk hill near Cherhill.

CALOW, a hamlet in the parish of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 2½ miles east of Chesterfield; in the vicinity of the Derby and Leeds railway. There are here four daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 569. Houses 105. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,217. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

CALSTOCK, a parish in the middle division of East hund., union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 4½ miles east of Callington, on the north bank of the river Tamar. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £26 7s. 8½d.; gross income £520. Patron, the Crown. There is a Baptist chapel here; the church was formed in 1818. This parish possesses twelve daily and five Sunday schools. Here are copper, tin, and lead mines. Pop., in 1801, 1,105; in 1831, 2,328. Houses 449. Acres 5,450. A. P. £5,801. Poor rates, in 1837, £612.

CALSTONE-WILINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Calne, county of Wilts; 2½ miles south-east of Calne, north of the Roman road. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £200. Patron, the marquess of Lansdowne. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 81. Houses 6. Acres 1,130. A. P. £2,250. Poor rates, in 1837, £40.

CALTHORPE, or CATTORPPE, a parish in the hund. of Gouthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, southern division, county of Leicester; 4 miles south of Lutterworth, on the north side of the river Avon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 5s. 2½d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £96 14s. 4d.; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, L. Harpur, Esq. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Charities con-

ned with it amount to from £13 to £16 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 199. Houses 44. Acres 590. A. P. £1,208. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.—About a mile to the south-west of the village is a bridge across the Avon which Dr. Stukeley considers to indicate the site of the Tripointium of Antoninus, although Camden assigns this station to Towcester, and Dr. Henry fixes it at Rugby. Dr. Stukeley describes the bridge as "placed in a sweet little valley, with the sides pretty steep. The stream here divides into two, with a bridge over each; upon one a stone inscription, very laconic, showing the three counties that repair it. Hard by antiquities have been found, both at Cat-thorpe and Lilburn, one on the north, the other on the south side of the river; so that the Roman city stood on both sides. Castle-hills, a place of Lilburn, where are some old walls." Vestiges of encampments appear both on the Northamptonshire and on the Leicestershire sides. The Roman road passed through the middle of an encampment, which, Mr. Ireland says, "was indisputably the Roman station mentioned by Antoninus, in his journey from London to Lincoln, under the denomination of Tripointium. The circular tumulus, called by different writers the Prætorium Angulare, or Augustale, is sixty feet in height, having its base formed by a rampart or vallum, washed on the north side by the river Avon. This elevated spot, which commands a view of the whole encampment, was allotted to the general, the superior officers, and young men of rank who served as volunteers. On the eastern side of the Prætorium, and adjoining to it, is the upper camp, the north side of which is in like manner washed by the Avon. The northern side of the Prætorium, with that of the upper camp, form one line, two hundred and seventy-six feet in length. The inner vallum, or agger of the middle camp, is only twenty-eight feet in height, being defended by the river." South of this encampment is another of larger dimensions, which is separated from the former by a foss.

CALTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, eastern division, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north of Aylsham, near the post-road. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £35 annual value, by the parliamentary returns £110; gross income £143. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. This parish possesses two daily schools. The charities connected with it amount to £23 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 434. Houses 48. Acres 850. A. P. £1,697. Poor rates, in 1837, £76.

CALTHWAITE, a township in the parish of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, eastern division, county of Cumberland; 7 miles north-north-west of Penrith, near the post-road. The river Petterill flows on the eastern side of the village. Pop., in 1801, 617; in 1831, 954. Houses 17.

CALTON, a chapelry, partly in the parish of Blore, and partly in the parishes of Croxden, Mayfield, and Waterfall, southern division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 5½ miles west-north-west of Ashborne, and 2½ miles west of the river Dove. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; gross income £86. Patrons, in 1835, the inhabitants. Pop., in 1831, 215. Houses 47. Acres 2,480. A. P. £708. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

CALTON, a township in that part of the parish of Kirby in Malham-Dale, which is in the eastern division of the wapentake of Staincliff and Ewcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east by east of Settle, on a branch of the river Aire. This township has a school with a small endowment. Major-

general Lambert, one of the principal leaders on the side of the parliament during the civil wars, was born here about the year 1620. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 79. Houses 15. Acres 1,730. A. P. £1,166. Poor rates, in 1837, £54.

CALVER, a hamlet in the parish of Bakewell, northern division, county of Derby; 4 miles north by east of Bakewell, on the east bank of the river Derwent. Here are extensive lime-quarries and cotton-mills. Pop., in 1801, 494; in 1831, 616. Houses 112. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £993. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

CALVERHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Preea, in the Whitechurch division of the hund. of Bradford North, northern division, county of Salop; 4½ miles south-east of Whitechurch. It includes Williston and Millenheath. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; annual value by the parliamentary returns £35; gross income £65. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Dodd, Esq. Pop., in 1821, 293; in 1831, 322. Houses 52. Other returns with the parish.

CALVERLEIGH, a parish in the hund. and union of Tiverton, northern division, county of Devon; 2 miles north-west of Tiverton, in the vicinity of the western canal, and 7 miles from the Exeter railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, rated at £12; gross income £184. Patron, in 1835, C. Chichester, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 91. Houses 16. Acres 550. A. P. £810. Poor rates, in 1837, £26.

CALVERLEY, a township in that part of the parish of Bunbury, which lies in the first division of the hund. of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-north-west of Nantwich, in the vicinity of the Birmingham railway and Chester canal. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 170. Houses 27. Acres 1,910. A. P. £1,629. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

CALVERLEY, a parish in the wapentake of Morley, union of Bradford, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Leeds, south of the river Aire. It includes the townships of Bolton, Calverley-cum-Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey; and is within the jurisdiction of the new court of requests for debts under £15, established in 1839. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £9 11s. 10d.; gross income £150. Patron, the lord-chancellor. A new church has been erected by the parliamentary commissioners, at Calverley-Pudsey, in the Gothic style, with tower and pinnacles, at an expense of £13,362 8s.; sittings 2,000; and another at Calverley-Idle, with 1,020 sittings. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. There are in this parish twenty-seven daily and twenty-one Sunday schools. The charities connected with it amount to about £45 per annum. In 1838 there were 20 woollen and 5 worsted mills, employing 2,109 hands, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 10,375; in 1831, 16,184. Houses 3,240. Acres 8,390. A. P. £21,557. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,189. Calverley-hall, in this parish, was the residence of an ancient family of that name, amongst whom, in 1604, the horrible catastrophe occurred which gave the subject of the 'Yorkshire Tragedy,' often, though without any good grounds, ascribed to Shakspeare.

CALVERLEY-CUM-FARSLEY, a township in the above parish, 4 miles north-east of Bradford. There are here five daily and five Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 2,081; in 1831, 2,637. Houses 520. Acres 3,640. A. P. £5,997. Poor rates, in 1837, £574. There is a dissenting chapel here.

CALVERTON, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Potters-Pury, county of Buckingham;

1 mile south of Stony-Stratford, south of the river Yare, in the vicinity of the Buckingham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £26 2s. 11d.; gross income £414. Nett income £346. Patron, in 1835, Lord Arden. The charities connected with this parish amount to £32 yearly. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 425. Houses 82. Acres 1,980. A. P. £2,846. Poor rates, in 1837, £268.

CALVERTON, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 6½ miles north-north-east of Nottingham, near a branch of the Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of Southwold; rated at £4; gross income £150. The patrons are alternately the prebendaries of Oxtou and Southwold churches. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. There are in this parish three Sunday and two daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. The charities, exclusive of this, amount to £12 per annum. Lee, the ingenious inventor of the stocking-frame, was a native of this parish. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 1,196. Houses 226. Acres 3,320. A. P. £2,080. Poor rates, in 1837, £331.

CALWICH, a township in the parish of Ellastone, south division of the hund. of Totmonslow, county of Stafford; 3½ miles south-west of Ashborne, west of the river Dove. There was anciently a hermitage in this township, which was granted, 34° Henry VIII., to John Fleetwood. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 136. Houses 22. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,047. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

CAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Dursley, Gloucestershire; 1 mile north of Dursley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £95. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. This parish possesses three daily and three Sunday schools. Fifty-three acres of land were bequeathed to support one of the former—at which a number of poor children are clothed and educated—by Mrs. Frances Hopton, in 1730. Other charities produce upwards of £50 per annum. In 1838 there were 2 woollen mills, employing 122 hands, within this parish, which is celebrated for the quantity and the superior quality of its cheese. A battle was fought here between the Danes and the Saxons in the reign of Edward the Elder. Pop., in 1801, 1,265; in 1831, 2,071. Houses 403. Acres 3,430. A. P. £7,356. Poor rates, in 1837, £867.

CAM (THE), or **GRANTA**, a river of Cambridgeshire, which rises in Essex, flows north-east, and falls into the Ouse at Stratham-mere, about 3½ miles south of Ely. See **CAMBRIDGESHIRE**.

CAM (THE), a river in Gloucestershire, which falls into the Severn.

CAMARON (THE), a river in Radnorshire, Wales, which falls into the Ython near Llanbadon.

CAMBERWELL, a parish, including the hamlets of Dulwich and Peckham, and part of Norwood, in the east half-hund. of Brixton, union of St. Giles, Camberwell, county of Surrey; 4 miles west of Greenwich, in the vicinity of London.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £20; gross income £2,120. Nett income £1,820. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas Smyth, Bart. There is also a district church, in the Doric style, erected under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners; sittings 1,734. The living of this new church is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the vicar of Camberwell; gross income £500. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for the Baptists, Independents, and Me-

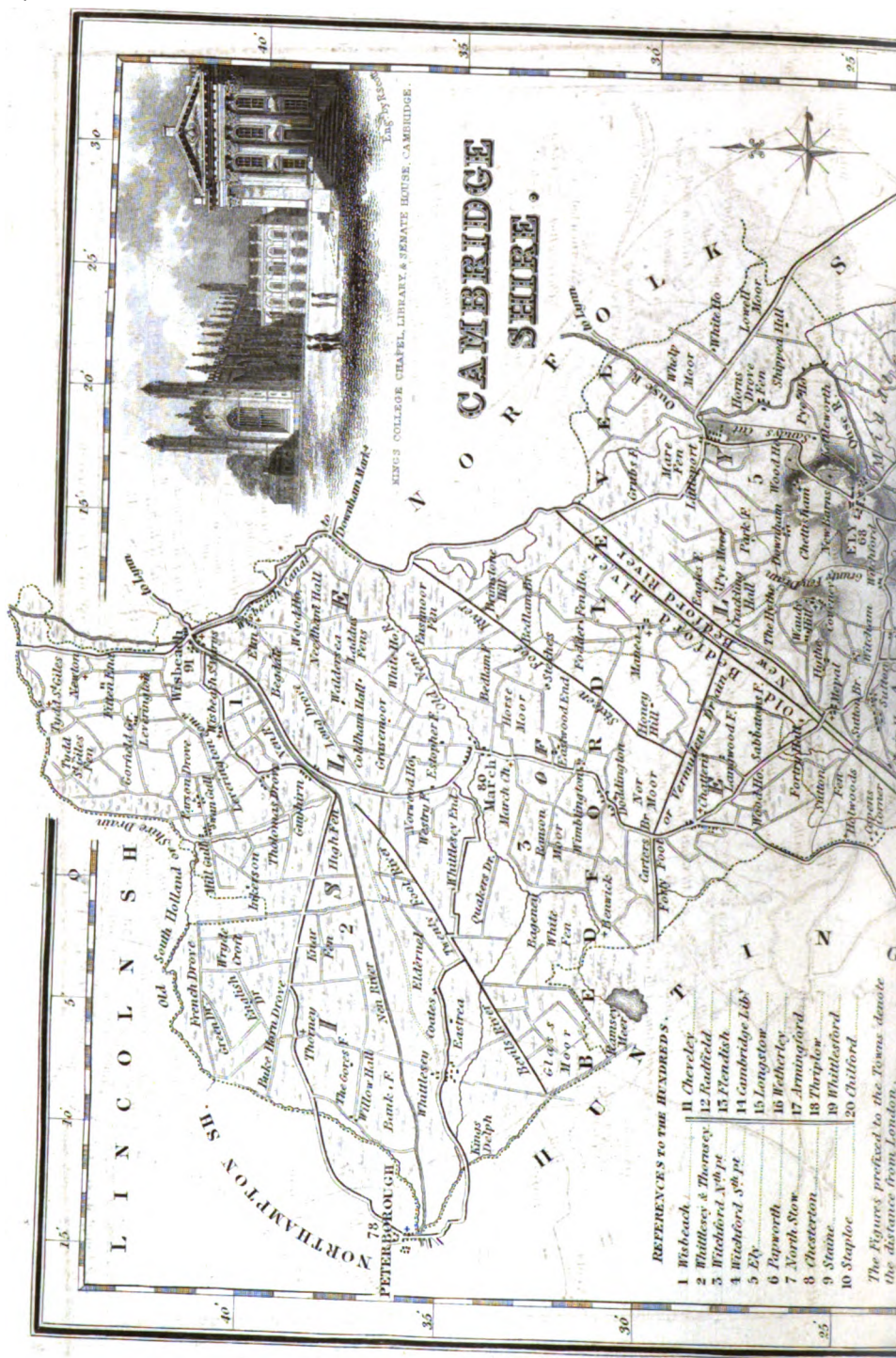
thodists. The Independents have three churches; the first was formed in 1800, the second in 1819, and the third in 1827; a Baptist church was formed in 1825. In 1619, Edward Alleyne founded and endowed Dulwich college in this parish; the yearly income of which is now about £8,000. See article **DULWICH**.—A collegiate school was opened at Camberwell in 1835, with the view of uniting at a moderate expense, a good education with religious instruction, and also the advantages of a public school, with the superintendence of private tuition. The course of education comprises religious instruction according to the principles of the church of England, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the modern languages, mathematics, arithmetic, geography, history, and other branches of useful and polite learning. The free grammar-school, intended originally for 12 boys of the parish, was founded in 1618 by the Rev. Edward Wilson. There is here a fund for charitable purposes of £98 10s. per annum, arising from premises and land bequeathed in 1626 by Sir Edmund Bowyer. Five acres of land were also bequeathed for the relief of the poor by Mrs. Abigail Bowles in 1676, and Mrs. Harriet Smith, in 1808, left £1,000 three per cent. annuities, the dividends on which are annually distributed amongst ten of the oldest poor house-keepers in the parish. The village is delightfully situated, and the beauty of its environs has made it a favourite residence with the more wealthy citizens of the metropolis. The ancient part of the village is the green and its vicinity; the more modern occupies the rising ground to the south-east, and comprises the Grove, Champon, Denmark, and Herne hills. Camberwell is one of the polling-places for the members for the eastern division of Surrey.—A fair is here held annually, in the month of August, which continues for three days. By the more sober and respectable part of the inhabitants it is generally regarded as a nuisance; but being at once a manorial right, and a source of emolument, all attempts to suppress it have hitherto proved ineffectual. In 1839, this fair was attended during the three days by about 150,000 persons. There were about sixteen shows, seventeen booths for drinking and dancing, in some of which were scenes of the grossest iniquity, and about thirty-eight stands for gambling. Among the visitors were persons of great respectability, while others were of the lowest and most debased character. Many schools, conducted by their teachers, visited the fair, while children of all classes were taken to it by their parents. Pop., in 1801, 7,059; in 1831, 28,231. Houses 5,010. Acres 4,570. A. P. £84,392. Poor rates, in 1837, £12,267.—The Camberwell St. Giles' poor-law union comprehends 1 parish, embracing an area of 7 square miles, with a population returned in 1831 at 28,231. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £15,980. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,946.

CAMBLESFORTH, a township in the parish of Drax, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north of Snaith, between the rivers Ouse and Aire. There is in this township a charity school with a small endowment. Pop. in 1801, 190; in 1831, 260. Houses 56. Acres 1,970. A. P. £1,716. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

CAMBO, a township in the parish of Hartburn, and north-east division of Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 12½ miles west of Morpeth. Pop. in 1801, 87; in 1831, 108. Houses 24. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

CAMBOIS. See **BEDLINGTON**.

CAMBORNE, a market-town and parish in the east division of the hund. of Penwith, union of Red-





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ruth, county of Cornwall; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Penryn, intersected by the Redruth railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Redruth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £39 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £833. Nett income £790. The church is an ancient structure, built of granite, like many of the churches in this county, in the perpendicular English style, with an altar-piece of Sienna marble, and an oaken pulpit curiously carved. Patron, in 1835, Lord de Dunstanville. There are here ten daily and seven Sunday schools. The charities amount to £82 per annum. There are here places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Bryanites. Attached to the Methodist chapel is a school-house capable of accommodating 400 scholars. The town is situated in the centre of an extensive district abounding with copper, tin, and lead mines. One copper mine in this parish, that of Dolcoath, about 8 miles west of Carn Brè has been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet, and extended laterally in a direction from east to west more than a mile. In this single mine the number of persons employed has been at times upwards of 1,800, and the annual expenditure of the proprietors considerably more than £50,000. The market—which was established in 1802—is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, June 29th, and November 11th, principally for cattle. Here are holden the petty-sessions for the hundred. According to Borlase, there were formerly several chapels in this place: he mentions St. Margaret's, St. Anne's, St. Derwe's, St. Ye's, and St. James's. He also notices the walls of a chapel on the teneament of Trewn: it stood a few paces from a well called Fentoner, celebrated for its medicinal virtues. In the vicinity is Tehidy-park, the elegant seat of Lord de Dunstanville. Pop., in 1801, 4,811; in 1831, 7,699. Houses 1,327. Acres 6,900. A. P. £11,783. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,026.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

An inland county of England; bounded on the north by Lincolnshire; on the east by Norfolk and Suffolk; on the south and south-west by Hertfordshire and Essex; and on the west by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptonshire. Its extreme length is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth about 30; and its circumference 138. It contains an area of 857 square miles, or about 584,480 acres. Pop., in 1801, 89,346; in 1831, 143,200. Houses 26,712. Assessed property, in 1815, £645,554. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £31,212. The amount raised by the parish rates, in 1837, was £78,046, and the expenditure was £77,232; of which £62,722 was applied to the relief of the poor. The poor-rates in 1803 amounted to £105,376.

Face of the Country.—The surface of this county, being in most places very level and thinly wooded, affords no great variety of scenery. On the south, the landscape, heaved into little hills, with woods, open downs, and rich corn-fields, is pleasing. The Gogmagog hills, a bleak bare range, a few miles to the south-east of Cambridge, though of no great elevation, yet, rising from a level country, command extensive and interesting prospects. To the south-west of Cambridge is Orwell hill, which rises to an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level. The vale of the Granta, or Cam, between Cambridge and Bartlow, abounds with elm trees, and here the scenery around the villages is fine. The northern part of the county, including the Isle of Ely, is, for the most part, a dead level, intersected by canals and ditches. Of that vast expanse of fen land known by the name of the Bedford level, (see article BEDFORD LEVEL),

the full half, comprehending nearly the whole of the Middle and a great part of the South level, lies in this county. Over this vast expanse, the towns and villages, built upon little elevations, through the moist and foggy air rise upon the view like so many islands, and the turrets and spires can be seen at the distance of many miles. The principal of these elevated spots is that on which the city of Ely is placed. All the low grounds are naturally a bog, formed by the stagnation of water from the overflowing rivers of this tract; but, by infinite labour and expense in cutting drains and raising banks, much of them has been rendered either rich meadows, proper for the fattening of cattle, or arable land covered especially with some of the finest oats in the kingdom. The principal of the drains are the Old and New Bedford rivers—as they are called—which run in a straight line upwards of 20 miles across the country, from the Great to the Little Ouse. Of this work Dyer gives the following poetical account:—

Bedford level, erst
A dreary pathless waste, the coughing flock
Was wont with hairy fleeces to deform;
And, smiling with her lure of summer-flowers,
The heavy ox, vain-struggling, to ingulph;
Till one of that high honour'd patriot name,
Russel, arose, who drain'd the rushy fen,
Could'n'd the waves, bid groves and gardens bloom,
And, through his new creation, led the Ouse
And gentle Camus, silver-winding streams.

The general nature and products of the Ely fens are the same with those of Lincolnshire, which they join. Their air and water are bad; and though the soil is rich, and in dry years very productive, they are still subject to frequent inundations; and the farmer is occasionally liable to lose all the labour of his year. The fenny country extends south of the Ouse, and even runs up to the neighbourhood of Cambridge. There are still about 150,000 acres of unimproved fen land in this county. Considerable districts of fenny land have been much improved of late years by the employment of steam-engines in draining. March-Fen district, comprising 2,700 acres, is kept in the finest possible state of drainage, by a steam-engine of 30 horse-power. "According to the description of William of Malmesbury, an ancient historian, who lived about 1300 years ago," says Carter, "this level was then a firm dry land, and a most beautiful country; but by what accident, and at what time it came to be overflowed, I find no mention; though most probably it was occasioned by an earthquake. Beneath the surface have often been found large oak-trees, and several other kinds; and once was found, at sixteen feet deep, a smith's shop, with forge, tools, and a great many horse-shoes ready made: from whence it is reasonable to suppose, that the sea, when it first broke in, came with such violence, that woods, buildings, and every thing on the face of the ground, were overturned and thrown down, and so great a quantity of filth and soil was brought with the waters, as covered the surface of the earth to a great depth for many miles, in some places to twenty feet deep. In this condition it lay many ages, the water putrid and maddy, the earth loose and spongy, and incapable of cultivation so as to yield any great degree of profit; the principal thing it produced was reed and sedge, of which they made baskets."

Soil, Agriculture, &c.—The soil of this county is exceedingly diversified, but the greater part is fertile. The marshes in the vicinity of Wisbeach consist of sand and clay; that of the fens is a strong black earth on a gravelly bottom; the uplands consist of chalk, gravel, loam, and clay. In the fen districts, the soil, consisting of mud and decayed vegetable matter, is very rich; but the farmer is often subjected to considerable damage from heavy rains

and consequent inundations.—In the south-east part of the county, particularly those portions of it watered by the Cam, the dairy is the great object of attention. The parishes of Cottenham, Soham, and Willingham, are famous for their cheese: the superiority of which is attributed to the quality of the herbage on the grazing tracts. Ely is noted for its garden-vegetables.—Besides the butter and cheese produced in this district, a vast number of calves are fattened for the London market. The oxen are usually of the Norfolk and Suffolk breed; the cows of the Cambridgeshire horned breed. The south-east of the county, from Gogmagog-hills to Newmarket, being bare and heathy, is appropriated chiefly to sheep-walks. This district is an open thinly inhabited and bleak country, being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk into Norfolk, forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. The soil is lean and gravelly. The best parts produce light crops of barley; but much of it is only used as sheep-walks. A great number of sheep are also kept in the fens; and the breed preferred is a cross between the Leicester and the Lincolnshire. The extent of highland country depastured by sheep within this county was estimated in 1808 at 243,000 acres.—This county may be said to have no manufactures, if we except that of white bricks and coarse pottery. The fens abound in wild fowl, which, by means of decoys, are caught in vast numbers for the London market.

Rivers.—The rivers of Cambridgeshire—the principal of which are the Ouse, the Cam, the Lark, and the Nen—abound in fish, particularly pike and eels.—The Old Ouse, entering the county in the parish of Haddenham, below St. Ives, and crossing it from west to east, passes Ely, and forms the southern and south-eastern boundary of the Isle of Ely. It receives the Cam at Harrimere, and the Lark, which is navigable to Bury-St.-Edmund's, at a place called Prickwillow, below Ely. At Brand creek it receives the Little Ouse, and enters Norfolk, through which it flows northward to the Wash. In its modern course the Ouse, entering the county to the north-west of Earith bridge, runs down the New Bedford river, in a direction nearly north-east, and enters Norfolk a little to the west of Welney. It is navigable in its whole course through the county.—The Cam, or Granta, navigable to Cambridge, is formed by two small streams which unite between Grantham and Harston. Its length above Cambridge is 25 miles; and from Cambridge to its junction with the Ouse, 15 miles.—In its old course, the Nen enters the county from Huntingdonshire at Benwick, and, flowing north-east, enters Norfolk at Outwell. In its modern or northern course, it separates Huntingdonshire from the Isle of Ely, till it enters the Isle at Moreton's Leam, whence it proceeds to the Wash. A new tidal channel has been cut for this river along the western side of the Sutton wash.

Canals and Roads.—The numerous canals which intersect the Isle of Ely were cut for the purpose of drainage, but a number of them are also navigable. Vermuyden's canal, commencing at Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, enters the Isle of Ely near Ramsey-mere. At Welche's dam it joins the Old Bedford river, and leaves the county a little to the west of Welney. This cut is seldom used.—The New Bedford river is the main channel for barges passing from the upper to the lower parts of the Ouse. The Old Bedford river, running parallel with the New, excepting the lower part of it near Denver-sluiice, is now seldom navigated, being nearly choked up since the New was made.—A canal has been cut from Peterborough, through Whittlesea-dyke to the Old Nen

below Benwick, and thence to Marsh. There are also short cuts from the Ouse to Soham and Rech.—The great north road from London to York and Edinburgh passes through the western border of Cambridgeshire, entering it at Royston, 37½ miles from London, and quitting it at Papworth-St.-Agnes. The road from London to Norfolk enters the county at Great Chesterford, 46 miles from London, and leaves it about 5 miles beyond Newmarket.—A railway is projected from London to Cambridge; and from Cambridge to Leicester. This and other proposed lines would, in connexion with existing railways, unite the Ouse and Mersey, the Cam and the Tyne.

Divisions, &c.]—With the exception of fifteen parishes in the eastern part of it, which belong to the archdeaconry of Sudbury and diocese of Norwich, and the parish of Iselham, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Rochester, Cambridgeshire forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Ely, and province of Canterbury; and comprises the deaneries of Barton, Bourne, (otherwise Knopwell,) Cambridge, Camps, Chesterton, Ely, Shangeryard, Wisbeach. It contains 169 parishes, of which 66 are rectories, 84 vicarages, and 14 perpetual curacies. The dissenting churches in it are also numerous. The number of daily schools in the county, in 1831, was 550, attended by 14,500 children; of Sunday schools 194, attended by 14,031.—Of these, 7 daily schools, with 290 children, and 52 Sunday schools, with 4,475 children, belong to dissenters.—It is divided into 18 hundreds, Armingford, Chesterton, Cheveley, Chilford, Ely, Flendish, Longston, Northstow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Staplow, Thriplow, Wetherley, Whittleford, Wisbeach, Witchford North, and Witchford South; and contains the city of Ely; the university, borough, and market-town of Cambridge; the market-towns of Linton, March, Thorney, and Wisbeach, with part of the market-towns of Newmarket and Royston.

Courts, &c.]—Cambridgeshire is within the Norfolk circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held at Cambridge. The Isle of Ely, with all its privileges, having been restored to the abbey of Ely after the re-establishment of that monastery by King Edgar, the abbots, and after them the bishops, exercised the privileges of a county-palatine till the reign of Henry VIII., when, in common with those of other palatinates, these privileges were abridged; the bishop being still, however,—till recently,—*Custos rotulorum* of the Isle of Ely, including the three hundreds of Ely, Wisbeach, and Witchford. His jurisdiction was intitled the Royal franchise, or liberty of the bishop of Ely. The civil officers of this franchise were a chief justice, a chief bailiff, a deputy-bailiff, two coroners, and a few subordinate officers, all of whom were appointed by the bishop. The spring-assizes, and the April and October sessions for the Isle were held at Ely; the summer-assizes and the other sessions at Wisbeach; but by 6^o and 7^o of Will. IV., the bishop's secular jurisdiction is abolished.—See ELY.—Formerly two knights were returned for the shire, two for the borough of Cambridge, and two for the university. Under the reform act the county now returns three members, who are polled for at Cambridge, Newmarket, and Royston.—The county-gaol is situated at the extremity of the town of Cambridge, on the site of the old castle. The boundary walls are of an octagonal form, and the interior buildings consist of a central house for the keeper, and four detached radiating wings. There is a tread-mill for the male prisoners. Besides the customary services of the chaplain, there is no regular system of instruction. Total number of prisoners, in 1835, 443.

Antiquities.—Roman antiquities are rare in this county, Cambridge itself being the only important

place which that people seem to have occupied within its limits. Some remains of this people have been found in the neighbourhood of Trumpington. The Icknield Street, an ancient road, entering from Suffolk near Newmarket, and quitting at Royston, and the great Roman road from Colchester to Chester, which enters near Withersfield in Suffolk, and crosses the county from east to west, can still be distinctly traced in many places.—Of religious houses before the Reformation, there were within this county 32, including two houses of the knights-templars, two preceptories of the knights-hospitallers, and three alien priories. There were four ancient colleges and eleven hospitals, one of which, St. John's at Cambridge, was converted into St. John's college. Of the numerous monastic remains, those of Ely abbey are by far the most interesting: see article ELY. There are also some fine remains at Thorney and at Whittlesey.—Ancient castles, with the exception of the earth-works, have almost wholly disappeared. There is a considerable encampment called Vandlebury, on the highest part of the Gogmagog-hills, supposed to be of British origin. There are also two remarkable trenches extending from the woods on the east side of the county to the fens: the most entire of these is called the Devil's ditch. It consists of a deep ditch and an elevated vallum, and runs 7 miles nearly in a straight line. The other, called Fleam-dyke, runs parallel with this at the distance of 7 miles, extending from Balsham to the fens at Fen-Ditton, but it is in many places levelled. See Lyson's Cambridgeshire.

History.—This county, at the time of the Roman invasion, formed part of the kingdom of the Iceni, "who were," says Carter, "a valiant and stout people: and though they at first submitted to the Romans, we find them in arms, and inviting the Trinobantes and other Britons to join them, and to oppose and revenge the cruelty and oppression of their tyrannical and foreign masters, who had wasted their country, whipped their queen Boadicea, now a widow, ravished her daughters, and endeavoured to reduce them all into a state of slavery, by disarming them, and exacting a contribution or tax of £300,000: in those days an immense sum. And it was that very Boadicea, who shines in our annals at the head of a British army, that with an irresistible fury engaged the Romans, and after slaying 80,000 of them, razed their colony of Camulodunum, or Malden in Essex, and Verulamium, or St. Alban's in Hertfordshire, routed the ninth legion, and having put Catus Decianus, the procurator, to flight, must certainly have freed her people from their oppression, had not the Roman lieutenant, Paulinus Suetonius, with a more powerful army, vanquished her, bravely encountering that general with 230,000 Britons. The consequence of this defeat was not only the death of Boadicea, who broke her heart at the loss of her country, but the entire subjection of the Britons, and abolition of the Iceni. In the time of the heptarchy, when several Saxon chiefs settled in this county upon the ruins of the Roman government, Cambridgeshire became part of the East Angles (which consisted of this county, with those of Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Suffolk), and was so called on account of its easterly situation in respect of the other Saxon kingdoms. It was under these two masters that arts and sciences began to flourish, about the year 609, at the town of Cambridge, which was then an ancient city. And the county received its present name from the said town; and the town its name from being situated on the bank of the river Cam, or Grant, as some etymologists rather choose to derive its name." Ely formed a separate district, with

an independent jurisdiction, from a very early period, and was called by the Saxons South Girwa. On the conquest of East Anglia by the Danes, in 870, this county was laid waste; and, for fifty years, during which East Anglia remained under the Danish dominion, the city of Cambridge appears to have been one of their principal military stations. Here it was that their army was compelled to surrender to Edward the Elder in 921. Ely being destroyed by the Danes, the isle was annexed to the kingdom of Mercia. Cambridgeshire, with the whole of East Anglia, was again ravaged by the Danes in 1010. After the overthrow of Harold at the battle of Hastings, and the consequent advance of the conqueror, the isle of Ely became the refuge of the Anglo-Saxon prelates and nobility, who here successfully defended themselves, and bade defiance to the power of the Normans from 1066 to 1074. The county in general, and the isle of Ely in particular, suffered severely during the civil wars in the reigns of Stephen, John, and Henry III. During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., Cambridgeshire and the isle of Ely were associated under Lord Grey of Werke for the parliament; and though the university voted its plate for the king's service, yet Lord Clarendon enumerates this among the associated counties in which the king had no visible party, nor so much as one fixed quarter. Triplow-beath and the neighbourhood of Royston were places of general rendezvous for the parliamentary army during its stay in Cambridgeshire.

CAMBRIDGE,

The county-town of Cambridgeshire, is locally situated in the hund. of Flendish, but possesses separate jurisdiction; 51 miles north by east of London. It extends about 3 miles 1 furlong from east to west, and has an average breadth of 1½ mile, comprising an area of 3,194 acres, 2 roods. In 1836 it contained 4,506 houses, and the annual value of real property in the borough was £91,501.

Parishes.—Cambridge borough contains 14 parishes in the union of Cambridge. Only two of them—St. Giles and St. Andrew the Less—extend much beyond the limits of the town. The latter is situated on the east of the town, and comprises the populous suburb of Barnwell and New Town; consisting principally of recently erected houses, which are daily becoming more connected with the town by the building of other streets. It appears to be an unsettled point whether the colleges in general are extra-parochial. Downing college, the new buildings of St. John's, and the grove of Catherine-hall, are admitted to be within the parochial limits by the payment of the poor's rate; and the parish officers, in their perambulations, pass through some of the others; but they are considered by the present university authorities to be extra-parochial, and consequently not within the borough. The livings are, 1st, All Saints, a discharged vicarage; rated at £5 6s. 3d., by the parliamentary returns at £105; gross income £120; in the patronage of Jesus' college. The annual income of charity, connected with this parish, amounts to £123. Pop., in 1801, 704; in 1831, 1,422. Houses 200. A. P. £2,606. Poor rates, in 1837, £750.—2d, St. Andrew the Less, a curacy not in charge; gross income £48. Patron and incumbent, in 1835, Dr. Geldart. There are here 28 daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 252; in 1831, 6,651. Houses 1,419. A. P. £4,080. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,369.—3d, St. Andrew the Great, a curacy not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns £100; gross income £121. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ely. This parish possesses eight daily and three Sunday schools. The charities of which,

the greatest is that of the widow of the celebrated Captain Cook, amount to £33 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 1,082; in 1831, 1,644. Houses 327. A. P. £2,808. Poor rates, in 1837, £936.—4th, St. Benedict, a perpetual curacy; valued at £4 7s. 11d., by the parliamentary returns at £60; gross income £151. Patron, Corpus Christi college. Pop., in 1801, 650; in 1831, 964. Houses 146. A. P. £2,008. Poor rates, in 1837, £672.—5th, St. Botolph, a discharged rectory, valued at £2 14s. 4½d., by the parliamentary returns at £106 18s. 9½d.; gross income £100. Patron, Queen's college. There are here three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 645; in 1831, 759. Houses 106. A. P. £2,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £570.—6th, St. Clements, a curacy; valued at £4 5s. 7½d., by the parliamentary returns at £36 17s. 7d.; gross income £102. Patron, Jesus' college. Pop., in 1801, 651; in 1831, 880. Houses 161. A. P. £1,785. Poor rates, in 1837, £468.—7th, St. Edward, a discharged rectory; rated at £0 3s. 4d., by the parliamentary returns at £9; gross income £66. Patron, Trinity hall. There are in this parish eight daily schools, one of which is endowed by Dr. Perne with £180 per annum. The yearly income of charities amounts to about £20. Pop., in 1801, 665; in 1831, 727. Houses 116. A. P. £1,947. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.—8th, St. Giles and St. Peter's, united parishes, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £172. Patron, the bishop of Ely. There are here two daily and two Sunday schools, and also ten well-endowed alms-houses. Pop., in 1801, 916; in 1831, 1,917. Houses 510. A. P. £3,874. Poor rates, in 1837, £831.—9th, St. Mary the Great, a curacy not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £153. Patron, Trinity college. The charities connected with this parish produce about £100 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 761; in 1831, 944. Houses 146. A. P. £2,686. Poor rates, in 1837, 819.—10th, St. Mary the Less, a curacy not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £47 17s. 1d.; gross income £95. Patron, Peter House college. A few poor children are annually bound out to some lawful employment by the produce of land, bequeathed by John Westfield in 1684. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 810. Houses 149. A. P. £1,661. Poor rates, in 1837, £661.—11th, St. Michael, a curacy, not in charge; valued in the parliamentary returns at £150; gross income £98. Patron, Trinity college. The yearly income of charities amounts to £29 10s. Pop., in 1801, 810; in 1831, 711. Houses 68. A. P. £915. Poor rates, in 1837, £168.—12th, St. Peter's, a curacy united with St. Giles. This parish possesses three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 702. Houses 124. A. P. £715. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.—13th, St. Sepulchre, a vicarage; rated at £6 11s. 0½d., by the parliamentary returns at £87 9s. 4d.; gross income £124. Patrons, the parishioners. Pop., in 1801, 479; in 1831, 674. Houses 130. A. P. £1,223. Poor rates, in 1837, £374.—14th, Holy Trinity, a perpetual curacy; rated at £7 6s. 8d., by the parliamentary returns at £87 9s. 4d.; gross income £96. Patron, the bishop of Ely. There are in this parish eight daily and two Sunday schools, and also eight endowed alms-houses. Pop., in 1801, 1,214; in 1831, 2,104. Houses 405. A. P. £2,810. Poor rates, in 1837, £997. Pop. of all the parishes, in 1801, 10,087; in 1831, 20,917. Houses 4,007. Acres 3,470. A. P. £31,150. Poor rates, in 1837, £10,147.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Cambridge, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Cambridge poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 5 square miles; with a popu-

lation returned, in 1831, at 20,917. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,907. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,359.

Name and Description.—Cambridge derives its modern name from the river Cam, by which it is divided into two unequal parts. It was the *Grætan brycege* or *Græta-brige* of the Saxon chronicle, signifying 'the bridge over the Granta,' the ancient name of the river Cam. "It once extended," says Carter, "from the castle of Grandchester, or Grantchester, (*i. e.* a grand city,) now a small village, two miles south-west of the town, to the castle of Cherterton, three miles in length along the west bank of the river Cam. But we have nothing remaining of that ancient city, except the village of Grandchester, and the parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter, now part of modern Cambridge, being the two extremities of that ancient city, the first near the southern castle, (or at least where once it stood,) the latter near the northern; and the numerous coins, and many urns that have been dug up in the neighbourhood of both places, prove them indisputably to have been Roman fortifications." "The site of the Roman Granta," says Dr. Stukeley, "is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalen college. At this time the ditch is nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered; and the Roman agger, in the garden of Magdalen college, which has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the fellows, is in excellent preservation. The river, which from the deeds in the Cottonian library relative to the foundation of St. Giles's church, seems to have bounded the terrace, now flows from 150 to 300 yards eastward. Within the works, which include the north-west end of the town, are the remains of three considerable bastions, which were raised by the orders of Cromwell; the gateway of the castle, now used as the county prison, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. St. Peter's church was repaired some years ago; at which time, many Roman bricks are reported to have been found in the decayed walls. Numerous fragments of urns have also been picked up in the adjoining fields, and many Roman coins of Vespasian and the later emperors." The approach is by no means striking, and the town owes its picturesque attractions entirely to the magnitude and beauty of the buildings belonging to the university, with the rich and extensive walks and gardens attached to them. The town of Cambridge is situated nearly in the middle of the borough, and reaches from the northern to the southern extremity, occupying about one-fifth of the whole space. The Cam flows through the town, entering on the south side, and pursuing a northerly direction, along the back of the colleges, on the west side of the town, to its northern extremity, where it turns to the east, and thence forms the boundary of the borough to the north-eastern corner. Two principal roads enter the borough, on the south side, from London—the one by way of Royston, the other by way of Chertford—and after uniting in Bridge-street, in the northern part of the town, proceed across the Cam to Huntingdon. A road from Newmarket enters the borough on the east, and passes through Barnwell to the northern part of the town. The principal lines of streets are those of the two first-mentioned roads; but the houses in some of the streets lying between them, in the centre of the town, are equally valuable, and in some instances more so than those in the principal streets. Nearly all the col-

leges and grounds are on the west side of the town; they are all extra-parochial, with the exception of Downing college, and the recent additions and improvements made in some of the other colleges. The streets are generally narrow and winding, and the houses irregularly built; but Bridge street, St. Andrew's, and Trumpington streets are broad, airy, and pleasant, and the whole town is well-paved. The streets and many of the public buildings are lighted with gas. Cambridge possesses no manufactures; but, by the Cam, which is navigable up to the town, a considerable trade is carried on with the port of Lynn. The commodities forming the staple of this traffic are corn, coal, timber, and iron; the warehouses for which are situated on the banks of the river, at the two extreme ends of the town. Great quantities of oil, pressed from flax, hemp, and cole seed, at the numerous mills in the Isle of Ely, are brought up the river; and large cargoes of butter are, by the same means, conveyed hither weekly from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely to be forwarded by the waggons to London. The principal market-place, consisting of two oblong squares, is spacious and centrally situated. Here stands a conduit, erected in 1614 for the benefit of the town, by the eccentric Thomas Hobson, carrier and hackneyman, whose tenacity, in letting out his horses in strict rotation, gave rise to the proverb of 'Hobson's choice—this or none,' and who was honoured by an epitaph from the pen of John Milton. The pease market is situated in St. Edward's parish. It is appropriated to the sale of corn and fish. There is a considerable market called the Hog-market, held in St. Andrew's hill, for the sale of pigs and other cattle; and also a hay market in St. Giles, near the northern extremity of the town. The weekly market-day is Saturday. Cambridge has two fairs; one for horses, cattle, timber, and pottery, beginning on the 24th of June, and continuing for a week. The other, called Stourbridge or Sturbitch fair, was anciently one of the most celebrated and best frequented in the kingdom. It commences on the 18th of September, and continues for fourteen days. The staple commodities are leather, timber, cheese, hops, wool, hardware, and cattle. The 25th of the month is appropriated to the sale of horses. This fair seems to have been granted by king John, in aid of an hospital of lepers, who had an ancient chapel here, still existing. It was ultimately granted by Henry VIII. for 1,000 marks to the magistrates and corporation of Cambridge. This fair has greatly declined; but when Carter wrote, in the middle of last century, it seems to have been a flourishing mart. His words are: "In the time of Sturbitch fair there is a great resort of people from all parts of the nation, when coaches, &c. are continually running backwards and forwards, and the town at that time is very agreeable. The fair is scarce ended, when the Newmarket races begin, to partake of which diversion so many resort from Cambridge, that during the races a hackney-horse in Cambridge is not to be got for money. The races are no sooner over but the hunting season begins, for which sport Cambridge is never without a pack or two of good hounds, and as for game 'there is plenty.'" See article BARNWELL.

Municipal Government and Franchise.—Though a borough by prescription, this town was not incorporated till the early part of the reign of Henry I. Many valuable and important privileges have been granted to it by succeeding sovereigns, particularly by John, Henry III., Edward II., and Richard II. By the municipal act of 1835 the government of the town has been vested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. The same act divided the town into

five wards; viz. East Barnwell, West Barnwell, Market Ward, Trinity Ward, and St. Andrew's Ward,—and assigned to it a commission of the peace. The court of quarter-sessions is always held on the Monday before the sessions for the county. Petty-sessions are held every Friday, and a civil court once in every lunar month on Tuesday. In 1827 an act was obtained, empowering the magistrates to expend £15,000 in building a new gaol. The amount of all the rates levied is £11,275 7s. 11½d.; the sum expended, including the expenses of obtaining the act, the purchase of the site, the cost of building the gaol, of drainage, erecting a tread-mill, interest on loans, salaries, allowances and other miscellaneous matters, up to the audit on the 27th August, 1833, is £15,738 3s. 1½d. The spinning-house, situate in St. Andrew's street, was founded by Thomas Hobson, in 1623, for the purpose, as expressed by him, in the endowment, "of setting the poor people of the university and town of Cambridge, to work, and for a house of correction; for correcting unruly and stubborn rogues, beggars, and other poor people which shall refuse work, and to provide wool and flax for their occupation." The spinning-house, as fronting the street, presents a modern brick elevation, pierced by a gate in the centre, on each side of which are the keeper's apartments. The interior buildings form a parallelogram, of which the central area is divided into four compartments, intended for as many classes of prisoners. The university and the town of Cambridge, being both named in the endowment as participators in Hobson's benefaction, the trustees have appropriated it between them.—The borough has returned two members to parliament ever since the 23d of Edward I. The elective franchise was formerly vested with the freemen not receiving alms, in number somewhat below 200, and of whom more than the half were non-resident. Under the new franchise the number of electors is about 1,500. The mayor is the returning officer.

Chapels and Schools.—Besides the established churches already mentioned, there are several places of worship for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Congregationalists or Independents, and the Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.—There is here a free grammar-school, established in pursuance of the will of Dr. Stephen Perse, senior fellow of Caius college, who, in 1615, bequeathed property for its erection and endowment. Scholars, having been three years at least at this school, are eligible before all others to the Perse fellowships and scholarships at Caius college.—The free school, founded in 1808, in the parish of St. Peter, for the children of the poor, was, in 1813, united to the National society.—Whiston's charity schools for both sexes were instituted in 1703.—In 1816, a school-room for 300 girls was erected in King-street. This establishment also is now united to the National society.—Here are three infant schools.—Addenbrooke's hospital, situated at the south entrance into the town, was founded by Dr. John Addenbrooke, in 1766. The funds being found insufficient for its support, it was, by act of parliament, converted into a general hospital or infirmary, supported by donations and subscriptions. In 1813, John Bowtwell bequeathed to this institution £7,000. The number of patients of late years annually cured or relieved is about 1000, the number of beds 105, and the annual expense about £2,700, of which about £900 is raised from the permanent funds. The hospital has a good collection of calculi.—Here are alms-houses founded and endowed by different individuals for upwards of 50 poor persons.—Of the numerous religious houses at Cambridge the most ancient appears to have been founded in the close of the 11th century. "In or

near the church of St. Giles, in Cambridge," says Tanner in his *Not. Mon.*, "Picot, a Norman lord of Bourne, and many years sheriff of Cambridgeshire, at the instance of Hugolina, his wife, began a religious house for a prior and six regular canons, A.D. 1092, which was, twenty years after, removed to a place on the other side of the river called Barnwell, by Pain Peverell, that famous soldier who was standard-bearer to Robert, duke of Normandy, in the holy wars. Here he new-built and enlarged the priory in honour of St. Giles and St. Andrew, designing it for thirty canons of the order of St. Austin. At the dissolution its yearly revenues were valued at £656 11s. 10d. q. Dugd. £351 15s. 4d. Speed. Its site was granted 38° Henry VIII., to Anthony Broun; and 6° of Edward VI. to Edward Lord Clinton." Some part of the buildings belonging to this convent are said still to be seen. "About A.D. 1291," adds Tanner, "a convent of white canons from Sempringham settled themselves at the old chapel of St. Edmund the king, over against Peter House, which they had by the gift of B. fil. Walteri, and here they continued till the dissolution, when this small priory was valued at £14 8s. 8d. ob. per ann. Dugd. £16 16s. 0d. Speed; and the site of it was granted 35° Henry VIII. to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf.—John de Cranden, prior of Ely in the beginning of King Edward III.'s reign, bought a house near Burden Hostle, wherein he placed a few Benedictine monks from Ely for their better improvement in university learning. But within a few years this house was granted to William Bate-man, bishop of Norwich, who thereon built part of Trinity Hall.—Here were also an hospital, dedicated to St. Anthony and St. Eligius, an hermitage and lazaret-house, and houses of Black, Grey, White, and Bethlehemite friars; together with the houses of friars de Sacco and Fratres S. Marie."—A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been founded here about the year 1130.—The castle, built by William the Conqueror, on the site of the Danish fortress, was long an occasional residence of our early monarchs. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the parliament. All that now remains of the ancient building is a gate-house.—The most poetic and eloquent of all prose writers, Jeremy Taylor, was a native of Cambridge, as was also Richard Cumberland, the dramatist.—It gives the title of duke to Adolphus Frederick, fifth and youngest surviving son of George III.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY is a society of students in all the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated by the name of 'the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge,' and is formed by the union of 13 colleges, and 4 halls possessing equal privileges with the colleges. It is situated in the county-town of Cambridge, over which it possesses both a special and a concurrent jurisdiction. The revenues of this university were estimated in 1835 as follows: Heads of houses, 17 in number, £12,650; 431 fellows whose revenue is £90,330; 793 scholarships with £13,390; 179 college-officers with £17,750; 252 prizes of the value of £1,038; 591 benefices and incumbents with £93,300; rent of rooms, £15,680; and college-revenues, £133,268.

History.—The honour of having laid the foundation of this most splendid and effective establishment, seems due to Sigebert, king of the East Angles, who, according to Bede, with the advice of Bishop Felix, in the early half of the seventh century, established in his own dominions a school in imitation of certain institutions for education which he had seen in France. This school is supposed to have been set up at Cambridge. Edward the Elder, according to the chronicle of Hyde abbey, erected halls for

the students; but a regular system of academic education seems to have been first introduced in the early part of the 12th century. "Petrus Blasensis, Jeffrey, abbot of Crowland, having lost his monastery by fire about A.D. 1110, partly to get money to rebuild it, and partly to settle his monks in the meantime, sent four of the most learned of them to his manor of Cottenham near Cambridge, viz. Gilbert, Odo, Terricus, and William. These men being furnished with the knowledge of divinity, and the other ancient sciences, repaired often to Cambridge, the seat of the muses, and having gained a permission to teach their several arts, hired a barn, made open profession of their several sciences, and in a short time drew a great number of hearers to them. In the second year after their coming, the number of their scholars grew so great, that no one place would hold them; whereupon they (taking the university of Orleans for a pattern) separated themselves to several places, and divided their auditors between them thus: Odo, a singular grammarian and poet, read grammar to the younger sort, according to the doctrine of Priscian and Remigius; Terricus, a subtle sophister, taught the elder sort of young men Aristotle's logic, after the introduction of Porphyry, and the comments of Averroes; Monk William read a lecture in Tully's rhetoric, and Quintilian's Flores, and all at their distinct hours: but the great Dr. Gislebert, upon every Sunday and holiday, preached God's word unto the people, most particularly against Judaism, because the town was everywhere overspread with that sort of people. The scholars were wonderfully pleased with the learning and diligence of these monks, and rewarded them so liberally, that they returned 100 marks yearly to their abbot, in order to rebuild their monastery. Jeffrey seeing his monks thus successful, went to them, and joined in his preaching with them, by whose labours Cambridge became of a sudden a noble seat of learning. Inns, halls, and hostels, were built for the reception of students. Fuller gives us a catalogue of above 30, too tedious to be set down, where students lived under the rule of a principal or master; but none of them were endowed for above 200 years after. In King John's reign the number of these students increased by the resort of many from Oxford, which that king's injustice to three students, who were executed by his order for their chamber-fellow's crime in killing a woman accidentally, had driven from thence. The prosperity of these schools induced the lovers of learning to provide better for the subsistence both of the professors and convenience of students; whereupon they built the colleges, which, though but inconsiderable at first, were a foundation for our present great endowments." [*Magna Britannia*, vol. i. p. 244.] Edward III., in 1333, granted most important privileges to the university, making its authority paramount to that of the borough. In 1534, the university renounced the supremacy of the pope, and in the following year resigned all its charters to the king, who soon after restored them, and reinstated the university in its privileges.—The following account of this celebrated seat of learning is compiled chiefly from Dyer's *History*, and the *University Calendar*.

Government.—Of the 17 colleges, or halls, or societies, which form the university of Cambridge, each is a body corporate, and ruled by its own particular statutes; but each is also subject to general laws which regulate the practice of the confederated body as a university. Each of the 17 departments, so to speak, of this literary union, has its allotted share in the general administration; each, through its individual members, deliberating upon, rejecting, or decreeing laws in the senate, and enforcing them

through the executive branches of its government.—The senate takes cognizance of the whole business of the university. Here the office-bearers are elected; and without a *grace* passing through it, no degree can be granted. It is composed of all the masters of arts, and the doctors in divinity, civil law, and physic, having their names upon the college-boards, holding any university office or resident in the town, the whole amounting to nearly 2,000. The senate is divided into two classes, or houses,—masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, compose the regent, or upper house,—the remainder constitute the non-regent, or lower house. The latter wear black silk hoods, the former hoods lined with white silk. Hence they are also denominated the white-hood house, and the black-hood house. Doctors of more than two years' standing, and the orator of the university, are privileged to vote with either of the houses they think proper.—The right of electing the two members of parliament is vested in the doctors and masters of arts who have their names on the boards of their respective colleges. The returning officer is the vice-chancellor.—Besides the two houses of the senate, a council called the *Caput* is chosen annually, by which every university grace must be unanimously approved before it can be introduced to the senate. It consists of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of each faculty—law, physic, and theology—a regent, and a non-regent master of arts. A meeting of the senate is called a *Congregation*. A list of the days on which congregations are to be held for transacting university business, is published by the vice-chancellor a few days before the commencing of each term. These days occur generally once a fortnight; but the vice-chancellor can convene the senate when he pleases; and any member not below five-and-twenty, with the proper officers or their legal deputies, may transact whatever business is brought before them. Meetings are enjoined by the statutes on certain days, and a congregation may be held at any time when forty members can be convened.

The executive administration of the university is committed to a chancellor, a high steward, a vice-chancellor, a commissary, a public orator, an assessor, two proctors, two pro-proctors, two moderators, a registrar, two taxors, two scrutators, classical examiners, syndics, marshal, three esquire bedells, yeoman bedell, university printer, library keeper, under library keeper, school keeper, &c.—The chancellor is the head of the whole university, and presides over all cases relative to that body. The office is biennial, but tenable for life, if the university chooses tacitly so to allow.—The vice-chancellor, in the absence of the chancellor, is governor of the university according to the statutes. He possesses magistratival authority both in the university and the county; and he must be the head of some college.*—The

moderators nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate, act as substitutes for the proctors in the philosophical schools, and are generally deputed to officiate for the proctors in their absence.—The registrar, elected by the senate, attends personally, or by deputy, all congregations, to give requisite directions for the due form of such graces as are to be propounded, to receive them when they have passed both houses, and to register them in the records.—The scrutators—who are non-regents, and chosen by the non-regents only—attend all congregations to read the graces in the lower house, to gather the votes, and publicly to pronounce the assent or dissent of that house.—Classical examiners are nominated by the several colleges. Their business is sufficiently indicated by their official appellation.—Syndics are members of the senate chosen to transact special affairs relating to the university, such as the framing of laws, regulating fees, inspecting buildings, &c.

Particular professorships.—Besides the regular professorships in the several colleges and halls, professorships have at different periods been founded for the university generally: some of them by the university itself, others by individuals who took a special interest in promoting the study of particular subjects. Of these, the first in order of time is Lady Margaret's professorship of divinity, founded in 1502, by Margaret, countess of Richmond, and mother to Henry VII. The regius professorship of divinity and civil law, physic, and Hebrew, was founded by Henry VIII in 1540. A professorship of Arabic was founded by Sir Thomas Adams, Bart., in 1632. In 1663, Henry Lucas, Esq., M. P. for the university, founded a professorship of mathematics, named from him the Lucasian professorship. In 1683, John Knightbridge, D. D., fellow of St. Peter's, founded a professorship of caesutry. In 1684, the professorship of music was founded by the university. A professorship of chemistry was also founded by the

an authority external to itself, will be sufficient to prove that those inconveniences are neither few nor unimportant, and are such as not merely justify, but absolutely require, a decisive and comprehensive reform." The statutes by which the university, as well as the various colleges, are governed, were framed in a semi-barbarous age, and contemplate a state of things as remote from that which now exists as the habits and literature of the 14th and 15th centuries are unlike those of the present times. Every fellow of Queen's college is obliged to swear that whenever the name of the founder or founders is mentioned in his presence he will pray for their souls. Dr. Peacock says, however, that the statutes of this college have lately been revised by the Queen in council, and possibly this clause may have been erased. The fellows of Christ's college are directed by the founders to pray for the soul of her son, Henry VII., &c. This clause, it is true, is not administered; but this only shifts the burden to other shoulders. The statute remains, and, whether actually administered or not, is equally binding upon, or rather equally distressing to, the fellows of the college, whose oath runs in this form—"I will never at any time seek, nor, if others seek and obtain, will I accept of any dispensation of the college statutes, or of this my oath." The oath taken by the kindred society of St. John's is framed to the same effect, though still more rigidly expressed:—"I swear that I will never seek a dispensation affecting any particle contained in the statutes, nor avail myself of dispensations obtained by any other person or persons, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly." But if the oaths and statutes of other colleges lash the consciences of their respective societies with whips, those of King's college sting with scorpions. The vengeance of Heaven is arrayed against provost, fellow, or scholar who shall seek, or even contemplate, new statutes, or interpret the existing one otherwise than according to their obvious meaning and literal construction. The bishops and archbishops are solemnly inhibited from proposing or sanctioning any such alterations, and "our heirs and successors, the kings of England," are in a similar manner for ever forbidden to interfere! Eton is governed by the same code; but, as the provost and fellows find it impossible to obey the statutes, they adopt the expedient of mutilating and omitting "more than half of the whole body, some of which relate to various superstitious practices and Roman Catholic services, which the good and pious founder most strictly and rigorously imposed, and also many others, relating to important personal rights of various members of the foundation."

* "The statutes of the university of Cambridge," says Dr. Peacock, "and of nearly all the colleges of which it is composed, have undergone few essential changes in the course of nearly three centuries, whilst very few vestiges remain of the system of education which they prescribe, or of the practical regulations which they enforce. If the inconveniences which resulted from the continuance of this remarkable discrepancy between the theory and practical working of the constitution of these bodies were confined to the retention of a few unimportant forms which have lost their original import, and which neither tended to weaken the sense of the strict obligations of oaths, nor to embarrass and retard the progress of important improvements in the scheme of academical education of government, they could hardly be considered as sufficient to justify a departure from a system which not only possessed the sanction and authority of antiquity, but which had been shown by experience to be capable of accommodating itself to the varying wants, as well as to the varying habits, of different ages: but a very slight examination of some of those statutes, which the university possesses no power of altering without an appeal to

university, in 1702. In 1704, Dr. Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, founded the professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy. In 1707, the professorships of anatomy and botany were founded by the university; and, in 1724, the professorship of modern history by George I. In 1727, the famous Dr. Woodward founded the professorship of geology. In 1749, Thomas Lowndes, Esq., founded that of astronomy and geometry. In 1768, John Norris, Esq., of Whitcham, in the county of Norfolk, founded a professorship of divinity, named from the founder the Norrisian professorship. In 1783, the Rev. Richard Jackson, M.A., founded the professorship of natural and experimental philosophy. A professorship of the laws of England, and a professorship of medicine were founded, in 1800, by Sir George Downing, Bart., K.B. A professorship of mineralogy was founded by the university in 1808, and soon after endowed by government; and, in 1823, a professorship of political economy.—In addition to this long list of professorships, there are a number of distinct lectureships and literary offices. The Barnaby lectureships are four in number, viz., mathematics, philosophy, rhetoric, and logic. The Sadlerian lectureships, seventeen in number, were founded by Lady Sadler. In 1789, the Rev. John Hulse, who received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, founded and endowed the offices of Christian advocate, and Christian preacher. The Christian advocate must compose annually, so long as he holds the office, an answer to some of the objections brought against the Christian religion. The Christian preacher, or as he is named, Hulsean lecturer, is elected annually, and is bound to preach and print, during that time, twenty sermons on the evidences of revealed religion, or explaining some of the more obscure parts of the holy scriptures. In addition to this, the same individual, besides founding two scholarships in St. John's college, bequeathed £40 annually for the best dissertation on any argument proving the truth and excellence of the Christian religion. Two pensions of £100 per annum, bequeathed by William Worts, M.A. of Caius college, formerly one of the Esquire bedells to the university, are given to two junior bachelors of arts, elected by the senate, who are required to visit foreign countries, taking different routes, and to write each during his travels two Latin letters descriptive of manners, customs, and curiosities. The pension is continued for three years. The prizes for the encouragement of literature, which are open to the university at large, amount annually to a sum not less than £1,200, and in the different colleges cannot be less than £300.

Orders.—The several orders in the different colleges are a head, fellows, noblemen-graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in divinity, graduates, bachelors in civil law and in physic, bachelors of arts, fellow-commoners, pensioners, scholars, and sizars. The head is generally a doctor in divinity. Fellows are doctors in divinity, civil law, or physic, bachelors in divinity, masters or bachelors of arts,—their number is between four and five hundred. Noblemen graduates are doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in divinity, who have been masters of arts, and masters of arts who are not on the foundation, but keep their names upon the boards for the purpose of being members of the senate. Graduates are bachelors in divinity, neither members of the senate, nor in *statu pupillari*, denominated four-and-twenty men, or ten-year men. Bachelors of arts, who are in *statu pupillari*, and pay for tuition, whether resident or not, keep their names on the boards to become candidates for fellowships, or members of the senate. Fellow-commoners are generally the younger sons of the nobility or

young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table. They are equivalent here to gentlemen commoners at Oxford. Pensioners and scholars both pay for their rooms, commons, &c.; but the latter are on the foundation, and, from the enjoyment of scholarships, read the graces in the hall, the lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the university is between 700 and 800. Sizars are generally men of inferior fortune; if on the foundation they have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.—In conferring degrees, the several statutes by which they are regulated must be strictly observed. The candidate for bachelor of arts must have resided twelve several terms, with the exception of the first and the last. A master of arts must be a bachelor of three years' standing. A bachelor in divinity must be a master of arts of seven years' standing. A ten-year man may, by the statute, obtain this degree without having taken any other. To attain the degree of doctor in divinity, the candidate must be a bachelor in divinity of five years' standing, or a master of arts of twelve years' standing. To obtain a bachelorship in civil law, six years' standing, and a residence of nine terms is required; if the candidate is already bachelor of arts, four years' standing will be sustained. A bachelor of civil law of five years' standing, or a master of arts of seven years' standing may be admitted a doctor of civil law. A bachelorship in physic requires a residence of nine terms, and a standing of six years. For a doctorship in physic the same rules must be observed as for that of civil law. An M.A. or M.B. of two years' standing may be a licentiate in physic. For a bachelorship in music the aspirant must enter his name at some college; and, as an exercise, compose and perform before the university a piece of music. He may afterwards, by going through the same routine, be made doctor of music. These rules, it may be observed, are dispensed with in the case of privy councillors, bishops, noblemen, dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons; sons of noblemen; persons related to the king by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also honourable; the eldest sons of such persons; and, for the degree of M.A., baronets and knights; proving clearly that, though there is no royal road to learning, there is a very smooth one to its honours. These lettered grandees, however, cannot vote in the senate till they have resided three terms. Before receiving any degree from this university, the candidate must subscribe a declaration that he is *bona fide* a member of the church of England, as by law established; and for all degrees, those of B.A., M.B., and B.C.L. excepted, it is necessary to subscribe to the 36th canon of the church of England.

Courts.—The university possesses two law-courts—the consistory of the chancellor, and the consistory of the commissary. In the former, justice is administered in all personal pleas, arising within the limits of the university, wherein a member of the university is a party. The chancellor, or his vice-chancellor, is assisted by some of the heads of colleges, and by one or more doctors of the civil law, according to the course of which the proceedings are conducted. From his judgment an appeal lies to the senate, who appoint delegates, not fewer than three, nor more than five, with power to examine the case, and to confirm or reverse as they see cause. The latter sits both in the university and at midsummer and Sturbridge fairs, to judge in all cases, mayhem and felony excepted, where one of the parties is a member of the university. The procedure is similar to that of the former, to which an appeal lies, and thence to the senate. The university counsel are appointed by a grace of the senate, and the solic-

tor by the vice-chancellor. The terms are three;—Michaelmas term begins October 10th, and ends on the 16th of December. Lent, or January term, begins on the 13th of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter or midsummer term begins on the 11th day after Easterday and ends on the Friday after commencement day, which is always the first Tuesday in July.

Public buildings.—The senate house, the public schools, and the library, are the principal public buildings belonging to the university. The senate house was designed by Sir James Burrell. It is an elegant building of Portland stone, and was erected at the expense of the university, aided by an extensive subscription. The foundation was laid in 1722, but it was not entirely completed till 1766. The exterior is of the Corinthian order, the interior Doric. The galleries are of Norway oak, and calculated to accommodate 1,100 persons.—The public schools were commenced on or near their present site in 1443. They were built at the expense of the university, aided by liberal benefactions. They form three sides of a small court. The whole quadrangle of apartments over the schools, consisting of four large and commodious rooms, is occupied by the public library, which is now rebuilding in a magnificent style.—The botanical garden on the south-east side of the town occupies between three and four acres conveniently laid out and well watered.—The anatomical school contains a large collection of rare and valuable preparations.—The observatory stands on an eminence about a mile from the college walks on the road to Madingley. It was completed in 1832 at an expense of £19,000. The front extends 120 feet. The principal entrance is under a portico supported by fluted Doric columns.—For the purpose of promoting scientific inquiries, and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of philosophy and natural history, a philosophical society was instituted in the winter of 1819. It has published several very interesting volumes of transactions.—The Pitt press, in Trumpington-street, is a very elegant building. It was finished in 1833.

Fitzwilliam museum.—Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam bequeathed, in trust, to the university of Cambridge, £100,000, the interest of which was to be applied to the erection of a building for the reception of the collection which bears his name, and which he presented to the university. The university having resolved that a new building should be forthwith erected, competition was invited, and the works of various architects were duly exhibited for six months. The senate, then, following the course recommended in the report of the Syndicate, met on the 29th of October, 1835, and adjudged the prize, and consequently the execution of the work, to Mr. George Basevi, jun. The new Fitzwilliam museum is situated in the open part of Trumpington-street, in front of the grove of Peterhouse college. The situation possesses the advantage of a clear space of a hundred feet on each side of the building, through which the grove appears forming a most effective background. The edifice itself is of the Corinthian order, covering an area of 160 feet in length, by 162 feet in depth. The façade, which is 76 feet in height, presents an octastyle portico, pseudo-dipterally arranged, with side-colonnades or wings. The broad flight of steps ascending to the portico, elevates the latter considerably above the adjacent buildings: it is imposing in its proportions; and a great richness of effect is given by the sculpture with which it is decorated. The other three fronts are also highly ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters, niches, and statuary; and the bold and florid modillion cornice of the portico is carried in its full projection

round the whole building. The material employed is Portland stone. Entering the portico, a lofty door leads into the Great hall and Statue gallery, 70 feet long, 46 broad, and 50 high: the vaulted roof of this apartment being supported on twenty Corinthian pillars of marble. On each side of the hall a flight of marble steps ascends to the Picture galleries; while a broader flight in the centre descends to the Library and Print rooms.

St. Peter's college.—Of the colleges, the union of which forms the university which we have above described, St. Peter's, called Peter house, is the most ancient. It was founded in 1257 by Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, on the west side of Trumpington-street. "He settled no revenue on it at first, but only allowed the students chambers and studies, which was very acceptable to them, because they were freed thereby from the extortion of the townsmen, who required exorbitant rents for their lodgings. The same Hugh being made bishop of Ely, was careful to enrich his college, and endowed it with maintenance for one master, fourteen fellows, two bible-clerks, and eight poor scholars, to be increased or diminished as the revenues did increase or abate. He appointed his successors, the bishops of Ely, to be honorary patrons, yea, nursing fathers, to this his college, and they have well discharged their trust. Divers bishops of the same see and others have been great benefactors to this house." It consists of three courts, but has little of architectural character. The chapel, built in 1632, is chiefly remarkable for its fine east window of painted glass representing the crucifixion. Cardinal Beaufort, the poet Crawshawe, the learned Walton editor of the polyglot Bible, Law, Markland, Sherlock, and South, were educated at this college. St. Peter's has fourteen foundation fellowships, and eight bye fellowships. The former are restricted to two fellows of a county, excepting Cambridgeshire and Middlesex, seven of which are disposed of to men from the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, York, Lancaster, Chester, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln, Shropshire, Worcester, Rutland, Norfolk, Bedford, Huntingdon, Anglesey, Caernarvon, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery and Denbigh. Cambridgeshire and Middlesex may have each four fellows at the same time. The scholarships in number are forty-eight, of different value, according to residence, with a preference to men from Hertford school. Only two sizars are admitted here.

Clare hall.—Clare hall, originally University hall, was founded in 1326 by Dr. Richard Badew. Having been burnt to the ground about 1342, it was rebuilt and liberally endowed by Elizabeth de Burgh, one of the sisters and coheirresses of Gilbert, earl of Clare, whence its name of Clare hall. Clare hall stands on the east bank of the Cam, over which it has an elegant stone-bridge, leading by a fine avenue into a charming lawn surrounded by lofty elm-trees, and commanding a prospect towards Coton and Madingley. It was rebuilt in 1638, and is the most uniform of the university buildings. It consists of a court 150 feet long by 111 broad. The chapel, rebuilt in 1768 at an expense of £7,000, is celebrated for the neatness of its stucco work. Among other eminent persons who have belonged to this society, are the names of Bishop Latimer, Archbishop Tillotson, the ingenious theorist Dr. Burnet, Holcroft the father of dissent in Cambridgeshire, Parkhurst the lexicographer, and Cudworth, author of the intellectual system. On the authority of Mr. Tyrwhitt, we may add the illustrious Chaucer to this list.—This college has in its gift nineteen foundation fellowships and three bye fellowships. The ten senior fellowships

are restricted to two of a county, but the nine junior fellowships are open to all the counties of England. Two of the bye fellowships are appropriated to Kent, with a preference to Blackheath, and the third is for a Norfolk man. The scholarships here are four of £50 each per annum, and four of £20 each per annum, so held that two become vacant every year: one of £20 per annum, tenable till M. A. Two of a guinea and a half a-week each during residence for men from Wakefield school. One of twelve shillings a-week, during residence, for Hull school. Thirty or more from two shillings to six shillings a-week each, during residence. Four exhibitions of £13 per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham schools. Not more than three sizars are here admitted. This college has sixteen benefices.

Pembroke hall.—Pembroke hall or college was founded by Mary countess of Pembroke, in 1347. Its endowments were greatly enlarged by Henry VI. Pembroke hall stands on the east side of Trumpington-street, nearly opposite to St. Peter's. It consists of two courts of nearly equal dimensions, being about 95 by 55 feet, with the hall between them. The chapel, built by Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, from a design by his nephew Sir Christopher Wren, is considered to be among the most elegant and best proportioned in the university. Among eminent persons who have been members of this college, are the names of Archbishops Grindal and Whitgift; Bishops Ridley and Andrews; the martyrs Rogers and Bradford; the poets Spencer, Gray, and Mason, Edmund Calamy, ejected for nonconformity, and William Pitt. This college has fourteen foundations and two bye fellowships, open to all counties, with this restriction, that not more than three men of the same county be fellows at the same time. The scholarships here, which are rather numerous for the size of the college, are worth £10 a-year, with three of £12 a-year, always given to sizars; also six of £40 each per annum, for superannuated scholars from Merchant Tailors' school, and for one man from Bowes' school in Yorkshire; one of £50 per annum for a superannuated scholar from Merchant Tailors' school; some others of £40 each per annum, to men from Christ's hospital.

Caius' college.—Gonville hall was founded by Edmund, son of Sir Nicholas Gonville of Torrington, in the county of Norfolk, in 1348. It was consolidated with the new foundation by Dr. John Caius, in 1557, and under the charter then obtained the united foundations received the name of Gonville and Caius college. Caius college consists of three courts. The south court and three remarkable gates of Grecian architecture, built by Dr. Caius, one of the founders, are supposed to have been designed by John of Padua, architect to Henry VIII., and to be the only works of his now remaining in the kingdom. The chapel is small but greatly admired for its beauty. The library is also small, but contains books and manuscripts of great value, particularly in heraldry. This college has been a celebrated seminary for medicine and anatomy, ever since the time of its second founder, Dr. Caius; and among many celebrated names connected with it are those of Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Dr. William Hyde, Wollaston, Sir Thomas Gresham, Bishop Taylor, and the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke. — Caius college is endowed with twenty-nine fellowships, of which twenty-one are open to all counties. Five for Norfolk men, two for the diocese of Norwich, and one for Devon. The number of scholarships is seventy-seven: ten for Norwich men, twenty-six for Norwich diocese, three for London men, two for Cambridge men, two for Hertfordshire, one for Bedfordshire, one for Canter-

bury, one for a man educated in London and Westminster, and thirty-one open to all counties. Also fourteen exhibitions.

Trinity hall.—Trinity hall was founded by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, in 1350. The chapel is remarkable for its finely painted altar-piece, and the library, for containing a complete body of the canon, Roman and common law. Among many names of celebrity who have been students or members here are those of Bilney the martyr, Bishop Horsley, and the celebrated earl of Chesterfield. — This college has twelve fellowships, unrestricted as to county, also fourteen scholarships of ten shillings and sixpence per week, during residence; two of £12 each per annum, and a sizarship of about £60 per annum. It is almost entirely devoted to the study of civil law.

Corpus Christi college.—Corpus Christi college was founded 1351 by the brethren of two guilds in Cambridge, bearing the names of Gilda Corporis Christi, and Gilda Beate Mariæ Virginis. The west front of the new court is 222 feet long. It has a lofty and massive tower at each extremity, with a superb gateway in the centre flanked with towers corresponding with those at each end. The exterior is built of Ketton stone and richly ornamented. The court is 158 feet long and 129 broad, having the chapel on the east, the library on the south, and the hall on the north sides. The chapel is 66 feet long and its exterior is richly adorned with sculpture. The library contains many valuable manuscripts bequeathed to the college by Archbishop Parker. These manuscripts are chiefly documents relating to the Reformation, with the original record of the thirty-nine articles. Among the college plate is still preserved a curious drinking horn which belonged to the guild of Corpus Christi. Among celebrated names that have belonged to this college, are those of Archbishops Parker, Tenison, and Herring, Salmon the well-known topographer, and John Fletcher, the dramatic poet. — This college has twelve fellowships, two of which are appropriated to Norwich, and four must be given to Norfolk men in preference to others. The scholarships and exhibitions are nine, open to all counties; three by Archbishop Parker for Norwich men; two by the same for native scholars from Norwich, Windham, or Aylsham schools; three of £20 each per annum. Nomination vested with dean and chapter of Canterbury, who must appoint such men from the school of that city, as are sons of their Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincolnshire tenants; or with the dean and chapter of Westminster, for Westminster scholars; or with the master and fellows for any men from the province of Canterbury. Two for natives of Kent, from Canterbury school, in the patronage of the dean of Canterbury, and master of Eastbridge hospital; one for Norwich; one for Cambridgeshire; six in the patronage of the heirs male of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the founder, with the advice of a fellow of the college and the master of Redgrave school, also in the patronage of the master and fellows, in which case the scholarships are restricted to men from Redgrave school, if any. Three, one of which is presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to a native and scholar of that place; the other two must be given to men from the schools of Aylsham and Windham, who must also be natives of those places. Seven unappropriated, three of them being with preference to the names of Caston, Clench, Brownrig, or Amfield. One by John Borage of £5 per annum for his name and kin, or a native of Norfolk. One of £20 per annum for the founder's name of Colman, or in default to four men from Norwich and Windham schools. Two of £10 per annum each, for natives

of York or Mansfield, or for natives of the York diocese. One of £20 per annum, unrestricted. Three of 1s. a-week each. Four of £10 each per annum, for men from St. Paul's school. One of £30 per annum, for a man from St. Paul's school, in the patronage of the governors of that school. Eight of £30 per annum and four of £40 per annum, given to such students as excel in the annual examinations.

King's college.—King's college—the most magnificent foundation in Cambridge—was founded in 1441 by Henry VI.; it consists of a provost and seventy fellows and scholars, the latter of whom are supplied in regular succession from Eton college. The college appoints its own coroner, and no writ of arrest can be executed within its walls, where the provost possesses absolute and undisputed authority. The members, by special composition between this society and the university, are, within the limits of the college, exempt from the power of the proctors and the university-officers, neither by usage do they keep any public exercises in the schools, nor are they in any way examined for the degree of bachelor of arts. The several buildings of this college form altogether the most superb groupe in Cambridge. To the south of the old court stands the chapel, one of the finest specimens of the later style of English architecture in the kingdom. It was begun in 1441 by Henry VI., continued by Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., and completed with money bequeathed by the latter for that purpose in 1515. Its extreme length is 316 feet, forming the north side of the grand court, its breadth 84 feet, its height to the summit of the battlements 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles 101, and to the summit of the corner-towers 146 feet. About the middle of the interior a wooden screen very richly carved, supports the organ gallery and separates the anti-chapel from the choir. The choir is paved with marble. Of this splendid edifice nothing excites greater admiration than the vast roof of stone, wrought like fanwork, which hangs above the spectator without the support of a single pillar. The spectator is also impressed with the magnitude and beauty of its painted windows, of which there are twelve on each side nearly 50 feet in height, which, with the window to the east, are filled with various subjects from scripture history. This beautiful glass was put up in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and is interesting as one of the few specimens of ancient church decoration that has escaped the ravages of time and the more destructive breath of popular fury. It was the intention of the royal donor that the chapel should form the south side of a large court, and for this purpose he granted the liberty of two stone-quarries in Yorkshire, besides £1,000 per annum, payable out of the duchy of Lancaster, till the college should be completed. In consequence of Edward IV. having deprived the college of this money along with nearly two-thirds of its possessions, nothing was done towards completing the design till 1724. The buildings have been recently repaired and embellished after designs by Wilkins. Among the names that have adorned this society, are those of the martyrs Fryth, Saunders, Glover, and Fuller; the statesmen and scholars Sir John Cheke, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir William Temple, Sir Robert Walpole, and Edmund Waller the poet.

Queen's college.—Queen's college was founded in 1446 by Margaret of Anjou, consort of Henry VI., and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Wydeville, consort of Edward IV. The grove and gardens are particularly beautiful, lying on both sides of the river, and connected by a wooden-bridge of one arch which is greatly admired for the ingenuity of its construction. The celebrated Erasmus was for some time a student at this college.—This college consists

of a president and 19 foundation fellowships, under certain restrictions. Besides these there is one bye fellowship perfectly open. There are also 26 scholarships, payable weekly, according to residence, consisting of 8 foundation scholarships of £25 each per annum, restricted like the fellowships and tenable till M.A. One of £20 per annum by Mr. Smith, for his kin and name from Saffron Walden school, then to the name of Alston, or Suffolk men. Three Smither's scholarships of £16 each per annum. Three Stokes's of £15 per annum each, restricted to two of a county. Two Sedgwick's of £15 each per annum, one to Bucks the other to Northamptonshire, sons of clergymen preferred, tenable with other scholarships or even fellowships. One Mountaigne's of £13 per annum. Two James's of £13 each per annum. Three Clark's of £10 each per annum; and two Davenant's £9.

Catherine hall.—Catherine hall was founded in 1475 by Robert Woodlark, D.D., chancellor of the university and provost of King's college. Among eminent members and students of this college are the names of Hoadly, Bradford the martyr, John Strype, Ray the naturalist, and Dr. Lightfoot the orientalist.—The 6 foundation fellowships are restricted to there being no more than two of the same county at the same time; there are also one, for men from Coventry school, one called the conduct fellowship; and six with preference to Yorkshire and then to Lincolnshire men. The scholarships are ten, of £35 each per annum and rooms rent free, with preference to Yorkshire and then to Lincolnshire men; one of £10 per annum for a man from Tamworth school; two of £6 each per annum for men from Eton college or Merchant Tailors' school; three of £20 12s. 4d. per annum; eight of £20 each per annum; one of £12 per annum; five of £5 each per annum; seven of £4 each per annum; two of £3 6s. 8d. each per annum; two of £2 13s. 4d. each per annum; and two of £2 each per annum, all perfectly open.

Jesus' college.—Jesus' college was founded in 1496 by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. Its site was a Benedictine nunnery established about the year 1130, and dedicated to St. Rhadegund. Among eminent names that have been members and students at this college, are those of Crammer, archbishop and martyr, Flamstead the astronomer, Hartley, Lawrence Sterne, Tyrwhitt, Jortin, Gilbert Wakefield, and Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke.—This college has 16 foundation fellowships, eight of which go to men from the northern counties of Leicester, Worcester, Wales, Nottingham, Warwick, Derby, Lancaster, Chester, Stafford, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Durham, and the other eight to the other counties; one to which the bishop of Ely has the appointment. The scholarships are four of £10 per annum each, for Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire; eleven of £45 per annum, for clergymen's orphans of England and Wales, founded by Tobias Rustal, yeoman of the robes to King Charles II.; one of £40 per annum to a living clergyman's son, with a preference to a native of Nottinghamshire or Lancashire; one of £15 per annum to the son of a clergyman, with the preference to an orphan; three of £8 each per annum, and one of £2 per annum, open to all counties; one of £10 per annum for Doncaster or Acksay free schools; two of £70 each per annum, for Seven Oaks and Tunbridge schools; two of £16 each per annum, tenable from the degree of Bachelor of Arts to that of Master of Arts, for orphans of the clergy; one of £6 8s. 6d. per annum, for Caister, Louth, or Alford schools; one of £3 6s. 8d. per annum, for Lancashire, Herefordshire, Cumberland, or Essex; two of £4 10s. per annum each, one to the county of Anglesey or Merioneth, the other to

St. Peter the Poor or St. Foster in London; one of £60 per annum for Loughborough school; fifteen of £3 each, open to all counties.

Christ's college.—Christ's college was originally founded by Henry VI. in 1456, under the name of God's house. In 1505, the name was changed and the former society was incorporated with the present college, at the instance of the lady Margaret, countess of Derby, who endowed it liberally for the maintenance of a master and twelve fellows. The buildings of Christ's college consist of a principal court, a quadrangle 138 feet by 120, and a second court built on two sides, that next the garden and fields being an elegant and uniform pile of stone 150 feet long. The chapel, 84 feet in length, is floored with marble, and has in the window towards the east portraits of Henry VII. and others of the family of the foundress. Within the rails of the altar is the gravestone of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, author of the Intellectual System, and master of this college. The garden contains a large mulberry tree planted by John Milton, when he was a student here. Among the eminent men who have been members or students at this college besides Milton, are the poets John Cleland and Francis Quarles, Leland the antiquary, Dr. Joseph Mede, Dr. Laurence Echard the historian, Sanderson the mathematician, and Archdeacon Paley.—This foundation is for divinity, and the fellows are required to take priests orders within twelve months after they have attained the proper age. Some objections having been made to the number, Edward VI. added another fellow, who shares in emolument with those on the original foundation. He may be of any county, and is not obliged to take holy orders. Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines founded two more fellowships, unappropriated as to county, but with preference to the kindred of the founders. These may be held by laymen, and the revenues are independent of the college. The scholarships are forty-seven, of twelve shillings a-week during residence, not more than three of the same county being eligible; also six to students from Giggleswick school, Yorkshire; one to Upton school, Hants; one to Brentwood, Maldon, or Chelmsford school, Essex; one each to natives of Newmarket and Huntingdon; one each to Durham, Suffolk, and Bedford men; three to Norfolk men; four of £12 each per annum, to Buntingford grammar-school, and six open to all schools and all counties.

St. John's college.—St. John's college was founded by the executors of Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, in 1511. The buildings of St. John's college, which are mostly of brick, form four courts. The first and most ancient is about 228 feet by 216. It is entered from the street by a handsome gateway, surmounted by turrets coeval with the foundation. The second is about 270 feet by 240. It was built by the benefaction of Mary, countess of Shrewsbury, is very handsome, and appropriated principally for the fellows' apartments. The third lies next the river, and is of smaller dimensions than either of the former. The fourth, or new court, consists of a very handsome range of rooms for the students. The chapel, 120 feet long, occupies the north side of the first court. The ancient gallery, nearly 155 feet in length, with a richly ornamented ceiling, is now divided into a suite of rooms containing numerous portraits of benefactors to, and members of, the college. The library, built by Archbishop Williams, occupies the north side of the third court. It is a spacious room, and contains the most extensive and valuable collection of books in the university. During the civil wars, in the time of Charles I., this college was plundered, among other valuable articles, of its communion plate, with a large collection of silver coins and medals.

The outer court was at the same time converted into a prison for the royalists. The spacious gardens and extensive walks belonging to the college, lie on the west side of the river, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of three arches. Among other great names which reflect lustre upon this college, as members or students, are those of Roger Ascham, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Lord Burleigh, Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, Lord Falkland, Bishops Stillingfleet and Beveridge, the critics Wotton and Bentley, the poets Ben Jonson, Ambrose Philips, Prior, Otway, Brome, and Hammond.—There are here 53 fellowships, 32 of which, on the old foundation, were thrown perfectly open to all natives of England and Wales, by letters patent from King George IV. Twenty-one fellowships have been founded by several benefactors, which are all appropriated to particular schools, districts, counties, families, or choirs. At this college there are also 114 scholarships, all of which are unappropriated, excepting 16, founded partly by the duchess of Somerset and partly by the college, which are given to students from the schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. There are also here a great number of exhibitions of different value.

Magdalene college.—Magdalene college was begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, by the name of Buckingham-house, in 1519. Being unfinished at the time of the duke's attainder, it was granted to Thomas, Baron Audley, lord-high-chancellor, who endowed it in the year 1542. The library was bequeathed to this college by Samuel Pepys, Esq., secretary to the admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.—In this college are 4 foundation fellowships and 11 bye fellowships, open to all counties; also one appropriated to Shrewsbury school, and one travelling fellowship for Norfolk men. There are 38 scholarships belonging to this college, of different value, founded by several benefactors; four of these of £20 per annum each, to men from Shrewsbury school; two of £20 each per annum, to men from Shropshire; two of £40 each, to scholars from Wisbeach school; three of £20 each, to Leeds, Halifax, and Heversham schools; and one of £5 is in the gift of the Haberdashers' company.

Trinity college.—Trinity college occupies the site of seven hostels and two colleges, Michael house and King's hall. The former college, founded in 1324 by Hervey de Stanton, chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II., the latter, in 1337, by Edward III. In 1546, both these colleges were suppressed, and in the same year the magnificent establishment of Trinity college was founded by Henry VIII. The magnificent quadrangle, called King's court, in honour of George IV., who headed a subscription for its erection with a donation of £2,000, was commenced in 1823, and completed in 1825, after designs by Wilkins, at an expense of £40,000. The chapel, the hall, and the master's lodge in the first court, are large and lofty buildings. The latter has, since the time of Elizabeth, been the residence of the sovereign, when the university has been honoured with a royal visit, and the judges always reside there during the assizes. The library in Neville's court is a magnificent room, 200 feet in length, and proportionably lofty. It cost £20,000, collected by subscription, chiefly through the influence and exertions of Dr. Barrow. The collection of books is large and valuable. Among the multitude of illustrious men who have taught or studied at Trinity college, are the names of Bacon, Newton, and Barrow, the poets Cowley, Dryden, Donne, Lee, and Byron.—The fellowships are open to all counties, and all are required to go into priest-orders within seven years after they commence master of arts, excepting two, who are appointed by the

master, and are permitted to remain laymen; the one is supposed to study law and the other physic. The scholarships are open to men of any country, excepting three or four, which are appropriated to scholars chosen annually from Westminster school; and one of £37 per annum for a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire, alternately. There are fourteen exhibitions, most of which are under £10 per annum, given by several benefactors. Various donations to the amount of £163 are consolidated and divided amongst the resident sizars, to whom also all noblemen pay two guineas, and fellow commoners one guinea each per quarter. The mastership of Stevenage school in Hertfordshire, and of Uttroter and Stone schools in Staffordshire, are in the presentation of the college.

Emanuel college.—Emanuel college was founded in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer, and privy councillor to queen Elizabeth. The buildings of this college are the greater part of them modern, and of stone. They form one principal court, 128 feet by 107. The chapel was designed and commenced by Archbishop Sancroft, 1668, and completed the following year. Among eminent members of Emanuel college are the names of Bishops Hall, Bedell, Hurd, and Percy; Matthew Poole, author of the *Synopsis Criticorum*, Dr. Wallis, and Dr. Farmer.—There are 12 foundation fellowships and one bye fellowship, open to Englishmen of all counties, with the restriction that not more than one of a county be fellow at the same period. Sir Wolstan Dixie, lord mayor of London, a contemporary of the founder, gave lands for the support of two fellows and two scholars, distinct from those of the foundation; these have no vote in the society, nor have they any claim to college livings; the fellowships are in the gift of Sir Wolstan Dixie's heirs, and the candidates must be the founder's kin, or have received their education at Market Bosworth school. The scholarships at this college are, the foundation ones of 11s. 4d. each per annum and 7s. 6d. a-week during residence, they are unrestricted, excepting that not more than three be of the same county at the same time; also five of £25 each per annum, with a preference, *ceteris paribus*, to the sons of orthodox clergymen; one of £12 per annum, to the best of the former five; ten of £10 each per annum, with preference to men from Oakham and Uppingham schools; one of £16 per annum, with preference to men from Durham and Newcastle schools; two of £12 each per annum, with preference to men from Christ's hospital; four of 4s. a-week, during residence; one of £10, with a preference to a medical student, and many smaller ones.

Sidney-Sussex college.—Sidney Sussex college was, pursuant to the will of Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex, who died in 1588, founded in 1596. Oliver Cromwell was a student at this college: in the master's lodge there is a portrait of him, in crayons, by Cooper, and, in the library, a bust of him, by Bernini, taken from a cast after his death.—Besides the 9 foundation fellowships, there are two by Mr. Peter Blundell, appropriated to his scholars of this college, one to be nominated by the company of Fishmongers. There is a mathematical lectureship of about £140 per annum. Its scholarships are 20 of 7s. each a-week, during residence; two by Mr. Blundell, to men from Tiverton school; and six of £60 each. The exhibitions are four of £13 each per annum, with preference to Oakham and Uppingham schools; two of £40 each per annum, for sons of the clergy, with preference to men from Grantham or Oakham schools; two of £12 each for clergymen's sons.

Downing college.—Downing college was founded by charter, which passed the great seal in the month

of September, 1800. The founder, Sir George Downing, Bart., of Gamlingay Park, by will dated 1717, devised his estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, first to Jacob Garrard Downing, and afterwards to other relatives in succession, failing whom, to found a college in the university of Cambridge, upon a plan to be approved of by the two archbishops and the masters of St. John's college, and Clare hall. In 1764, Sir Jacob died, the other devisees having died before him without issue. After a litigation of 36 years, the charter was obtained, as above stated; after five years more the statutes for the government of the college were framed, and the stipends of the members began shortly after to be paid. The first stone was laid on the 18th of May, 1807, since which the building has proceeded at intervals, at an expense of upwards of £60,000. A portion of the buildings, sufficient for opening the college, being completed, undergraduates were admitted to reside and keep terms in the month of May, 1821. The buildings form a quadrangle in the Grecian style.

CAMDEN-TOWN, a hamlet in the parish of St. Pancras, county of Middlesex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of St. Paul's, intersected by the Regent's canal, and the London and Birmingham railway. It is of recent origin, and takes its name from Marquess Camden, lessee of the prebendal manor of Cantelows on which it is situated, and who has here erected a chapel. There are also chapels for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists: Independent church formed in 1815. There is a National school. Pop. with parish. From Euston-square the railway train is drawn to Camden-town at the rate of 20 miles per hour, up an inclined plane, the largest gradient of which is 1 in 60 and the lowest 1 in 35, by means of an endless rope, worked by a stationary engine of 60 horse power. The rope, which weighs about five tons and cost £400, is attached at Euston-square by men appointed for that purpose, technically called 'bank riders.' On a signal being given, by means of compressed air passing through iron pipes to the engine-house at Camden-town station, the train is set in motion. On arriving there, to the right will be seen the coke-ovens in which about 22 tons of coke are made at one time; the engine-house, capable of holding twenty engines and tenders; the sheds, lately erected, for transacting the carriers' business; the workshops for repairing the waggons, &c.

CAMEL (THE). See ALAN.

CAMEL (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Somerset, union of Yeovil, eastern division, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Ilchester, on the river Yeo. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £13 8s. 9d.; gross income £300. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. This parish possesses two daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 322. Houses 44. Acres 2,100. A. P. £2,324. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

CAMEL-QUEEN'S, or QUEEN'S CAMEL, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east from Ilchester. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £17 16s. 8d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, T. Mildmay. There are three daily schools in this parish. The charities connected with it amount to £11 13s. per annum. Fairs are held on June 1st and October 25th for all sorts of cattle. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 664. Houses 102. Acres 2,280. A. P. £3,629. Poor rates, in 1837, £267.—“Near this village, by the side of a little river, stands Camalet, a steep mountain of a very difficult ascent; on the top whereof are the plain footsteps of an old decayed camp, and

a triple rampire of earth cast up, including 20 acres. The inhabitants call it King Arthur's palace; but that it was really a work of the Romans, is evident from the Roman coins daily dug up there. The hill is a mile in compass at the top, four trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen wall. On the very top of the hill, as hath been said, is an area of 20 acres or more, where in several places, as Leland observes, might be seen the foundations of walls. And there was much dusky blue stone, which the people of the adjoining villages had in his time carried away. Besides the coins, Stow tells us of a silver horse shoe dug up there in the memory of that age; and Leland describes it in a kind of ecstasy, thus: 'Good Lord, what deep ditches, what high walls, what precipices are here! In short, I look upon it as a very great wonder, both of art and nature!' What the Romans might call it we are altogether ignorant, unless it be that *Caer Caemlon*, which we meet with in Nennius's Catalogue by a transposition of letters for *Camelion*: but of that let the learned judge."—[*Mag. Brit.*, vol. iv. p. 804.]

CAMELEY, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, eastern division, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Pensford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 18s. 4d.; gross income £305; nett income £256. Patroness, Lady Hippley. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 453; in 1831, 658. Houses 115. Acres 1,630. A. P. £3,013. Poor rates, in 1837, £234.

CAMELFORD, a borough and market-town in the parish of Lanteglos, hund. of Lesnewth, union of Camelford, county of Cornwall. It is situated on the banks of the Camel. The parish-church is at Lanteglos, about 1 mile distant; but there was anciently a chapel here. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. The only charter of Camelford is one granted by Charles II. in 1669. A perambulation of the boundaries took place in 1805. The government is vested in a mayor, 8 aldermen, and an indefinite number of freemen. The petty sessions for the county are held here. The market-day is Friday. Fairs are held on Friday after March 10th, May 26th, July 17th, and Wednesday after Michaelmas, for cattle. Camelford returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till its recent disfranchisement deprived it 12 or 20 voters of their envied privilege. Its patrons appear to have held it in a peculiar state of subjection. The commissioners on municipal corporations remark, that "the improvement of the town of Camelford has obviously been retarded by the wretched state of its municipal government, and by its political corruption, and already, since the passing of the reform bill, the commencement of a better system is visible." It was at this place that the celebrated battle between King Arthur and his rebellious nephew, Mordred, was fought in the year 543, in which the latter was slain, and the former mortally wounded. Tintagel castle, the reputed birth-place of King Arthur, lies about 5 miles to the north-west of Camelford: see **TINTAGEL**. Returns with the parish.—The Camelford poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 80 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,943. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,865. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,007.

CAMERINGHAM, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Lincoln, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-north by west of Lincoln, near the post-road. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 5s. 2d.; gross income

£140. Patron, Lord Monson. Pop., in 1801, 111, in 1831, 134. Houses 27. Acres 4,450. A. P. £1,737. Poor rates, in 1837, £109.

CAMERTON, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, eastern division, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Bath, intersected by the Somerset coal canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £15 9s. 2d.; gross income £502; nett income £481. Patron, in 1835, John Jarret, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 594; in 1831, 1,326. Houses 231. Acres 2,020. A. P. £2,663. Poor rates, in 1837, £466.

CAMERTON. See **RYHILL** and **CAMERTON**.

CAMMERTON, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, western division, county of Cumberland; 3 miles east-north-east of Workington, on the river Derwent, near St. George's channel. It includes the townships of Cammerton and Seaton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; certified value £15 10s.; gross income £95. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 633; in 1831, 826. Houses 183. Acres 2,880. A. P. £3,178. Poor rates, in 1837, £229. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 71; in 1831, 101. Houses 23. A. P. £751. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

CAMPDEN-BROAD, a hamlet in the parish of Campden-Chipping, county of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 262. Houses 61. Other returns with the parish.

CAMPDEN-CHIPPING, a market-town and parish in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftsgate, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north-north-west of Moreton, and 27 north-east of Gloucester, and in the vicinity of the Stratford railway. It includes the hamlets of Berrington, Campden-Broad, Wessington, and Combe.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester; rated at £20 6s. 8d.; gross income £685. Patron, in 1835, Lord Barham. The church is an elegant Gothic structure, with a tower at the west end 120 feet high. It contains a sumptuous monument to Sir Baptist Hicke. There are places of worship here for the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; the Baptist church was formed in 1724. A free grammar-school was founded here in 1487, and endowed by Mr. John Varby. There is also a charity school endowed by James Thynne, Esq., for clothing and instructing 30 girls. There are, besides, three daily and three Sunday schools. An alma-house for six poor old men and six poor old women was also endowed here by Sir Baptist Hicke, first Viscount Campden.—The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley on the borders of Worcestershire. It consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, towards the centre of which are the court and market-houses. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 47 hands. Campden is one of the polling-places for the eastern division of the county. It received a charter of incorporation from James I. by which its government was vested in two bailiffs, a steward, 12 capital and 12 inferior burgesses. The charter, however, has been forfeited by neglect. The market-day is Wednesday; and it has four annual fairs, Ash-Wednesday, April 23d, August 5th, and December 10th, for horses, cows, sheep, linen cloth, and stockings; for the manufacture of which last this place was once celebrated. In the 14th century this town became a principal mart for wool, and the residence of many opulent merchants. But after the establishment of the cloth trade in England, and the more general diffusion of the wool-business, Campden was gradually deprived of its consequence; and both the manufactures and merchandise of early days are now nearly lost. Campden church stands on an eminence

above the town, in the hamlet of Berrington, said to have received its name from the tumuli, or barrows, raised over the bodies of those who were slain in a great battle, fought here between the Mercians and the West Saxons. To the munificence of the wool-merchants it is probable that this beautiful building owed its erection: several of them are here interred, with brass effigies and memorials. Near the church are some remains of a very magnificent mansion erected by Sir Baptist Hickes early in the 17th century. From an accurate plan and elevation still extant, it appears to have been an edifice in the boldest style of that day. It is reported to have occupied, with its offices, a site of eight acres, and to have been erected at the expense of £29,000. Its destruction was occasioned by the loyal spirit of Baptist Lord Noel, grandson of Sir Baptist, who, during the civil wars, commanded it to be set on fire, that it might not be garrisoned by the parliament's forces, which, he understood, were advancing. —The Coteswold games, in the reigns of James I. and his successor, were celebrated in the neighbourhood of this town. They were instituted by a public-spirited attorney of Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire, named Robert Dover, and consisted of various manly exercises. The prizes were distributed by the institutor, who, arrayed in a discarded habit of King James's, superintended the games for many years. The meetings were annually held on Whit-Thursday. Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets, wrote verses on this festivity, which were collected into one volume, and published under the title of 'Annalia Dubrensis.' These diversions were terminated by the civil wars; but were afterwards renewed and kept up till a recent period, and there is still an annual meeting of young persons at Dovers-hill, an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town. Pop., in 1801, 1,700; in 1831, 2,038. Houses 419. Acres 4,660. A. P. £1,044. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,086.

CAMPSALL, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Doncaster, and 5 south of the Goole canal. It includes the townships of Askerne, Campsall, Fenwick, Moss, Norton, and Sutton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £16 16s. 8d.; gross income £128. Patron, in 1835, J. and G. C. Yarburgh. There are in this parish three daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,441; in 1831, 1,974. Houses 386. Acres 3,930. A. P. £10,626. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,011. —Pop. of the township, in 1801, 317; in 1831, 386. Houses 71. Acres 1,470. A. P. £2,120. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

CAMPSEA-ASH, a parish in the hund. of Loes, eastern division, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Woodbridge, and south of the river Alde. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14 5s.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the trustees of the Thelluson property. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831, 392. Houses 46. Acres 1,900. A. P. £2,656. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

CAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Silsoe, on the river Ivel. Living, a rectory with Shefford, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £11 9s. 7d.; gross income £427; nett income £374. Patron, in 1835, Sir George Osborne, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 449. Houses 220. Acres 1,120. A. P. £1,526. Poor rates, in 1837, £310.

CAMROSE, or **CAMRHOS**, a parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverford-west, county of Pem-

broke; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Haverford-west, on a branch of the river Cleddy. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £6 10s. 5d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £89; gross income £127. Patron, in 1835, H. W. Bowen, Esq. Fairs are held here on February 13th and November 12th for cattle, horses, and sheep. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 1,259. Houses 235. A. P. £3,617. Poor rates, in 1837, £452.

CANDLESBY, a parish in the Wold division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Spilsby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 4d.; gross income £200. Patrons, the master and fellows of Magdalene, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 216. Houses 46. Acres 850. A. P. £1,870. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

CANDLESHOE HUNDRED, in the county of Lincoln. It is divided into the Marsh and Wold divisions. Area 52,040 acres. Houses 1,639. Pop., in 1831, 8,516.

CANDOVER-BROWN, a parish in the hund. of Mainsborough, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 5 miles north-north-west of Alresford. Living, a rectory with Woodmancott curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £23 4s. 2d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburton. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 284. Houses 39. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,501. Poor rates, in 1837, £311.

CANDOVER-CHILTON, a parish in the hund. of Mainsborough, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 5 miles north of New Alresford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 6s. 3d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburton. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 130. Houses 19. Acres 2,190. A. P. £784. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

CANDOVER, or **PRESTON-CANDOVER**, a parish in the hund. of Bermondspit, Basingstoke division and union, county of Southampton; 6 miles north-north-east of New Alresford. Living, with Nutley curacy, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £16; gross income £228. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. There are four daily and two Sunday schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 442. Houses 97. Acres 3,430. A. P. £2,433. Poor rates, in 1837, £415.

CANEWDON, a parish in the hund. and union of Rochford, southern division, county of Essex; 3 miles north-north-east of Rochford. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £34 1s. 8d.; gross income £507. Patron, the bishop of London. Here are an Independent chapel and an endowed day school. Charities, in 1836, £124 10s. 8d. per annum. Canute the Dane held his court at Canewdon. A fair is held on 24th June, for toys. Pop., in 1831, 675. Houses 78. Acres 2,800. A. P. £6,353. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.

CANFIELD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, northern division, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Great Dunmow, on the river Roding. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13; annual value, according to the parliamentary returns, £62; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, John M. Wilson, Esq. Here are the remains of a castle belonging to the De Veres. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 511. Houses 93. Acres 3,070. A. P. £3,636. Poor rates, in 1837, £352.

CANFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 3 miles south-west of Great Dunmow. Living, a rectory in

the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £12 0s. 7½d.; gross income 350; nett income £327. The patrons are the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 277. Houses 52. Acres 1,510. A. P. £1,601. Poor rates, in 1837, £282.

CANFORD MAGNA, a parish in the hund. of Cogdean, Shaston division, union of Poole, county of Dorset; 2 miles east of Wimborne-Minster, on the river Stour. It includes the chapelry of Kingston or Kinson, and the hamlets of Longfleet and Parkston. Living, with Kinson curacy, a vicarage exempt from visitation; rated at £11 9s. 9½d.; gross income £514. Patron, in 1835, Hon. H. W. Ponsonby. Pop., in 1801, 1,894; in 1831, 3,100. Houses 565. Acres 16,870. A. P. £9,037. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,189.

CANN (Sr. RUMBOLD), a parish in the hund. of Sixpenny Handley, Shaston division, union of Shaftesbury, county of Dorset; 1½ mile south-east of Shaftesbury, on the post-road. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9 2s. 1d.; gross income £196. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Shaftesbury. This parish is now comprised within the boundaries of the burgh of Shaftesbury. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 435. Houses 86. Acres 910. A. P. £3,337. Poor rates, in 1837, £153.

CANNINGS (BISHOPS), a parish in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, union of Devizes, north division of the county of Wilts; 3 miles north-east of Devizes, in the vicinity of the Kennet and Avon canal. It includes the tything of Chittoe, and the chapelry of St. James. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Sarum; rated at £17 19s. 2d.; gross income £398; nett income £351. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Sarum. This parish possesses five daily and two Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,330; in 1831, 3,350. Houses 643. Acres 10,290. A. P. £17,103. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,143.

CANNINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset, is bounded on the north by Bridgewater bay; on the east by the estuary of the Parret, and hundred of North Bridgewater; on the south by Anderfield hundred and the Quantock hills; and on the west by that range of hills, and the hundreds of Whitley and Williton. Area 25,480 acres. Houses 1,001. Pop., in 1831, 5,695.

CANNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Cannington, union of Bridgewater, western division of the county of Somerset; 3¼ miles north-west of Bridgewater, south of the Parret river, and in the neighbourhood of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It includes the hamlets of Edstock and Beer.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 10s. 10d.; by the parliamentary returns at £11 15s. 4d.; gross income £502. Patron, in 1835, Lord Clifford. This parish has four daily and two Sunday schools, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Benedictine nunnery. There is here a fund of £800 per annum, bequeathed by a Mr. Roger, from which 20 poor receive each £6 per annum, the remainder goes to the poor generally. Cannington is a place of considerable antiquity. It was formerly the residence of the Cliffords, and is supposed to have been the birth-place of the Fair Rosamond, of ballad-notoriety. Here was a Benedictine nunnery founded by Robert De Courcy, sewer to the empress Maud, in the reign of King Stephen, whose yearly revenues were rated at £39 15s. 8d. Pop., in 1801, 878; in 1831, 1,437. Houses 260. Acres 3,970. A. P. £10,914. Poor rates, in 1838, £718.—Kithill in this neighbourhood has an altitude of 1,067 feet, according to the Trigonometrical survey.

CANNOCK, a parish in the eastern division of

the hund. of Cuttlestone, union of Penkridge, county of Stafford; 5 miles south-east of Penkridge, in the neighbourhood of the Stafford canal, and the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. It includes the townships of Cannock, Cannock-Wood, Hednesford and Leacroft, Cheslyn-Hay, Huntington, and Wyrley-Great.—Living, a curacy and peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lichfield, not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns £100. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield. There is an independent church here, formed in 1815. There are in this parish five daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment. Charities connected with it amount to nearly £30 per annum. There are several coal and iron mines here. Cannock has three annual fairs, May 8th, August 24th, and October 18th, for cattle, sheep, horses, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 2,143; in 1831, 3,116. Houses 582. Acres 11,970. A. P. £8,088. Poor rates, in 1837, £950. Pop. of the township, in 1821, 766. Poor rates, in 1837, £499.—Castle Ring on the summit of Castle Hill, a circular area of 8 or 10 acres, surrounded by a double trench, occupying three or four acres more, is supposed to have been a British encampment. Near it at Radmore, is a place called the Old Nunnery, where a Cistercian abbey was founded in the reign of Stephen, but which was shortly after transferred to Stoneleigh in Warwickshire. In the vicinity is the celebrated Cannock-chace which stretches from hence to the river Trent, and contains about 25,000 acres.

CANNONBY (CROSS), a parish in Allerdale ward, below Darwent, western division, county of Cumberland; 7 miles north-north-west of Cockermouth, in the vicinity of the Carlisle railway. It includes the townships of Birkby, Cross-Cannonby, Crosby, and the chapelry of Mary-Port. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, of the certified value of £25; gross income £76. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. Pop., in 1801, 3,252; in 1831, 4,243. Houses 781. Acres 2,400. A. P. £6,362. Poor rates, in 1837, £863. Pop. of the township, in 1821, 60; in 1831, 59. Houses 11.

CANONS-ASHBY. See **ASHBY (CANONS)**.

CANON-FEE. See **CREDITON**.

CANON-FROME, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; 6 miles north-north-west of Ledbury, on the river Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £195. Patron, in 1835, Rev. John Hopton. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 96. Houses 17. Acres 1,040. A. P. £1,457. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

CANON-PION, a parish in the hund. of Grims-worth, union of Weobly, county of Hereford; 4 miles south-west of Weobly. Living, a discharged vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Hereford. Pop., in 1801, 621; in 1831, 663. Houses 142. Acres 3,730. A. P., including that of West Hope, £3,676. Poor rates, in 1837, £350.

CANSFIELD. See **CANTSFIELD**.

CANTERBURY,

The metropolitan see of all England, and a city and a county in itself, under the name of the city and the county of the city of Canterbury, but locally situated in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, eastern division of the county of Kent; in N. lat. 51° 17', E. long. 1° 15'; 55 miles east-south-east of London, on the river Stour, and 6 miles distant from the port of Whitstable, with which it is connected by a railway. Pop. of the city and precincts, in 1801, 9,000; in 1821, 12,745; in 1831,

14,463. Houses, in 1831, 2,889, of which 2,395 were in the city strictly so called. Acres 3,204. A. P., in 1815, £26,508. Poor rates, in 1837, £7,073.—The limits of the city of Canterbury, previous to the late act for the regulation of municipal corporations, comprised, for municipal purposes, the parishes of All Saints, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, St. Margaret, St. Mary Bredman, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Peter, St. George, St. Mary Bredin, St. Mary Northgate, St. Mildred, and St. Martin, the part of Holy Cross Westgate commonly called Westgate Within, and parts of the parishes of St. Paul's, St. Stephen or Hackington, Nackington, Patricbourne, and of the borough of Fordwich. There were several peculiar precincts and extra-parochial places locally situated within this district, which were not within the jurisdiction or liberties of the city; such as the precincts of the palace, and the cathedral, and others. By the boundary act the above limits were considerably extended. The whole of the borough of Longport, a part of Holy Cross Westgate-Without, parts of the parishes of Thanington and St. Dunstan, and a further part of St. Stephen's parish, together with all the above-mentioned precincts and extra-parochial places, being added for parliamentary purposes. By the recent act above referred to, the parliamentary boundary is also to be taken for municipal purposes. This includes the whole of the city and its suburbs, with the exception of a few houses in the parish of Thanington on the Ashford road, along which the suburbs extend upwards of half-a-mile from the old walls.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—St. Alphage is a rectory, with the vicarage of St. Mary Northgate; rated at £20 13s. 7½d.; gross income £226; nett income £189. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury.—The church of St. Alphage, situated on the west side of Palace-street, is of considerable antiquity, and consists of two aisles, two chancels, and a square tower, with three bells at the west end.—St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman are united rectories; rated at £22 6s. 8d.; gross income £224. Patrons, the archbishop of Canterbury two turns, and dean and chapter of Canterbury one turn. The church of St. Andrew is a brick structure with one steeple. It consists of two aisles and a chancel, and was built to replace the old church, which stood in the centre of the road,—an act of parliament having been obtained in 1762 for this purpose.—St. Cosmus and Damian in Bleau is a vicarage; gross income £423. Patron, the master of Eastbridge hospital.—St. Dunstan is a vicarage; rated at £5; gross income £121. Patron, the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of two aisles, a small chancel at the west end, and two large ones at the east end. It is noted from its being the burial-place of the Roper family. One of the vaults contains the coffin of Margaret Roper, beside which, is the skull of her father, the able but unfortunate Sir Thomas More.—St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalen, are united rectories; rated at £12 7s. 11d.; gross income £170. Patrons, the dean and chapter. St. George's church consists of two chancels and two aisles, and a square tower at the westward, with a narrow turret or steeple. It possesses an illuminated clock.—Holy Cross Westgate, is a vicarage united with the rectory of St. Peter; rated at £16 11s. 0½d.; valued in the parliamentary returns at £120; gross income £181. Patrons, the archbishop and dean and chapter alternately. Holy Cross church consists of three aisles, a chancel, and a square tower.—St. Mary Bredin is a vicarage; rated at £4 1s. 5½d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, H. Lee Warner. The church is situated near the Dane-John, and consists of a nave, a chancel, and one aisle. It was erected in the time

of the Conqueror.—St. Margaret is a donative rectory; gross income £101. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. The church consists of three chancels and three aisles, with a square tower at the west end.—St. Mildred, All Saints, and St. Mary de Castro, are united rectories; rated at £17 17s. 11d.; gross income £129. Patron, the lord-chancellor. The church of St. Mildred consists of three aisles and three chancels with a square tower. It is a very ancient structure, and exhibits many traces of Roman workmanship.—St. Paul's is a vicarage, with the rectory of St. Martin; rated at £9 18s. 9d.; gross income £365. The church of St. Paul comprises two chancels and two aisles, with a rudely formed square tower.—Besides the above-mentioned churches, there are the following places of worship, viz.: the Independent chapel, in Guildhall-street; the Antipædobaptist chapel, in King-street; Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, in Watling-street; the Catholic chapel, Hales'-place, St. Stephens; the Unitarian Antipædobaptist chapel, Blackfriars; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, St. Peter's-street; the chapel of the Society of Friends, Canterbury-lane; and the Jewish synagogue, St. Dunstan's.

General description.—This city is pleasantly situated in a valley surrounded by hills, from which flow several fine springs of water; the river Stour runs through it, forming several islands in its branching and meandering course. From whatever point the city is viewed, its appearance is highly picturesque; the eye, wandering in succession over the magnificent central tower of the venerable cathedral,—the ruins of St. Augustine's monastery,—the lesser spires of the churches,—and the western gate of the city,—to the verdant hills surrounding the whole. The city is of an oval shape, and extends, within the walls, about half-a-mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south. The wall extends in circumference to about a mile and three quarters. Great improvements have been made in the general appearance of this city within the last few years; it is now well-paved, lighted with gas, and furnished with a good supply of water from the river Stour; and an efficient police has been established. The city stands on nearly the same spot on which it was originally built, as is evident from the remains of antiquity which have been at various periods discovered here. Roman bricks, tessellated pavements, vases, lachrymatories, and personal ornaments, have frequently been found about six to nine feet beneath the surface of the ground. At what period Canterbury was first walled is not certain, but that it was enclosed in the time of the Anglo-Saxons is evident, from mention being made of the wall prior to the Norman conquest. In the reign of Richard I. the city was encircled with a wall and ditch, the space over the river between the postern and the waterlock near Northgate being left open. On the walls were erected 21 turrets, placed at equal distances, five or six of which only are left, and these, together with the walls, are now in a very decayed condition. The walls measured 6 feet in thickness, and were composed of large masses of chalk cemented with a strong mortar, and lined and faced with flint. The ditch that surrounded the walls was originally 150 feet wide; the greater part of it, at the present time, is built upon, or converted into gardens. [See Stapleton and Co.'s Directory.] The arches which carried the wall over the river have been taken down, and of the six gates that formed the principal entrances, only the west gate is standing. It is a noble embattled structure, and consists of a centre flanked by two round towers having their foundations in the bed of the western branch of the Stour. The streets, the principal of which are four in number,

intersect each other at right angles. In some parts of the city, particularly in Mercery lane, the ancient *La Mercerie*, the houses have still the projecting upper stories, and the narrow streets of the 14th century. But these features of the olden time are rapidly disappearing before the progress of modern improvement. The old Checquers inn, noted by the lively and laughter-loving Chaucer as the resort of the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Becket, has been converted into shops and dwelling-houses; and the remains of the house of Sir Thomas More are now used as a store-house for wool. In other parts of the town the houses are modern, handsome, and substantially built. The environs of the city are very pleasant, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. On the road to the Isle of Thanet, barracks for cavalry, infantry, and artillery, have been erected on an extensive scale. To the south-east is a field containing about 6 acres, called the Dane-John field, from its conical mount said to have been thrown up by the Danes in the siege of the city, in 1011, which has of late years been converted, with part of the old ramparts, forming a broad and beautiful terrace, into a city-mall 1130 feet in length, tastefully laid out in spiral walks and shrubberies and planted with lime trees.—A town-hall was first erected here in 1318, on the site of the present corn-market. The present hall, at the corner of Guildhall-street, was erected in 1439, and re-edified in 1683, and 1697. The front, or principal entrance, is handsome, and consists of a pediment supported by four Corinthian pilasters on a rustic base. The interior consists of a large court-hall, of rather antique appearance; the sides decorated with ancient pikes, matchlocks, and other weapons of defence, which were taken from Lady Wotton's palace at the time of Cromwell. The council-room, which is also the depository of the city-archives, is situated at the north end.—The ruins of St. Augustine's abbey are situated at Longport, in the eastern suburb of the city. It was founded by Augustine soon after his arrival in this country, and was built for him by Ethelbert; the chief object in its foundation being to provide a cemetery or burial place for Augustine and his followers. The ruins which are left, though trifling in extent, still indicate the site of a magnificent foundation. At the east end is a pointed Gothic arch of a window, protected only by the ivy with which it is covered. The west front of this enclosing wall extends about 250 feet, and at each end is a great gate. The Great gate is in the pointed Gothic style, having two towers flanking a pointed arch. It is now a private dwelling. The gate at the north-west end, a more recent structure, is considered the finest specimen of the style of architecture which it represents in England. The lower part is now turned into a brewery!

Trade, &c.—Previously to the dissolution of the religious houses, Canterbury had no trade nor any manufacture except that of relics. It depended entirely upon the number, the zeal, and the liberality of pilgrims who came to worship at the shrine of its patron saint, Thomas à Becket. The depopulation that ensued at the Reformation prepared the city for the reception of the persecuted Walloons and French protestants, who found here a ready reception and a grateful asylum, bringing along with them a useful art, that of silk-weaving. The ingenuity and diligence of these industrious refugees restored in some degree the prosperity of the city, which now became the principal seat of the manufacture of silk in England. The silk-manufacture gave place in its turn to that of cotton and silk; but this branch of trade has entirely ceased. Some trade, however, is still carried on in wool. There are numerous mills

on the river, some of them extensive, particularly that called the Abbot's mill, which has been the property of the corporation since the year 1543.—Frequent attempts have been made to improve the navigation of the Stour. In 1825 an act was obtained for making it navigable to Sandwich, and for constructing a canal from that port to a harbour to be formed near Deal. An act was at the same time obtained for the formation of a railway to Whitstable, whence there is water-conveyance to London. This latter scheme led to the abandonment of the former; and the railway was opened in 1830. It runs nearly in a straight line from North Lane to Whitstable, where it terminates at the harbour. There is a tunnel upon it about half-a-mile in length at St. Thomas hill. It is held in 1172 shares of £50 each, and has been let on lease for ten years to a private company. Since it was opened a large portion of the coals and timber, which used to be imported through Faversham, is now imported at Whitstable. See *WHITSTABLE*.—The markets for all kinds of agricultural produce are well-kept up; and great quantities of hops, wool, and flour, are sent to London. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days; Wednesday for hops, toll free; but there is a market for provisions every day. The cattle-market has been holden on a spot of ground under the city-wall, in the parish of St. George, from time immemorial. The corn, hop, and seed market is held in a spacious room in the exchange, a large and handsome building erected in 1824. Behind this building is a large area for the daily market for meat and vegetables. There is an annual fair, called Jack and Joan fair, held on October 10th, for hiring of servants, and for cattle and pedlery. The neighbourhood of Canterbury is chiefly planted with hops, which form a great source of wealth to the owners of land, and afford employment to great numbers of the labouring poor, both men and women.

Municipal government.—Henry II. granted this city to the inhabitants at a fee-farm-rent of £60, and empowered them to elect two bailiffs. Henry VI., by charter in the 26th year of his reign, superseded the bailiffs by a mayor, and granted the privilege of choosing a coroner. All preceding charters—which are numerous—were confirmed by Edward IV. who remitted one-fourth of the fee-farm-rent and constituted the city a county of itself. The number of aldermen was limited to 12, and of common-councilmen to 24, by Henry VII. The former charters and privileges were confirmed by James I., who, in the 1st year of his reign, re-incorporated the citizens under the title of 'The mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury.' Under these several charters the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, chamberlain, sheriff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen, assisted by subordinate officers. By the new municipal act the city has been divided into three wards—Westgate ward, Dane-John ward, and Northgate ward—to each of which six councillors have been assigned, and incorporated under the title of 'The mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury.' The revenue of the borough, in 1837, was £7,746; of which £637 arose from rents, £677 from markets and fairs, £2,300 from premiums on leases, and £2,855 from borough rates. The expenditure was £7,140. The freedom of the city is inherited by birth, acquired by servitude, by gift, by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by a payment of £20 to the corporation. Courts of quarter-session are held for the trial of capital offenders and misdemeanants, in January, April, July, and October. Petty-sessions are held at the Guildhall every Thursday. The mayor's court is but rarely held, nor has it exercised any jurisdiction in civil pleas for nearly forty years

past. A court of requests is held, under act of 25^o George II., every Thursday, for the recovery of small debts within the city and liberties. The commissioners are 23 in number, 5 of whom must be members of the town-council, and 14 householders. The number of cases decided in this court, in 1837, was 852. In the sessions-house are held the quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county, and the petty-sessions on the first Saturday of every month. A king's commission of sewers having jurisdiction over the several limits of East Kent, meet here also four times in the year. The precincts of the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, St. Augustine's abbey, &c., are exempted from its jurisdiction. The sessions-house, common gaol, and house of correction, form an extensive pile within the precincts of the abbey of St. Augustine. The prisoners committed within this borough were formerly confined in the West gate, at the entrance of the city. In 1826 an addition was made to this, to which the new buildings are slightly connected by a bridge. All descriptions of prisoners are sent to this gaol, except those summarily convicted, who are sent to the city-bridewell,—a place of confinement attached to, and within the walls of the workhouse.—The county gaol and house of correction, situated in St. Augustine's, a suburb of the city of Canterbury, was erected in 1808, and is on the radiating plan, with the keeper's house and chapel in the centre. It adjoins the court-house, in which are held the quarter-sessions for East Kent, and is surrounded by a boundary wall 20 feet high. The prison is divided into 9 wards, with day-rooms and airing yards attached, and contains 51 cells, or sleeping apartments. The description of hard labour consists of 4 tread-wheels, which together will hold 42 prisoners, and a crank-mill for grinding corn. At the period when the gaol-commissioners inspected this prison there were very few juvenile offenders. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 440.—Since the 23d of Edward I. Canterbury has returned two members to parliament. The 40s. freeholders in this city now vote for the county of Kent. The number of electors registered for 1836-7 was 1,835, of whom 1,152 were freemen, and 633 householders.

Archbishopric.—During the time of its occupation by the Romans, Canterbury was visited by the heralds of the cross, and Christianity, such as it then was, found so much acceptance with its inhabitants, that, so early as the 2d century, this city could boast of two Christian churches. Becoming afterwards the metropolis of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, one of these churches was appropriated for the use of Bertha, the Christian queen of Ethelbert, who having, before leaving her native country, France, stipulated for the free exercise of her religion, and brought in her train the bishop of Soissons, had the church consecrated by him in due form, and dedicated to St. Martin. Eager to convert the Britons, and perhaps stimulated by the report of the Bishop of Soissons, Pope Gregory, about this time, sent the missionary Augustine over to England for this purpose. Augustine took up his station with Queen Bertha, at Canterbury, and made a convert of Ethelbert, who, in return for his spiritual services, resigned to him his palace. This the saint converted into a priory for brethren of his own order, and founded besides, in conjunction with Ethelbert, an abbey without the city walls, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. These services to the church Gregory rewarded by investing him with the dignity of archbishop, constituting Canterbury the seat of his see, and from that day to this, it has claimed and enjoyed metropolitan dignity, under a succession of ninety-one archbishops, amongst whom were distinguished for turbulence and ambition

St. Dunstan, Stigand, and the notorious Becket; for fiery zeal in enforcing the practice of ceremonies Lanfranc, Bancroft, and Laud;—and for pre-eminent zeal in the cause of truth and holiness, Thomas Cranmer. Since the erection of the see, 18 archbishops of Canterbury have been canonized, 9 elevated to the dignity of cardinals, 12 appointed lord-chancellors of England, 4 lord-treasurers, 1 lord-chief-justice, and 9 chancellors of the university of Oxford. As metropolitan of all England, the archbishop of Canterbury ranks as first peer of the realm, taking precedence, with the exception of the royal family, of all the nobility and chief officers of state. At coronations, he places the crown upon the sovereign's head; and, wherever the court may be, the king and queen are deemed his parishioners. The bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his sub-dean, the bishop of Lincoln his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain. In right of his primacy, he is a privy councillor; and he has the power of conferring degrees in the several faculties of divinity, law, and physic, except within the immediate jurisdiction of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His province comprehends the sees of 20 suffragan-bishops, and his diocese comprises 258 parishes in the county of Kent, and nearly 100 parishes in that and other counties are in his peculiar jurisdiction; he has, besides, the privilege of nominating the several officers belonging to the ecclesiastical courts over which he presides, and has 149 livings, and 3 prebendal stalls in his gift. The establishment attached to his cathedral, as fixed in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the priory of Holy Trinity or Christ-church, consists of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 6 preachers, 6 minor canons, 12 lay clerks, 10 choristers, 2 masters, 50 scholars, and 12 almsmen. The deaneries under the see are ten, namely—Canterbury, Bridge, Charing, Dover, Elham, Lympne, Ospringe, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Sutton, and Westbere deaneries. The first is in the patronage of the Crown. The ecclesiastical commissioners propose increasing this diocese by additions from those of Rochester and Winchester. At the dissolution, the revenues appertaining to the see, and of Christ-church, amounted to £5,171 16s. 11d. per annum; and in 1834, the gross revenue of the archbishop was £22,216, and that of the dean and chapter, £21,551 yearly. The present establishment was founded by Henry VIII. on the 8th of April, 1541, and consists of a dean and 12 prebendaries, 6 minor canons, 6 preachers, 12 lay-clerks, 10 choristers, 12 almsmen, and other officers. The prebends reside upon the establishment, and the minor canons have residences assigned to them within the precincts. After deducting the stipends allowed to the minor canons, preachers, and others, the dean receives two shares out of the remainder of the revenues (about £15,000) belonging to the dean and chapter, and the prebends each one year. The prebendaries perform in rotation the office of vice-dean, and the service is performed in like manner, each prebend preaching four Sundays in the year. The first, fourth, and sixth prebends are appointed by the archbishop, and the others by the Crown. The preachers are nominated by the archbishop, and their duty is to preach at the cathedral on eleven holidays during the year. The masters of the king's school are appointed by the dean and chapter, as also are the minor canons, whose duty is to assist in the performance of the service at the cathedral. The almsmen are in the appointment of the Crown. An ecclesiastical court is held by the archbishop once in four years. The archdeacon (or, in his absence, his official) holds two visitations annually,—one for the clergy, and the other for the churchwardens. Those

parishes without the pale of his jurisdiction are visited by the archbishop's commissary. For the trial of causes relating to fornication, defamation, and disputes connected with church-matters, a court is held, in which surrogates appointed for those purposes preside. The summer-audit commences on the 23d of June, and that in the winter on the 25th of November, annually.

Cathedral.—The cathedral of Canterbury, dedicated to our Saviour, was originally the chapel of the monastery founded by St. Augustine, on the site of the palace of Ethelbert, king of Kent. Having been nearly destroyed by fire in 1080, it was rebuilt by Lanfranc, the first archbishop after the Conquest, who also erected the archbishop's palace, founded and endowed a priory dedicated to St. Gregory, and built the hospitals of St. John and St. Nicholas. In 1174, it was again nearly destroyed by the same element, but speedily restored, and by succeeding archbishops enlarged and enriched into a magnificent and splendid structure, exhibiting, in the highest degree of perfection, specimens in every style of architecture, from the earliest Norman down to the latest English, the whole so skillfully adapted and so ingeniously blended that the best judges find themselves at a loss whether most to admire the justness of its proportions, the correctness of its details, or the richness of its decorations. It is situated in the north part of the city, and covers a great extent of ground. Its form is that of a double cross, with an elegant tower 235 feet in height, in the later style of English architecture, with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and having octagonal turrets at the angles, terminating in minarets rising from the intersection of the nave and the western transepts. At the west end are two massive towers, both, though they are somewhat different, in the Norman style. That on the south-west is crowned with battlements, and is little inferior to the central tower. The northern tower at this end is at present rebuilding. There is a narrow entrance between the western towers through a sharply pointed arch with deeply receding mouldings, surmounted by canopied niches, over which is a lofty window of six lights, filled with richly stained glass. The principal entrance is by the south-west porch, a highly enriched specimen of the later style of English architecture, and profusely ornamented with niches of elegant design. The roof is groined with numerous shields at the intersections of the ribs. The nave, with the western transepts, also in the later style, are peculiarly fine. The eastern part derives a peculiar grandeur from the numerous avenues which lead from it to the different chapels in the interior. Among these the chapel of Henry IV. is conspicuous for the elegant simplicity of its design. The lady-chapel, separated from the eastern side of the transept by a stone screen richly carved, is small but exquisitely beautiful. Behind the great altar is the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in which was the gorgeous shrine of Thomas à Becket, and around which the pavement is worn into hollows by the knees of the myriad hosts of devout pilgrims, that for so many ages frequented it. It contains the episcopal chair composed of three pieces of grey marble, with many interesting monuments erected to the memory of eminent individuals. The choir is entered from the nave, from which it is separated by a stone screen of most exquisite workmanship, by a triple flight of steps. The roof, plainly groined, is supported on slender shafted columns alternately circular and octagonal, with highly enriched capitals of various design. This part of the structure is in the early English intermixed with the Norman style, which prevails also in the triforium and in the eastern transept. The archbishop's throne on the south side of

the choir, and the stalls of the dean and prebendaries, from their striking elegance command universal admiration. The new altar-piece, erected with the Caen stone of St. Augustine's monastery, was designed by Sir James Burroughs; it is of the Corinthian order and very lofty, with a handsome pediment supported on fluted columns. The whole length of the cathedral from east to west is 514 feet within the walls. The length of the choir, by far the most spacious in the kingdom, is 180 feet. The length of the eastern transept is 154, and the length of the western 124 feet. The breadth, including the aisles, is 71, and the height of the vaulted roof 80 feet. Beneath, occupying the whole extent of the building, is a spacious crypt, the several parts of which correspond with the cathedral. The western part is in the Norman, and the eastern in the early style of English architecture. Its vaulted roof, 14 feet in height, is supported on massive pillars, here and there sculptured with foliage and grotesque ornaments, but the prevailing character of which is simplicity and strength. This crypt was granted by Queen Elizabeth for a place of worship to the Walloons and the French refugees. It is still occupied by their descendants, and the service conducted in the French language, whence it has the name of the French church. The precincts of the cathedral comprehend an area three-quarters of a mile in circumference. The library on the north side contains a valuable collection of books with a series of Grecian and Roman coins. The chapter-house, a large and elegant building, contains a hall 92 feet in length, 37 in breadth, and 54 in height. Along the sides are stone seats anciently used by the monks.

Schools, &c.—The king's free grammar-school was founded by Henry VIII. for the education of 50 scholars from all parts of the kingdom. The management of this seminary is vested in the dean and chapter. It possesses a number of scholarships and exhibitions in the university of Cambridge. The blue-coat school was founded by the mayor and commonalty out of a gift by Queen Elizabeth of an hospital with the lands belonging to it. In it 16 boys are clothed, maintained, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and on leaving school, apprenticed with premiums. They are nominated by the mayor and commonalty.—The grey-coat school, at which 30 boys and 30 girls are educated, is principally supported by the dean and chapter.—Two schools on Dr. Bell's plan, for children of both sexes, have been united to the National school society. The scholars are upwards of 400.—There are besides these, several Sunday schools, and small bequests for the education of poor children through the various parishes, which it would be tedious to enumerate.—Of the various hospitals, that of Eastbridge, founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, for the entertainment of pilgrims, is the principal. It consists of a master, and 10 brothers, and 10 sisters. The in-residents receive £25 per annum, and the out-residents £3 per annum each. A school for 20 children is annexed to this hospital.—Jesus' hospital was founded in 1595 by Sir John Boys, city-recorder, for a warder 9 brothers and 4 sisters, above 55 years of age, who receive each the fixed sum of £20, with a considerable amount of surplus money. The funds of this hospital amount to £584 per annum. A school for four boys is attached to it.—St. John's hospital was founded it is supposed by Archbishop Lanfranc, who endowed it with £70 per annum, for 60 poor, infirm, lame, and blind men and women. Its revenue, at the time of the dissolution, was £93 15s. 0d. It is now £411. The archbishop has the exclusive patronage.—Maynard's and Cotton's hospital, consisting of 10 dwellings under one roof, has an income of £306.

Alms-houses are numerous in this city. Cogan's was founded in 1657, by John Cogan, who gave his mansion in trust to the corporation to be the residence of six clergymen's widows. To this there have been numerous benefactions, and each widow receives an annual stipend of £35. The annual income arising from the several charities in Canterbury which are under the control of trustees, is £917.—The infirmary, called the Kent and Canterbury infirmary, is liberally supported by annual subscriptions. It is built on a part of the ancient cemetery of St. Augustine's abbey, and can accommodate about 200 patients. A dispensary was established in 1836. Canterbury gives the title of baron to the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, late speaker of the house of commons, and son of Dr. Sutton, the predecessor of the present archbishop of Canterbury. He was created a baron in 1835.

History.—The origin of this city is far beyond the era of authentic British history, has even dropped from the tongue of Tradition, and credulous Conjecture has groped after it in vain. Most probably it was a seat of superstition, and a principal scene of Druidic barbarity, long before the era of Christianity. It was made a principal station by the Romans, and under the Saxons it became the metropolis of the kingdom of Kent, under the name of Caer-cant, whence Cantuaria and Canterbury. "Our historians assure us, that when Hengist and Horsa, the first Saxon leaders, came over, Vortiger, who was then king of the Britons, resided and entertained them here; and though, soon after, Vortiger was forced to resign his palace to these his encroaching guests, this city lost not its prerogative to be the residence of kings, for Hengist kept his court here, as did also his successors, till King Ethelbert becoming a convert to the Christian religion, by the preaching of Augustine the monk, gave him not only his palace, and built himself another at Reculver; but the royalty of the city, and its territories, which, when Augustine was created an archbishop by Pope Gregory I. he made it the seat of himself and successors; and that he might heap on him as great honour as his labours deserved, the same pope removed the archiepiscopal dignity from London, the greater city at that time, to Canterbury; and the succeeding popes confirmed this settlement with such dreadful anathemas on such as should remove it, that it has in a manner continued there ever since. Kenulf, king of Mercia, seems to affirm, that the archiepiscopal see was settled here by parliament, i. e. all the wise men of the nation, who thought it most just that that city should have the metropolitan honour, where the body of St. Augustine, of blessed memory, was buried, because he had there first preached the gospel to them, and presided over all the Saxon churches. Whether this were so or not we inquire not; however it was, this city much flourished ever after; and though it was greatly shattered in the Saxon and Danish wars, and several times almost quite destroyed by fire, yet it rose again with greater beauty, and in the conqueror's time, when his great survey, called Domesday-book, was taken, it was in this condition: 'In the city of Canterbury, King Edward the confessor had 51 burgesses, (i. e. free-traders, licensed by the king, who were to pay him a certain gablum, or rent, yearly,) and 212 others, under his privilege and jurisdiction, of 40s. rent. Now the burgesses paying rent are but 19, for of the other 32, 11 in the city ditch are wasted; the archbishop has 7, and the abbot of St. Augustine 14, in exchange for the castle. There are yet 212 burgesses under the king's privilege and jurisdiction, and three mills, paying rent 108s. In the time of King Edward, the whole was worth

£51, but now the tenant pays £30 of money, refined and weighed, and £24 of money by tale. Over and above all these, the sheriff has 110s., through the whole city the king has jurisdiction and protection-money, except the lands of the churches of the Holy Trinity and St. Augustine, and of Queen Edwige, Arnold Cild, Ester Biga, and Siret de Cilleham. The archbishop lays claim to forfeitures made in the public ways without the city, where his lands lie on both sides; but the king to all the rest, to the distance of 1 league, 3 perches, and 3 foot.' By this account from Domesday-book, it appears that the jurisdiction of the king and archbishop lay intermixed; and though this later had some considerable privileges, as a mint, &c. and rents; yet the king had the supreme royalty, till William Rufus, (according to the register of St. Augustine's Abbey,) *dedit civitatem Cantuarie, &c.*; i. e. gave the city of Canterbury to Archbishop Anselm wholly and entirely, which Archbishop Lanfranc held before, out of courtesy only. As to the corporation, it is beyond all question that it had always a special and distinct magistrate to preside over it, and govern it, though in different times and reigns called by different names. We know nothing in the times of the Britons, because we have no records to inform us; but in the Saxon days he was called a prefect; for A. 780, we read of one Aldhune, *hujus civitatis prefectus*, in certain charters belonging to Christ's-church in Canterbury. Afterwards his name was changed into Portgrove, as we find in a deed of sale, A. 956, among the witnesses Hlothewig, Portgeres; but this title did not hold long, for anno 1011, we find, that Alword or Alfred, the *præpositus regis*, i. e. king's provost of Canterbury, was one of the persons of quality that were taken prisoners by the Danes, in the reign of King Ethelred, when those barbarians slew Archbishop Alphege, many monks, townsmen and others, to the number of 42,200. This provost continued single for a time, and was then doubled. King Henry III. at his coming to full age, granted to the citizens of this city sundry liberties, and ordaining their government under two bailiffs, made them his fee-farmers, under a reserved rent of £60 per annum, and allowed them to choose their own bailiffs, who ruled the city for many successions, but were at length changed into a mayor and aldermen, 26 Henry VI. as it now stands. After this, this city grew into a very flourishing state, partly by the liberality and expense of such superstitiously devout persons, who came from all parts to visit Archbishop Thomas Becket's shrine, (whom they called St. Thomas,) and partly by the continual passage of travellers, who went to the sea-side about their private affairs and business; but chiefly by the residence, hospitality, and munificence of the archbishops, who were great benefactors to it; for Theodore, the 7th archbishop, founded a school, or college, and placed in it professors of the liberal sciences, and Archbishop Lanfranc did much to the reparations of the wall, which it is probable was built by the Britons, but had been ruined and demolished in many places by the Danes, and other enemies. But the chief benefactor to this city was Simon Sudbury, the archbishop, who built the western gate of this city, and the long wall, as far as the north gate, and was purposed to have encompassed the whole city, if he had lived; however, the town itself seeing the necessity of that work, went on with it and completed it, and the succeeding archbishops so assisted and encouraged the citizens, that Canterbury did not only recruit, but rose up to that splendour, as even, for the beauty of its private dwellings, to equal most of the cities of Britain, and for the magnificence of its churches, and their number, to exceed them." [Mag.

Brit. vol. ii. pp. 1144, 1145.] The jubilees which, by the allowance of the pope, were here celebrated every fiftieth year in honour of Thomas à Becket, were every one of them sufficient for enriching an entire generation of the inhabitants. The last of these was celebrated in 1520. The dissolution of the priory of Christ-church was shortly after this period effected,—the festivals in honour of the martyr abolished,—his gorgeous shrine stripped of its costly ornaments, which Henry wisely appropriated to his own use,—and the bones of the saint himself burnt and scattered to the winds. The arrival of the emigrant Walloons, who established silk-weaving here, gave a sound impulse to the prosperity of the place. Charles I. solemnized his marriage with Henrietta Maria of France in this city, in 1625. During the war between that monarch and the parliament, this city was occupied by a regiment of Cromwell's horse. Charles II., on his return from France, held his court for three days in the royal palace of Canterbury. The same monarch, in 1676, granted a charter of incorporation to the refugee silk-weavers established here.

CANTLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Blofield, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south west of Acle, on the north of the river Yare. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14; gross income £205. The patron, in 1835, was W. A. Gilbert, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish with about 27 children. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 265. Houses 38. Acres 2,970. A. P. £2,048. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

CANTLEY, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Doncaster, near the river Idle, on the Great north road. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £6 6s. 5d.; gross income £233. Tithes of the townships of Cantley, Brampton, Bessacarr, and High Ellers commuted under 17th Geo. III. c. 141. The patron, in 1835, was J. W. Childers, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 500; in 1831, 634. Houses 127. Acres 5,160. A. P. £6,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

CANTREFF, a parish in the hund. of Penkelly, or Pen-celle, union of Brecknock, county of Brecon, South Wales; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Brecknock, near the river Usk. The range of hills called the Brecknock-beacons runs through this parish. It includes the chapelry of Nantddu. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £9 10s. 7d.; gross income £127. The church is romantically situated on the banks of the Cynnyg. The patron, in 1835, was Gabriel Powel, Esq. of Swansea, who inherits it from the Aubreys, to whom it was granted upon the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, the original patron. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 192. Houses 43. A. P. £1,467. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

CANTSFIELD, or **CANSFIELD**, a township in the parish of Tunstall, county of Lancaster. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Kirkby-Lonsdale; near the river Lune. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 88. Houses 19. Acres 1,560. A. P. £1,674.

CANVEY-ISLAND, a chapelry belonging to nine several parishes, but principally connected with South Bemflett, in the county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Leigh, and 30 miles from London. It is opposite the Hope, and encircled by a branch of the Thames, which is here 2 miles wide: the strand is passable at low water by a causeway. It contains about 3,600 acres of marshy land. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; gross income £58. Patron, the bishop of

London. The inhabitants, amounting to about 200, are mostly fishermen. It has an annual fair, June 25th, for toys.

CANWELL, an extra-parochial liberty in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; in the neighbourhood of the Fazeley canal. Geva, daughter of Hugh earl of Chester, and widow of Jeffry Ridell, about the year 1142, founded here a priory for monks of the order of St. Benedict. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 24. Houses 4. Acres 260. A. P. £396. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

CANWICK, a parish in the union of Lincoln, county of the city of Lincoln; 2 miles south-south-east of Lincoln, near the river Brant. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £231. Tithes commuted in 1786. Patrons, the master and wardens of the Mercers' company, London. There is a daily school here. Canwick-common is now included within the boundaries of the city of Lincoln. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 201. Houses 33. Poor rates, in 1837, £147.

CAPEL, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Wotton, union of Dorking, county of Surrey; 6 miles south of Dorking. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns £50; gross income £84. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Norfolk. There are two daily schools in this parish, one of which was built in 1819 by Robert Barclay, Esq., and endowed with £50. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 915. Houses 119. Acres 4,990. A. P. £3,329. Poor rates, in 1837, £796.

CAPEL (ST. ANDREW), a parish in the hund. of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 7 miles south-east of Woodbridge, and west of the river Butley. Living, a curacy annexed to Butley. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 190. There is a daily school here. Houses 23. Acres 2,400. A. P. £1,121. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

CAPEL-CURRIG, a chapelry and hamlet in the parish of Llandegai and hund. of Uchaf, county of Carnarvon, on the banks of the river Llugwy, and at the foot of Snowdon. It is a most romantic district interspersed with lakes and fishing streams. Living, a chapelry not in charge, to the rectories of Llandegai and Llanllechid, in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; gross income £89. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Bangor. The chapel is a very small one. It is one of the polling-places in the election of a member for the county. Copper and lead are found in this neighbourhood, but the mines are wrought upon a small scale. An annual sheep-fair is held here on the 28th of September.

CAPEL-CYNOG, a chapelry in the parish of Llandisiliogoge, county of Cardigan. Fairs are held here on Ascension-day, Thursday after St. Michael, September 29th, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

CAPEL-VOELAS, properly **PENTRE-VOELAS**, or **TYB-YR-ABBOT**, a parish in the hund. of Isaled, union of Llanrwst, county of Denbigh, North Wales; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Llanrwst, on the river Conway. Though it stands high it is central, the parliamentary road being here intersected by a new line of turnpike road from Denbigh passing into the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; valued in the diocesan report at £60. There is a daily school here containing 52 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 616. Houses 119. A. P. £2,288. Poor rates, in 1837, £324.

CAPEL-GARMON, or **GARTHEARMON** and **TYBRITH UCHAF**, a parochial chapelry in the hund. of Isdulas and county of Denbigh; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Llanrwst. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the

rectory of Llanrwst, in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; gross income £110. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1822. Pop., in 1821, 709. Other returns with the parish of Llanrwst.

CAPESTHORNE, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles south-west of Macclesfield. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns £72; gross income £76. Patron, in 1835, D. Davenport, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 72. Houses 12. Acres 960. A. P. £972. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

CAPHEATON, a township forming the southern and smaller division of the parish of Kirk-Whelpington, Northumberland; 4 miles north-east of Hexham. There are two daily schools here. The village consists of a long row of neat-looking cottages. This manor was in possession of the Swinburns as early as the 12th Henry VI. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 232. Houses 42. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

CAPLE, or **CAPEL**, a parish in the hund. of Washlington, lathe of Aylesford, extending into the lowey and union of Tonbridge, Kent; 3 miles south-east of Tonbridge, near the South-eastern railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Tudely, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, not in charge; gross income £388. Patron, in 1835, the Baroness de Despenier. This parish possesses a daily and a day and Sunday National school. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 399. Houses 48. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,813. Poor rates, in 1837, £363.

CAPENHURST, a township in the parish of Shotwick, hund. of Wirrall, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-north-west of Chester; near the Chester and Birmingham railway. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 159. Houses 28. Acres 1,130. A. P. £1,339. Poor rates, in 1837, £113.

CARBROOKE, a parish in the hund. and union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-north-west of Watton, near the Wissey river. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 12s. 6d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £37; gross income £113. Patron, in 1835, Sir William Clayton, Bart. Here was a commandery of knights templars, founded by Roger, earl of Clare, about the middle of the 12th century. At the dissolution it was valued at £65 2s. 9¹/₂d. per annum. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 789. Houses 152. Acres 3,020. A. P. £5,230. Poor rates, in 1837, £420.

CARBURTON, a chapelry in the parish of Edwinstow, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-south-east of Worksop. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 143. Houses 28. A. P. £778. Poor rates, in 1837, £107.

CAR-COLSTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 8 miles south of Southwell, in the vicinity of the river Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 1s. 10¹/₂d.; annual value in the parliamentary returns at £96; gross income £203. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Harmerie. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 249. Houses 52. Acres 1,200. A. P. £2,365. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

CARDEN, a township in the parish of Tilston, higher division of the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4¹/₂ miles north-north-west of Malpas. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 207. Houses 39. Acres 730. A. P. £1,200. Poor rates, in 1837, £55.

CARDESTON WITH WATTLESBOROUGH,

a parish in the hund. of Ford, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 6¹/₂ miles west of Shrewsbury, on a branch of the river Severn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3; gross income £321. Patron, in 1835, Sir B. Leighton, Bart. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 314. Houses 59. Acres 1,980. A. P. £1,073. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

CARDIFF, **CAERDIFF**, or **CAERDYDD**, a borough and town having separate jurisdiction, situated in the hund. of Kibbor, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan; 160 miles west of London, intersected by the Pennarth and Merthyr-Tydvil canal. The parliamentary and municipal boundaries are co-extensive, and extend nearly 3 miles from north to south, and upwards of a mile from east to west.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—It is divided into two parishes,—St. Mary's and St. John's. The livings of both are discharged and united vicarages in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated, St. Mary's, at £4 5s. 10d., St. John's at £13 14s. 10d.; annual value united, by the parliamentary returns, £130; gross income £272. The patrons are the dean and chapter of Gloucester. The spire of the church of St. John's, a lofty tower of light appearance and elegant workmanship, having open corners and lantern pinnacles, forms a beautiful feature in the general aspect of the town, especially if viewed at a little distance. Its other church, that of St. Mary, was carried away by the Taff in the great inundation in 1607, and has never been restored. There are places of worship here for Independents and Baptists; the Independent church was formed in 1828, the Baptist in 1806. There is a small endowment for a free school in the parish of St. John. There were 10 day-schools here in 1834.

Government, &c.—Cardiff lies on the eastern bank of the Taff, over which there is a handsome bridge of five arches leading to Swansea. The principal streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and possess several respectable houses and shops. It is the capital of the county, and joins with Cowbridge and Llan-Trisant in returning one member to parliament. In 1832 the parliamentary constituency of Cardiff and its contributory boroughs, was 687; in 1837, 590. Of this last number 153 freemen, and 168 householders, or 321 in all, belonged to Cardiff. The returning officer is the mayor. Numerous charters have been granted to this borough by different kings of England, and are in possession of the corporation, which formerly consisted of a steward, constable of the castle, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and office-bearers; but, by the new municipal act, is composed of 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The income of the borough, in 1837, was £1,313, of which £803 arose from market-dues, but £300 was borrowed for extraordinary repairs. A court of record is held here every Thursday for the recovery of debts; and the assizes for the county are held here in April and August. Petty-sessions are held every Monday and Thursday. Cardiff county-gaol and house-of-correction stands apart from other buildings at a convenient distance from the town. It is a modern edifice, being opened in 1832, and cost about £12,000 in erection. It comprises 43 cells, 12 wards, and 14 day and work-rooms, with 12 airing courts. The tread-wheel labour, to which the inmates are subjected, is applied to the pumping of water and the turning of a fly-regulator. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 210.

Trade, &c.—The town is thriving, and has a considerable trade. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the markets are in general well-supplied. Fairs are held on the 2d Wednesday

in March, April, and May, June 29th, September 19th, and November 30th; all of them for cattle. Cardiff has branches of the following joint-stock banks: viz., the National Provincial bank of England, the North and South Wales bank, the West of England and South Wales District bank, and the Mounmouthshire and Glamorganshire banking company. The export trade is principally carried on with the port of Bristol; and consists of iron, tin, oats, barley, butter, and poultry. By means of the canal from Pennarth to Merthyr-Tydvil, Cardiff has become the connecting link between the extensive iron-works carried on there and the English market. It is in fact the port of Merthyr-Tydvil. In 1832 the number of vessels entering the port was 2,482, and the tonnage 183,480. A railroad from Cardiff to Merthyr was opened on 21st April, 1841; and steam-packets now run between Cardiff and Uphill, on the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway, so that the whole distance, between Bristol and Cardiff, may now be accomplished in two hours.

Bute Ship-canal.—The Taff, which falls into the sea at Cardiff, forms a principal outlet for the mining-districts of Glamorganshire; the produce of these mines has hitherto found its way to market through the Glamorganshire canal; but its sea-lock, constructed about forty years ago, has long been found inadequate to the demands for increased accommodation, consequent upon the extraordinary increase of trade since the canal was opened, some idea of which may be formed from the fact, that according to the Canal company's report, 123,234 tons of iron, and 226,671 tons of coal, passed down in 1837, making a total of 349,905 tons, or about 1,000 tons per day. The Marquis of Bute possessing lands in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, and especially an extensive tract called Cardiff moors, where docks, wharfs, and warehouses, might be constructed to any extent, and a convenient outlet made into the well-known safe roadstead protected by the headland of Pennarth, obtained in 1830, an act for constructing a new harbour, to be called 'The Bute Ship-canal,' and has completed this great work at his individual expense. The principal advantages of the undertaking are as follow:—A straight open channel north-north-east and south-south-west, about three-fourths of a mile in length from Cardiff roads to the new sea-gates, which are 45 feet wide, with a depth of 17 feet water at neap, and 32 feet at spring tide. On passing the sea-gate, vessels enter a capacious basin, having an area of about an acre and a half, called the outer basin, calculated to accommodate vessels of great burden and steamers; the main entrance lock is situated at the north end of this outer basin, 152 feet long, and 36 feet wide, sufficient for ships of 600 tons. Beyond the lock is the inner basin, which constitutes the grand feature of this work. It extends in a continuous line from the lock to near the town of Cardiff, 1,450 yards long, and 200 feet wide, an area of nearly 20 acres of water, capable of accommodating in perfect safety from 300 to 400 ships of all classes. Quays are built on each side for more than two-thirds of its length, finished with strong granite coping, comprising nearly 6,000 feet, or more than a mile of wharfs, with ample space for warehouses, exclusive of the wharfs at the outer basin. To keep the channel free of deposit, a feeder from the river Taff supplies a reservoir 15 acres in extent adjoining the basin. This reservoir can be discharged at low water by means of powerful sluices, with cast-iron pipes five feet in diameter, and by ten sluices at the sea-gates, so as to deliver at the rate of 100,000 tons of water per hour. The feeder was commenced in 1834, the first stone of the docks laid on the 16th of March, 1837, and the last coping-

stone laid on the 25th of May, 1839. Some doubts existed whether sufficient water could be supplied to keep the channel clear; but experience has already shown that the daily discharge is more than adequate to the removal of the daily deposit, and in fact a considerable portion of the entrance was cleared by loosening the clay and mud, so as to be carried out by the power of the sluices. Some idea of the vastness of this undertaking may be formed from the fact of its having already cost the noble marquis about £300,000; and an additional expenditure of considerable amount will be incurred in the erection of warehouses, &c., along the quays.

Castle and Antiquities.—The castle, which stands insulated on a high mound of earth, in the midst of a large area, but was rapidly going to decay, by the carrying away of the stones for building houses in the town, has been gracefully restored by the proprietor, the Marquis of Bute, and retains much of its original grandeur. It was in a dungeon near the entrance to this anciently strong castle, or according to others, in one of the towers of the castle itself, that Robert, duke of Normandy, was confined for 26 years by his brother, Henry I., who had previously usurped his throne, and deprived him of his eyesight. During the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., this castle stood a bombardment of three successive days, and was yielded at last only in consequence of the treachery of some of the persons composing the garrison.—There was a priory founded here by the first earl of Gloucester, who died in the year 1147. It had also a priory of Benedictine and Black monks. A house of Black friars stood west out the west gate, and a house of Grey friars Crockerton-street, under the wardenship of Bristol. From the mound, on the summit of which are the ruins of the ancient keep, is obtained a most extensive and delightful prospect of the town and the surrounding country.

Population, Rates, &c.—Pop., in 1801, 1,870; 1831, 6,137. Houses 1,191. A. P. £9,086. Rates, in 1837, £1,729.—A work-house has been erected here for the union of Cardiff by the poor-law commissioners. The Cardiff poor-law union comprehends 44 parishes, with a population returned in 1831, at 24,997. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three preceding the formation of the union, was £11,000. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,613.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

A maritime county of South Wales, bounded by counties of Montgomery and Merioneth on the north; by Radnor and Brecon on the east; by Carmarthen the south; and on the west by the Irish sea. It is about 45 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains an area of 67 square miles. It is divided into five hundreds, and according to the last parliamentary returns, viz. 1831, 64 parishes. It is a diocese of St. David's.

Physical features.—The northern and eastern districts are mountainous, with fertile valleys interspersed; towards the south and west the surface is level, and the soil productive. In the north-east of the county rises Plinlimmon, altitude 2,463 feet. See PLINLIMMON. The next mountain in elevation is Tregaron-Down, which has an altitude of 1,400 feet. In the vales the predominating soil is a rich but yielding, by the application of lime, rich both of grain and grass; on the higher grounds a sandy loam, and the mountains are composed of clay slate.—The principal rivers are the Teivy, by which it is separated from the county of Pembroke and Carmarthen; the Dovy, which div

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it from Merioneth; the Ridol, the Ystwith, Aeron, Arth, Towy, and Cledon; besides innumerable rivulets which, having their sources among the mountains, are often swollen into dangerous and impassable torrents. See articles *AERON*, *ARTH*, *DOVY*, and *TEIFI*.

Productions.—The agricultural produce of this county is comparatively trifling; little more than a third of the surface is arable, and corn has often to be imported from other counties. Black cattle, sheep, and wool, are its only staples. Perhaps few counties in the kingdom are so rich in mineral treasures, while none derive less benefit from them. Silver, copper, and lead, have been found here in abundance for centuries. The immense fortune which Sir Hugh Middleton expended in bringing the New river to Islington, is well known to have been acquired in the silver and lead mines of Cwm-symlog; yet this and many others in this county that have been successively opened are now totally abandoned. There are no manufactories of importance in this county. Gloves and coarse flannels are made, but to a small extent. The principal exports are butter, slates, and oats.

Boroughs, Rates, &c.—Besides Cardigan the county-town, it has the market-towns of Lampeter, Aberystwith, Tregarron, and part of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and it returns one member to parliament who is polled at Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Tregarron. The number of freehold electors registered for this county in 1837, was 613; of leasehold, 462; as tenants paying £50 yearly rent, 754. Total, 1,829. Pop., in 1801, 42,956; in 1831, 64,700. Houses 13,045. A. P. £141,889. The average of the poor rate assessment in this county, in the middle of last century, was £303; in 1783, it was £2,435; in 1813, £18,154; in 1824, £17,234; in 1837, £20,681, of which £16,753 was applied to the relief of the poor.—The county-rate, in 1804, was £1,528; in 1824, £1,500; in 1838, £1,920. The number of daily schools in this county, in 1835, was 92, attended by 4,082 children; of Sunday schools, 175, attended by 18,649 children. Of these, 5 daily schools, including 267 scholars, and 105 Sunday schools, including 14,021 children, were established by dissenters.

CARDIGAN, a market, borough, union and county-town in the hund. of Troedryaur, and county of Cardigan, on the river Teifi, 5 miles from its mouth, and 231 miles from London. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £9 15s. 10d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £130; gross income £201. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There are places of worship here for Independents, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists; the Independent church was formed in 1802.—Cardigan has a free grammar-school, endowed about the year 1765 by the lady Lætitia Cornwallis of Aber-Marles in Carmarthenshire, with £21 10s. 6d. per annum. There are also 5 daily, and 2 boarding-schools here.—The town lies within the parish of St. Mary, with which the old borough was co-extensive. The parliamentary boundary includes the hamlets of Bridge-end and Abbey in the parish of St. Dogmel, Pembroke. The new municipal boundary includes Bridge-end, but does not extend over the parish. Cardigan occupies a steep hill on the northern side of the Teifi, and consists of two principal streets containing some handsome houses. The river is crossed by a bridge of seven arches, leading to Milford. The church, which is ancient, has a fine tower rising from the west end, and is upon the whole a stately as well as venerable edifice. There is no local act for lighting or watching the town.—Cardigan claims to be a borough by

prescription. It was formerly governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 13 aldermen, assisted by a coroner and a town-clerk; under the new municipal act it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. In conjunction with Aberystwith, Atpar, and Lampeter, it returns one member to parliament. 'The parliamentary constituency of Cardigan and its contributory boroughs, according to the register of 1836, was 920, of whom 161 were freemen, and 118 householders, or 279 in all, belonged to Cardigan. The mayor is the returning officer.

The coasting trade is here considerable, employing upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping and 1,000 seamen, but there are no manufactures. The limits of the port extend from 4 or 5 miles beyond Fishguard, on the coast of Pembroke, to a point on the coast north-east of Aberaeron, and 24 miles from the mouth of the Teifi. With respect to Cardigan itself, the bar is a very great impediment to the navigation, and the entrance to the harbour is extremely dangerous in winter. Vessels of 300 or 400 tons can come up to the town in spring tides; but the general trade is confined to vessels of from 15 to 100 tons burthen. About 300 vessels are registered as belonging to this place, many of which seldom come to it; it contains many ship-owners, and many vessels were formerly built here, though at present there is not one on the stocks. Vessels of 15 tons, and under, are registered here, though that is not requisite, from the mere custom of the place; the consequence is, that the registration appears larger than it ought to do, relatively to other ports. At present many shipwrights, whose houses are at Cardigan, work elsewhere. Ships, which in the summer bring limestone from Pembrokeshire, or are otherwise employed in the coasting trade, often are used as fishing-boats, in the autumn, frequently taking their decks off. In the war, some ships brought in an income of £500 or £1,000 a-year from their being continually in the employment of government as transports. Many vessels are engaged in carrying on the trade between England and Ireland. The imports of Cardigan are coal and culm; the latter from South Wales, the former principally from Liverpool, sometimes from South Wales or Staffordshire, and still more rarely from Gloucestershire; limestone from Pembrokeshire; and Memel and American timber. This last branch of trade has increased much since the peace. The exports are corn, chiefly oats, to Bristol and Liverpool, butter, and slates; which last may in fact be considered the staple article of the place, though the slate is not of a good quality, and fetches only half the price of the North Welch slate. The market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on February 13th, April 5th, September 8th, and December 19th, for small horses, cattle, and pedler's wares. There is a branch of the North and South Wales bank here.

Cardigan county-gaol and house-of-correction stands by the side of the high-road. It was built in 1796 at an expense of about £7,000, and contains 20 cells, 8 day and work-rooms, with 6 airing yards. The principal hard labour for the inmates is that of the treadmill. The number of prisoners, in 1837, was 23.—The land in the neighbourhood of this town is, in great measure, held in small lots, of the value of from £10 to £30 per annum. The land there is let at from £1 10s. to £3 per acre. Further off, it is let in portions of from 40 to 130 acres, and at about 15s. an acre, on the average. The tenures are generally from year to year; there are however a few small freeholders.—Of the castle, famous in Welsh history, there remain only two round towers connected by a curtain wall venerably mantled with ivy. It was originally founded by Gilbert de Clare about

1160, but was shortly after seized by Rhys ap Gryfydd. It was successively occupied by Maelgon, Owen ap Rhys, and Llewellyn ap Jorwerth, from whom it was taken by the Flemings. After being razed and rebuilt it had the honour of being the residence of Edward I. for one month. Mrs. Phillips the celebrated Orinda, dwelt here in a house which occupies the site of the ancient priory.—Cardigan gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Brudenel. Pop. of the borough and parish, in 1801, 1,911; in 1831, 2,795. Houses 578. Pop. within parliamentary boundary, in 1831, 2,967. Houses 610. A. P. £3,596. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £404. Poor rates, in 1837, £967. The Cardigan poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,990.—Bridge-end lies in Bridge-end hamlet. It is usually called Bridge-end, Cardigan, not Bridge-end, Pembrokeshire. One of the Cardigan fairs is held here. Almost all this place has been very recently built.

CARDIGAN ISLE, an island, extra-parochial, in the hund. of Troedyraur, and county of Cardigan; on the north-east point of the estuary of the Teifi. It occupies an area of about forty acres, and is pastured by sheep, no part of it being submitted to tillage.

CARDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wixamtree, union and county of Bedford; 2 miles south-west of Willington, on the river Ouse. It includes the chapelry of East-Cotts. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 17s. 0d.; gross income £256. The patrons are the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. A tablet to the memory of Howard the philanthropist, who lived some time here, has been put up in the church; and a monument, by Bacon—the last of his works—was erected in 1799 to the memory of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., whose family first settled here in 1650. There is an Independent and Baptist chapel here; the church was formed in 1777. There are also two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 594. Houses 258. Acres 5,050. A. P. £7,753. Poor rates, in 1837, £336.

CARDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Church-Stretton, county of Salop; 4 miles east-north-east of Church-Stretton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 2s. 6d.; gross income £294. Vicarial tithes commuted in 1814. The patron, in 1835, was B. Hunt, Esq. There are four daily schools here, one of which has an endowment of £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 623; in 1831, 718. Houses 129. Acres 6,500. A. P. £3,462. Poor rates, in 1837, £334.

CARDINHAM, a parish in the hund. of West, union of Bodmin, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north-east of Bodmin, intersected by the Fowey river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £24 17s. 8½d.; gross income £561. Patron, in 1835, T. Alliston, Esq. There are 3 daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 728. Houses 123. Acres 8,550. A. P. £3,029. Poor rates, in 1837, £274.

CAREBY, a parish in the wapentake of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-west of Bourn, on the river Glen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 17s. 1d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £117 12s.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Gen. Reynardson. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 75. Houses 15. Acres 1,590. A. P. £1,742. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

CAREW, a parish in the hund. of Narbeth, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 4 miles east-north-east of Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; annual

value by the parliamentary returns £74 15s. 3½d.; gross income £182. The patron is the bishop of St. David's. There are 5 daily schools here. With Rhys ap Thomas this was a favourite residence; and in the park attached to the castle he held a tournament, in the reign of Henry VII., which lasted five days, and was attended by upwards of 600 persons of quality. Pop., in 1801, 871; in 1831, 1,020. Houses 189. A. P. £4,203. Poor rates, in 1837, £462.—Of the castle Fenton gives the following account: "The noble edifice of Carew castle is situated on a neck of land washed by the tide of two estuaries with a gentle fall towards the water, and consists of a superb range of apartments round a quadrangle, with an immense bastion at each corner, containing handsome chambers. In almost all the rooms were elegant chimney-pieces of wrought freestone, some of which that had been built over to be preserved were carried to Devonshire, but many, where that precaution had not been used, were disfigured and destroyed by the people of the neighbourhood for the sake of the freestone powder to scour their wooden ware, in the course of twenty-years since I saw them before. I trace the barbican, and passing through the portcullised gateway enter a grand doorway, now miserably defaced and stripped of its rich freestone casings, into the great court or inner ballium, looking into which, as well as into the park and towards the water, there were windows. The ground rooms of the north front may boast of windows than which nothing more nobly magnificent is known in the kingdom, giving light to the great state room one hundred and two feet long by twenty. On the east side, over a chimney-piece of no inelegant workmanship, there is an escutcheon bearing the royal arms, perhaps placed there in compliment to Henry the Seventh, who is said to have been entertained and lodged there by his great adherent and supporter Sir Rhys ap Thomas, on his way to Bosworth field, and this might have been the royal bed-chamber. Looking to the same front, and facing the rising sun, there is a beautiful oriel window in a small apartment handsomely groined with stone, connecting with others of nearly the same size and character, probably a suite of rooms appropriated to the lady of the castle. These are included in an octagon tower to the right of the grand entrance. All the south-west side of the castle shows old towers of various height, diameter, and form. The whole north side is very majestic, ending in the return of a bastion to the east of the same character. The building is evidently of various eras, yet I make no doubt but what some parts are coeval with its first possessor; but I apprehend, and it is confirmed by old Leland (and there cannot be better authority) that Sir Rhys ap Thomas new modelled the whole and much enlarged it, giving to the north front the magnificence it now displays, by lighting the apartments contained therein with a species of bow window richly wrought in freestone; though some ascribe this splendid decoration to Sir John Perrott, on no probable ground, and in contradiction to the inference we are justified in drawing from Leland's expression: and it was not likely, though his spirit and his taste 'might have had stomach for it all,' that he, possessing another seat in the county, the place of his birth, and to which he felt the attachment of family pride, Haroldstone, and only holding Carew for a short term of years, would have lavished such an enormous expense on a residence he held by so slender a tenure, and retired to in his disgrace, more for privacy than on any other account, where he might smother his incensed feelings, and in sulky dignity brood over his misfortunes. The castle stands in a paddock bounded by the water on three sides, and on the other by the

road leading to Carew church and village, but it had to the south a very extensive deer-park, whose outer wall is still visible in many places, though it is now subdivided into many enclosures. In part of this ground, at a small distance from the castle, and the 'hoary-headed swain' will still exultingly point to the spot, Sir Rhys ap Thomas held a tilt and tournament, the first show of this kind on record ever exhibited in Wales, forming one act of a great drama represented to entertain his noble guests there assembled in honour of his being admitted companion of the illustrious order of the Garter, and in commemoration of the anniversary of St. George celebrated then at court, where at that time he was not, by reason of his age, able to attend."

CAREY, or CARY-COATS, a township in the parish of Throckington, county of Northumberland; 11 miles north of Hexham. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 42. Houses 8. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

CARGO, or CRAGHOW, a township in that part of the parish of Stanwix which is in Cumberland ward, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north-west of Carlisle, on the river Eden, and in the vicinity of the Ship canal. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 242. Houses 55. Other returns with the parish.

CARHAM, a parish in the western division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 3 miles south-west of Coldstream on the river Tweed. It includes the townships of Carham and Shidlaw, Downham, Hagg, New Learmouth, West Learmouth, Mindrim East and West, Moneylaws, Preston, Tythehill, Wark and Wark-Common. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; gross income £248. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of A. Compton, Esq. There is a daily school here. There is a beautiful and extensive prospect from the hamlet of Shidlaw into Scotland, with whose foraging bands the inhabitants of this parish had the misfortune, from the proximity of the important stronghold of Wark castle, to come too often into hostile contact in former times. There was here, according to Leland, a desperate battle fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in which eleven bishops and two English counts were slain. In 1018, it was the scene of a sanguinary contest between the English and the Scots. It was the scene of another battle in 1370, in which the English were totally defeated. An abbey of Black monks founded here as a cell to the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire, was burnt by the Scots under Wallace, the scene of whose encampment is to this day called the Camp field. Pop., in 1801, 1,192; in 1831, 1,174. Houses 230. Acres 11,470. A. P. £16,751. Poor rates, in 1837, £625.—See WARK.

CARHAMPTON HUNDRED in the western part of the county of Somerset, bordering on Devonshire and the Bristol channel. Area 60,350 acres. Houses 1,487. Pop., in 1831, 8,102.

CARHAMPTON, a parish in the above hundred, union of Williton; 1½ mile south-east of Dunster. Living, with Nodhuish curacy, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells, and a peculiar of the dean's; rated at £11 8s. 0d.; gross income £182. Patron, in 1835, J. F. Luttrell, Esq. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Pop., in 1801, 601, in 1831, 658. Houses 109. Acres 6,460. A. P. £5,541. Poor rates, in 1837, £437.

CARINGTON, or CARRINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Bowdon, co.-palatine of Chester; 10½ miles north of Nether-Knutsford, on the river Mersey. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bowdon, in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns £100; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Stamford.

There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 435; in 1831, 552. Houses 88. Acres 2,070. A. P. £2,604. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

CARISBROOKE, a parish in the liberty of West Medina, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; 1½ mile south-west of Newport, near Medina river. It includes the hamlets of Billingham, and Barcombe, and the Isle of Wight poor-house. Living, a vicarage, with curacy of Newport, and vicarage of Northwood, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £23 8s. 1½d.; gross income £1,144. The patrons are the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The church, which consists of a body and south aisle, with a handsome Gothic tower, was built by William Fitzosborne, earl of Hereford, the first Norman lord of the island. The same nobleman founded a convent of Cistercian monks in the neighbourhood. There are an Independent chapel here, and 8 daily schools, one of which, a National school, contains 201 pupils.—The castle is supposed to have been a fortress previous to the Roman invasion, but the first time it occurs in history is in the year 530, when it was taken by Cerdic, the Saxon. Its present appearance, however, evinces a Norman renewal. The works of the Norman fortress, with the keep, which occupies the summit of an artificial mount between 60 and 60 feet high, include an acre and a half of ground; but the outworks are about three quarters of a mile in circumference, and occupies a space of about 20 acres. The outward, or the latest fortifications, are said to have been added by Queen Elizabeth; and military architecture began at that period to be understood, though from the structure of these fortifications, it appears to have been then in its infancy. The walls and bastions are perfect in many places, which may be well surveyed by a walk or ride, round the circumference of the castle. The apartments in the castle are large and well-proportioned; the upper have coved ceilings; they were improved and made habitable about the year 1700. The well is the greatest curiosity within the walls of the castle, it is 200 feet in depth, and produces, in the driest seasons, water of the purest quality. It is common for strangers to drop a pin into this well, the depth and echoing vault of which reverberates a sound, when the pin touches the water, that is really astonishing. It is also common to drop a lighted sheet of brown paper into the well, when the reaction of the air beneath, upon that which is rarified by the flame of the paper, keeps it somewhat buoyant, and makes it descend in so slow and spiral a direction, that the whole cavity of the well becomes discernible, till the fire is extinguished in the water below. The street of Carisbrooke is situated upon the banks of a rivulet, and lies immediately under the castle. The interest attached to Carisbrooke castle, in modern times, arises principally from its having been for thirteen months the prison of the ill-advised and unfortunate Charles I., previous to his trial and subsequent execution. The garrison assigned to the Isle of Wight is always stationed here. The governor or lieutenant-governor has apartments in the castle, which are kept in tolerable repair, though, generally, it is fast verging to ruin. The principal entrance, however, has still an imposing appearance, and some of the out-walls are pretty entire. The whole is surrounded by a trench, with a terrace walk nearly a mile long.—Pop., in 1801, 2,368; in 1831, 4,713. Houses 757. Acres 8,880. A. P. £10,781. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,347.

CARKIN, a township in the parish of Forcett, north riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles north-east of Richmond. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 46. Houses 9. Acres 770. Poor rates, in 1837, £6.

CARLATTON, an extra-parochial hamlet in Esk-

dale ward, county of Cumberland. It has had no church for several ages, and it is only known by tradition where the church stood. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 70. Houses 7. Acres 1,810.

CARLBY, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; on the river Glen. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 1s. 10d.; gross income £200. Tithes commuted in 1804. The patrons, in 1835, were the Marquess of Exeter and Sir John Smith alternately. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 206. Houses 34. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,333. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 4½ miles north-east of Olney, bounded on the west by the river Ouse. Living, a rectory consolidated in 1769 with that of Chellington, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 6s. 8d.; gross income £420. Tithes commuted in 1805. Patron, in 1835, Hon. G. B. Trevor. There are a Baptist chapel here, and 3 Sunday schools. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 424. Houses 87. Acres 1,530. A. P. £1,497. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

CARLETON, a township in the parish of Dregg, Allerdale ward, above Darwent, county of Cumberland. It is 2 miles north-north-west of Ravenglass; on the river Mite. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1821, 144. Other returns with the parish.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a township in that part of the parish of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, which is in Cumberland ward, county of Cumberland; 2½ miles south-east of Carlisle; on the post-road, and east of the river Eden. Tithes, the property of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, commuted in 1777. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 189. Houses 33. Other returns with the parish.

CARLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Red Marshall, south-west division of Stockton ward, co-palatine of Durham; 4 miles north-west of Stockton-upon-Tees; in the immediate vicinity of the Clarence railway. There are 2 daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 183. Houses 35. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,418. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a township in the parish of Poulton, county of Lancaster; ¾ mile west of Poulton, intersected by the Preston railway. There is a daily school here, endowed by the late Mr. James Baines with £20 3s. per annum, and a farther sum of £2 annually by Mr. Weld. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 319. Houses 63. Acres 1,960. A. P. £4,161. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a chapelry in the parish of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Bosworth-market. There is an infant-school here. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 201. Houses 44. Acres 680. A. P. £1,204. Poor rates, in 1837, £119.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 8 miles south-east of Norwich; south of the river Yare. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 96. Houses 16. Acres 930. A. P. £864. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

CARLETON, or CARLTON-EAST, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-west by west of Rockingham; south of the river Welland. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 16s. 3d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £132; gross income £110. The patron, in 1835, was Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 95. There is a daily

school here. Houses 18. Acres 1,420. A. P. £2,372. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

CARLETON, or CHARLTON, a township in the parish of Gedling, county of Nottingham; 3 miles east-north-east of Nottingham; north-east of the river Trent. There are 4 daily schools here. Tithes commuted in 1792. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1,704. Houses 361. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £3,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £410.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a township in the parish of Hushwaite, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-north-west of Easingwold; east of the Great North of England railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1811, 153; in 1831, 163. Houses 36. Acres 1,120. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

CARLETON, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Stokesley, on a branch of the river Tees. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York, of the certified value of £7 7s. 4d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £52 15s.; gross income £203. Patron, in 1835, C. Reeve, Esq. This parish possesses 2 daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 256. Houses 62. Acres 830. A. P. £2,084. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

CARLETON, a chapelry in the parish of Snaith, wapentake of Barkstone Ash, west riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north by east of Snaith, north of the river Aire. Living, a curacy with that of Snaith, in the archd. and dio. of York, of the certified value of £25; gross income £179. Tithes commuted in 1799, and 1800. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of J. Day, and of T. Leigh. There are here 2 daily schools and 4 almshouses. Pop., in 1801, 536; in 1831, 808. Houses 166. Acres 3,070. A. P. £5,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £298.

CARLETON, or CARLTON with LOFFHOUSE, a township in the parish of Rothwell, in the wapentake of Agbrigg, west riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north of Wakefield, 2 miles south of the river Aire, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There were 4 daily schools here in 1835. Pop., in 1801, 978; in 1831, 1,463. Houses 296. Acres 1,810. Other returns with the parish.

CARLETON, a township in the parish of Pontefract, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-east by south of Pontefract, with which borough it is included by the new boundaries act. Tithes commuted in 1797. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 155. Houses 35. Acres 620. A. P. £1,133. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a township in the parish of Guiseley, west riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-east of Otley; south of the river Warp. Tithes commuted in 1772. There is a daily school here, with a small lending library attached. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 181. Houses 24. Acres 1,270. A. P. £785. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a parish in the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewercross, union of Skipton, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles south-west of Skipton, on the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £5 2s. 1d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £52 15s.; gross income £424. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is here an hospital for 18 poor widows, founded in 1700 by Mr. Spence. In 1709, a school-house was built by Elizabeth Wilkinson, and endowed with land for educating four boys. The annual income is now £120, which goes to the educating of 20 boys, 4 of whom are clothed annually; and a fee of £7 is given to each on being put out apprentice at the age of 14. There are also

a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 845; in 1831, 1,265. Houses 246. Acres 2,390. Poor rates, in 1837, £494.

CARLETON, or **CARLTON**, a township in the parish of Royston, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Barnesley; close upon the York and Derby railway, and the Barnesley canal. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 340. Houses 69. Acres 2,090. A. P. £2,509. Poor rates, in 1837, £254.

CARLETON, or **CARLTON-FORHOE**, a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles north-north-west of Wymondham, on the river Yare. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 17s. 1d.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wodehouse. Tithes commuted in 1766. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 132. Houses 22. Acres 700. A. P. £1,036. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

CARLETON (CASTLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles east-south-east of Louth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; certified value £12, annual value by the parliamentary returns £60; gross income £69. Patrons, in 1835, G. Frere and sons. Tithes commuted in 1770. There is no school here, but the children of this parish have access to a free school at Great Carlton. This was once a populous market-town enjoying many privileges. There are in the parish three artificial mounts, on one of which stood the castle of Sir Hugh Bardolph, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry I. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 54. Houses 10. Acres 500. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

CARLETON-COLVILLE, a parish in the hund. of Mutford and Lotheringham, county of Suffolk; 4 miles south-west of Lowestoft. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 10s. 7½d.; gross income £345. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Anguish. There is a day and Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 497; in 1831, 745. Houses 157. Acres 2,130. A. P. £3,359. Poor rates, in 1837, £294.

CARLETON IN LINDRICK, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Worksope, county of Nottingham; 4 miles north-north-east of Worksope; a branch of the river Ryton passes through this parish; it is near the Chesterfield canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 13s. 4d.; gross income £587. Patron, the Archbishop of York. Tithes commuted in 1767. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 974. Houses 187. Acres 3,980. A. P. £4,164. Poor rates, in 1837, £303.

CARLETON-RODE, a parish in the hund. and union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 6 miles west-south-west of Mary-Stratton, and west of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16; gross income £725. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £922 12s. 6d. There are a Baptist chapel here and two daily schools, one of which is a National school. Pop., in 1801, 769; in 1831, 916. Houses 176. Acres 2,680. A. P. £4,036. Poor rates, in 1837, £903.

CARLFORD HUNDRED in the county of Suffolk. It lies on the east side of the county, between Woodbridge and Ipswich. Area 22,550 acres. Houses 1,014. Pop., in 1831, 6,346.

CARLISLE.

A city, inland port, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, situated in the ward and county of Cumberland, union of Carlisle; 301 miles north-north-west of London, 96 south of Edinburgh, and 63 miles distant from Newcastle by railway. It comprehends a part of each of the ecclesiastical parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, and now consists of nine townships or quarters. The ancient city is included between the townships of Botchergate and Rickergate; and the river Caldew, which bounds it on the west. Within these limits is not included the larger part or the buildings and streets which form the city in the more popular acceptance of the term. By the parliamentary boundary act a large district has been added, viz. the townships of Botchergate and Rickergate, and part of the township of Caldewgate. The population of the different townships or quarters, in 1763, was 4,158; in 1801, 9,521; in 1831, 20,015. Houses 2,924. Acres 6,740. A. P., in 1815, £31,739. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,184. The Carlisle poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 35,027.—The following are the districts within the parliamentary borough:

	Annual value in 1825.	Poor rate in 1834-5.	Houses in 1831.	Population in 1831.
Abbey-street,	£2,300	£101	136	1,246
Castle-street,	2,375	170	174	1,007
Fisher-street,	2,207	119	67	443
Scotch-street,	6,523	284	200	1,897
English-street,	9,393	756	521	3,773
Cathedral precinct,	227		10	50
Botchergate,	4,906	273	537	4,161
Rickergate,	3,731	214	191	1,448
Caldewgate (the whole township)	6,740	1,154	1,000	6,000
	£39,664	£3,081	2,924	20,015

General description.—This very ancient city is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence at the confluence of the Eden and Caldew. Its three principal streets, which are wide and handsome, diverge from the market-place, and are called English-street, Scotch-street, and Castle-street. At the upper end of English-street, on opposite sides of the street, stand two elegant court-houses constructed in the Gothic style from designs by Robert Smirke, junior, on the site of the ancient citadel. The crown-court communicates by a subterranean passage with the gaol. Over both the Eden and the Caldew are stone bridges. That over the Eden, consisting of 5 elliptical arches, is connected with the city by an arched causeway nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and was executed from a design by Smirke, at an expense of upwards of £70,000. The county-gaol and house-of-correction were completed in 1827, at an expense of £40,000. At the north end of the market-place stands the town-hall, where the mayor's court and the city-sessions are held; a more modern erection, at the east end of the court, contains the council-chamber and other corporation-offices. Of the town, the houses in general are handsome and well-built; the streets wide, carefully paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas. The roads approaching the place are excellent, and the number of houses is rapidly increasing.

The Cathedral.—The buildings we have particularized do credit to the taste and liberality of the citizens; but the cathedral must still be allowed to be the principal ornament of the city. Standing on the highest ground, in the parish of St. Mary, in the centre of the ancient city, it forms the most prominent object from whatever quarter you view it. Its origin is Saxon; but its additions and embellishments have been the work of many successive generations. It is 137 feet in length and 75 in height; the aisles are

71 feet in breadth. The tower is 130 feet in height. Several parts of the building are highly beautiful; but it suffered greatly in the civil wars, when about thirty yards of the nave was pulled down, to erect guard-houses and batteries. The opening was afterwards closed with a wall, and the space between the wall and the transept fitted up as the parochial church of St. Mary, as the entire west end had formerly been; and in which divine service is regularly performed. The arches in this part of the cathedral, and in the transept, are circular, and the shafts extremely massive; the height of each being only 14 feet 2 inches, while the circumference is 17 feet 6 inches. The east end of the cathedral, from the transept, is in the Gothic style of architecture. The choir, which is the most magnificent part of the building, was begun by Bishop Welton, in the reign of Edward III., and finished by the succeeding bishops, Appleby and Strickland. The expenses were chiefly defrayed by subscription; and indulgences and remissions of penance were also granted to such of the laity as should by money, materials, or labour, contribute to the pious work. The arches of the choir are supported by clustered pillars, and have a very elegant appearance: the inner mouldings of the capitals are ornamented with figures and flowers in carved open work. The stalls are embellished with tabernacle-work; and the bishop's throne is elegant and stately. The east window is partially decorated with painted glass. The height of this window is 48 feet, its breadth 30. The choir is wainscotted with oak. In the aisles on each side are some singular legendary paintings from the histories of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine, with a distich over each subject in uncouth rhyme. In the cathedral are several ancient monuments, supposed to be those of Bishops Welton, Appleby, and two or three others; and on the north side of the choir, near the altar, is a curious monumental brass plate, erected to the memory of Bishop Henry Robinson, who was born in this city about the year 1558. In the south aisle, adjoining the transept, is a small chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, which was founded and endowed by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle. There are many interesting monuments within the cathedral; among others one to the memory of Archdeacon Paley, who composed several of his works while resident in this city, and who is buried here.

The Castle.—The castle stands at the north-west angle of the city. A fine view is obtained from its elevated site. "The foreground is formed of level meads, washed by the Eden in one part, and insulated by a separation of the river. This plot is ornamented by two substantial stone bridges, one of four, the other of nine arches; the hanging banks are crowned with the village and church of Stanwix, and the distance filled up with the mountains of Bewcastle. To the south you command the plains towards Penrith, shut in on either hand by a vast chain of mountains, over which Crossfell and Skiddaw are distinctly seen pre-eminent. To the east a varied tract of cultivated country, scattered over with villages and hamlets, mingling beautifully with woodlands, on the extensive landscape the distant horizon, formed by the heights of Northumberland. To the west, the frith spreads out its shining expanse of waters, margined on the one hand by a cultivated tract, and on the other by the coast of Scotland, where Criffel and a chain of mountains extend towards the coast."

Trade, Canal, and Railway.—The port of Carlisle nominally extends from the mouth of the Sark to Bankend near Maryport; but large vessels cannot discharge their cargoes nearer than within 12 miles

of the city. A canal, however, has been executed between the city and the Solway frith, by which vessels of 80 tons can come up to the west side of the city. This canal is 12 miles in length, and is supplied with water from the Eden, which is pumped into it by a steam-engine, delivering 763,200 cubic feet every 12 hours. The water is raised a height of about 56 feet. The coastwise tonnage inwards at this port, in 1823, was 14,226 tons; and outwards, 7,908; in 1832, inwards, 22,820 tons; outwards, 23,392. The foreign tonnage inwards, in 1832, was 2,739 tons; outwards, 741 tons. The manufactures consist principally of cotton goods for the West India market. In 1838 there were eight cotton-mills here, employing 1,486 hands, and 186 power-looms. The fisheries on the Eden are extensive, and the markets, besides other provision, have always an abundant supply of fish. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on August 26th for horned cattle and linen, and September 19th for horses and horned cattle. During these fairs, agreeably to the terms of the ancient charter, no person can be arrested for a civil suit within the liberties of the city. On the first and second Saturday after October 10th, fairs are held for Scotch horned cattle. In April there is an annual show of cattle, when prizes are distributed by the agricultural society. Races are run in September on a fine piece of race-ground in the township of Rickergate. The city of Carlisle has a mechanics' institution, a public library, a theatre, several news-rooms, and extensive assembly-rooms at the two principal hotels.—The Newcastle and Carlisle railway, opened on 18th June, 1838, is 63 miles in length, from the Close in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Carlisle canal. The level at the Carlisle terminus is 45 feet above that at Newcastle. It runs by Milton, (near Brampton,) Haltwhistle, and Hexham. The original capital of the company is £300,000, in £100 shares; but new shares have been created; and the company is authorized by act to raise to the extent of £950,000. The remainder of the funds is obtained by loan. The total cost of the railway will be about £850,000. The number of passengers conveyed on it, in 1838, was 196,051. The average fare per mile on this railway is 13d. The total charge between Newcastle and Carlisle, in 1839, was, first class, 11s.; open carriage, 8s. 6d. The journey is accomplished in three hours. In 1837, an act was passed for making a railway from the town and port of Maryport to the borough of Carlisle.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The city stands within the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, both of them in the deanery and dio. of Carlisle. St. Mary's parish comprises the northern and western parts of the city; St. Cuthbert's the southern; both are perpetual curacies; gross income of the former, £179; of the latter, £126; and both are in the patronage of the dean and chapter. Certain tithes in both parishes were commuted in 1777, by 17th Geo. III. c. 60. A handsome district church has been built in each parish by the parliamentary commissioners, the livings of which are subordinate to the original churches. They are in the Gothic style, with tower and spire, and each capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. Carlisle is the seat of a diocese, having been by Henry I., in 1133, erected into a see under Adeluph, his father-confessor, with jurisdiction over the greater part of Cumberland and Westmoreland.—Besides the established church there are here places of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Friends, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics.—The grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII. has an endowment of £190 per annum, by means of which between 40 and 50 scholars are classical.

educated on paying a small quarterage each. There were, in 1835, 35 daily schools, two of which were connected with the National society, and 10 Sunday schools. Charitable institutions are numerous.

Government.]—The city of Carlisle is a corporation by prescription. The first charter that can be traced is from Henry II., which was renewed, confirmed, and enlarged by succeeding sovereigns till the reign of Charles I., upon whose charter it was governed till the passing of the municipal act of 1835, by which the city has been divided into five wards, viz., Botchergate ward, St. Cuthbert's ward, St. Mary's ward, Caldewgate ward, and Rickerate ward, to each of which six elective councillors and two aldermen have been assigned. A court of record is held every Monday for the recovery of debts to any amount. The income of the city is about £2,000. The assizes for the county are always held here; and the Easter and summer quarter-sessions. Carlisle county-gaol and house-of-correction is a convenient appendage to the county-courts of justice, and is connected with the one where the criminal business is disposed of, by a Gothic screen, which harmonizes well with the imposing effect of these noble structures. The principal front with the gateway is in English street. The accommodation for prisoners consists of six wings, radiating from a central building, the house of the keeper, and containing 130 cells, 13 wards, 26 day and work rooms, and 13 airing-yards. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 459.—The city of Carlisle has returned regularly two members to parliament since the 23^d of Edward. The right of election was formerly vested in freemen who had been admitted into any of the eight fraternities or guilds resident, or not resident, whose total number is said to have been about 1,000, but of whom only 280 were resident. The new electors are about 800 in number; the townships of Botchergate and Rickerate, with part of Caldewgate, being included within the boundaries of the borough. The mayor is the returning officer.

History.]—The origin of this city is by some attributed to Luel, a British potentate; and the time of its erection is supposed to have been prior to the Roman invasion: by others it is thought to be of the same antiquity as Severus' wall, and to have been a fortress on that celebrated rampart. "That it was a place of consequence in the time of the Romans," observes Camden, "appears plainly from the various evidences of antiquity occasionally dug up, and from the frequent mention of it in the writers of those days: and even after the ravages of the Picts and Scots, it retained something of its ancient splendour, and was accounted a city." In the Itinerary of Antoninus it is called *Luguvallio*,—a name which Burn supposes to have been formed from the British *Llu gyda gwal*, signifying 'the Army by the wall.' This appellation was by the Saxons contracted into *Lu-ell* and *Lu-all*: to which the British *Caer*, a city, being afterwards prefixed, it became *Caer-lu-ell*; a term which, by an easy transition, has in more modern times, been changed into Carlisle; though the peasantry of Cumberland still pronounce it according to the former orthography. It was surrounded with walls, and had a strong citadel and castle under both the Saxons and Normans. The former are said to have been built by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in the 7th century. They enclosed a triangular space, and had three gates, named, from their position with respect to the different countries, English, Irish, and Scottish gates. The west wall, forming the base of this triangle, was 2,000 yards in length; the eastern, 460; and the northern, 650 yards. In the progressive improvement of the city, these walls, gates, and fortifications, have been com-

pletely swept away, with the exception of a small portion of the west wall and of the castle, which was erected by William Rufus, on a bold eminence overlooking the Eden. It was taken possession of by David I. of Scotland, to whom it was afterwards ceded by Stephen. This monarch greatly improved its means of defence, and here he resided for some time after the unfortunate battle of the Standard. Restored to England by Malcolm IV., it suffered a severe siege, in 1173, by William the Lion; it successfully resisted him, but was taken by his successor Alexander. Restored again to England, it was, about 1292, reduced to ashes through the vindictive malice, it is said, of a ruffian who wilfully set fire to his father's house. To this place Edward I. retreated after the battle of Falkirk, and here he assembled a parliament in 1298. Here too he appointed the rendezvous of his forces, destined for the final subjugation of Scotland, and celebrated his birthday, shortly before he died, on his march against Scotland in 1307. In the long and desperate wars between the two countries that succeeded, Carlisle was repeatedly reduced to great extremity. Here, in 1568, Mary, queen of Scots, was taken into custody; and here, in 1596, 'the bauld Buccleugh' performed the notable exploit of carrying off the celebrated reaver, Kimmont Willie. Standing out for Charles I. against the parliament, it was besieged by General Leslie, and after suffering almost incredible hardships, was obliged to surrender in June, 1645. In 1745 it was invested by the young Chevalier, Prince Charles Stuart, and most disgracefully surrendered at the first summons. "When the insurgents came before it," says Gilpin, "it was garrisoned only by two companies of invalids, and two raw undisciplined regiments of militia. General Wade lay at Newcastle with a considerable force; and the governor of Carlisle informing him how unprovided he was, begged a reinforcement. The single hope of this relief enabled the gentlemen of the county, who commanded the militia, to keep their men under arms. In the meantime the rebels were known to be as ill prepared for an attack as the town was for a defence. They had now lain a week before it, and found it was impracticable, for want of artillery, to make any attempt. They feared also an interruption from General Wade; and, besides, were unwilling to delay any longer their march towards London. Under these difficulties they had come to a resolution to abandon their design. At this critical time the governor of Carlisle received a letter from General Wade, informing him he was so circumstanced, that he could not possibly send the reinforcement that had been desired. This mortifying intelligence, though not publicly known, was, however, communicated to the principal officers; and to some others, among whom was a busy attorney, who was then addressing a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman of the county; and to assist his cause, and give himself consequence with his intended father-in-law, he whispered to him, among his other political secrets, the disappointment from General Wade. The whisper did not rest here. The father frequented a club in the neighbourhood, where, observing—in the jollity of a cheerful evening—that only friends were present, he gave the company the information he had just received from the attorney. In that company there was a gentleman of some fortune, who, though a known papist, was at that time thought to be of very entire affection to the government. This man, possessed of such a secret, and wishing for an opportunity to serve a cause which he favoured in his heart, took horse that very night, after he left the club-room, and rode directly to the rebel camp, which he found under orders to break

up the next morning. He was carried immediately to the duke of Perth, and others of the rebel leaders, to whom he communicated the intelligence, and assured them that they might expect a mutiny in the town if they continued before it one day longer. Counter-orders were immediately issued; and the next day the Cumberland and Westmoreland militia, being under no discipline, began to mutiny and disperse; and the town, defended now only by two companies of invalids, was thought no longer tenable. It was then surrendered by the mayor and corporation, who made the best terms they were able; but the inhabitants were obliged to raise £2,000 to prevent their houses being plundered. This capitulation was made on the 14th of November. In the following month the city was attacked by the duke of Cumberland, who planned and directed the operations himself, and on the 27th opened a six-gun battery of 18 pounders against the castle. Two days afterwards the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and on the 13th surrendered on the laconic terms offered to their acceptance by the duke, and conceived in these words: 'All the terms his royal highness will, or can grant to the rebel garrison of Carlisle, are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the king's pleasure.'—No inquiry was ever instituted into the conduct and character of the authorities of the city; but ample vengeance was taken upon a few unhappy men left in it by Charles on his retreat, who were carried to London, many of them executed as traitors, and their heads sent down to be set upon public places, where the magistracy must have been conscious their own were far more deserving to stand. This, however, was the last of its fields; and distant be the day which shall put either the loyalty or the courage of its authorities to the proof.—Carlisle gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.*

CARLTON, a parish in the hund. of Hoxne, union of Blything, county of Suffolk; about a mile north-west of Saxmundham. Living, a rectory with Kelsall, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £3 11s. 0^d.; gross income £700. Patron, in 1835, Lieut.-Col. Bruce. There is a daily school in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 130. Houses 20. Acres 2,070. A. P. £905. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

CARLTON, a township in the parish of Coverham, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west by west of Middleham. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 236; in 1831, 301. Houses 54. Acres 3,380. A. P. £3,234. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

* From the comprehensive table of mortality prepared by F. Bailey, Esq., for the committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1827, to consider the laws respecting benefit-societies, it appears that Carlisle is a remarkably healthy place.

STATEMENT of the number of persons alive out of 1,000 born at the several ages and places mentioned.

AGE.	LONDON.	CARLISLE.	VIENNA.	BERLIN.
0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1	680	846	512	613
2	548	778	471	528
3	468	707	430	485
4	458	720	400	434
5	426	680	377	403
6	410	628	357	387
7	397	659	311	376
8	388	654	337	367
9	380	649	331	361
10	373	648	327	366

This shows that in London half of the children born die without reaching the age of three years, and gives for London, as a whole, an average rate of mortality, between the ages of one and ten, of nearly six per cent.; the rate being still greater for Vienna and Berlin, but much less for Carlisle: and as further appears in the table, less also, although in different degrees, for other smaller towns in England.

CARLTON WITH CHELLINGTON. See **CARLETON**, Bedford.

CARLTON. See **CARLETON**, Cumberland.

CARLTON. See **CARLETON**, Lancaster.

CARLTON-FOREHOE. See **CARLETON**, Norfolk.

CARLTON-CASTLE. See **CARLETON** (CASTLE).

CARLTON WITH WILLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Radfield, union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 7 miles south of Newmarket. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £29; gross income £377; nett income £287. Patron, in 1835, the trustees of the incumbent. There are 3 daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 383. Houses 68. Acres 2,200. A. P. £2,589. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

CARLTON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk, formed of the united parishes of St. Mary and St. Peter the apostle; 5 miles east of Wymondham, and near the London and Norwich railway. Living of St. Mary's a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4; gross income £181. Patrons, in 1834, the corporation of Norwich.—The living of St. Peter's is also a discharged rectory in the same archd. and dio. as St. Mary's; rated at £6; gross income £188. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 314. Houses 62. Acres 1,140. A. P. £1,224. Poor rates, in 1837, £137.—Certain lands were here held at one time by a very singular tenure, viz. that of carrying to the king, in whatever part of England he might be, 100 herrings, made up into 24 pies, when they came first into season. The herrings were furnished by the town of Yarmouth, and sent to the lord of the manor by the sheriffs of Norwich.

CARLTON (GREAT), a parish and village in the Marsh division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 6½ miles east-south-east of Louth. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £382. Tithes commuted in 1770 and 1839. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lincoln. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 280. Houses 57. Acres 2,190. A. P., with Castle Carlton, £3,082. Poor rates, in 1837, £208.

CARLTON (LITTLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Louth-Eske, union of Louth, parts of Lindsey, and county of Lincoln; 4½ miles east-south-east of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 16s. 10^d.; gross income £165. Patron, in 1835, E. Forster, Esq. The children of this parish attend the schools at Great Carlton. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 131. Houses 18. Acres 940. A. P. £1,061. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

CARLTON (NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-north-west of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; certified value £15 15s.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £35; gross income £35. Patron, in 1835, the prebendary in Lincoln cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 181. Houses 27. Acres 1,940. A. P. £1,704. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

CARLTON (SOUTH), a parish in the same wapentake, union and county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-north-west of Lincoln. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; certified value, £15 15s.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £70; gross in-

come £56. Patron, Lord Monson. The church, which was extensively repaired in 1812, contains several monuments of the Monson family. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed by Sir John Monson. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 204. Houses 29. Acres 2,040. A. P. £1,971. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

CARLTON-CURLIEU, WITH ILSTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Billesdon, county of Leicester; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles north-north-west of Market-Harborough, and near the Union canal. It includes the chapelry of Ilston-on-the-Hill. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Ilston, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £18 15s. 10d.; gross income £420. Patron, in 1835, Sir John Palmer, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 224; in 1831, 182. Houses 31. Acres 2,970. A. P. £4,003. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

CARLTON-HIGHDALE, a township in the same parish. It possesses two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 328; in 1831, 365. Houses 80. Acres 12,480. Poor rates, in 1837, £202.

CARLTON-ISLEBECK, OR MINIOR, a township in the parish, and included within the boundaries of the borough of Thirsk, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west-south-west of Thirsk, and close upon the Great North of England railway. Living, a curacy with that of Thirsk, of the certified value of £4 12s.; gross income £103. The patron is the archbishop of York. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1821, 238. Houses 51. Acres 2,070. A. P. £2,338. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

CARLTON-LE-MOORLANDS, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 8 miles east-north-east of Newark, bounded on the east by the river Brant, and on the west by the Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 0s. 10d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £100; gross income £91. Patron, in 1835, Lord Middleton. There are a Baptist chapel here, and two daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 258; in 1831, 328. Houses 71. Acres 2,610. A. P. £3,524. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

CARLTON-SCROOP, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-east of Grantham, on a branch of the river Witham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 1s. 5d.; gross income £445. Patrons, in 1835, Earl Brownlow, G. Langton, Esq., and G. White, Esq. in turn. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 199. Houses 40. Acres 1,460. A. P. £2,225. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

CARLTON-UPON-TRENT, a chapelry in the parish of Norwell, Nottinghamshire; $\frac{6}{8}$ miles south of Newark. There are two daily schools in this chapelry. Pop., in 1801, 308; in 1831, 265. Houses 43. Acres 1,160. A. P. £1,579. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Or **CAERMARTHENSHIRE**, a county of South Wales; bounded on the north by Cardiganshire; on the east by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; on the south by the Bristol channel, and on the west by Pembrokeshire, Glamorganshire, and the sea. Its form is that of a parallelogram, extending from east to west about 45 miles, and from north to south about 25 miles. Its contents have been calculated by some at 590,640 acres; by others at 623,360 acres. It has

the greatest superficial area of any of the Welch counties.

Divisions.—It is divided into 8 hundreds, which comprise 79 parishes, 12 chapelries, and 6 market-towns. The hundreds are Carnwallon, Cathinog, Cayo, Derllys, Elvet, Iskennen, Kidwelly, and Perfedd. The chief towns are Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, Llandilowawr, Llanelly, Llandybie, Newcastle-Emlyn, and St. Clear's. This county is chiefly in the dio. of St. David's and archd. of Carmarthen; a small portion of it is in the archd. of Cardigan. It is in the South Wales circuit. It contained, in 1801, a population of 67,317; in 1831, 100,800. Houses 18,920. A. P., in 1815, £277,455. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £6,858. The amount raised, of the parish rates, in 1837, was £40,218, and the expenditure was £38,289; of which £29,177 was applied to the relief of the poor. The county now sends two members to parliament, who are polled for at Llandilowawr, Carmarthen, Llandovery, Newcastle-Emlyn, St. Clear's, Llanelly, and Llansawel.

Rivers and Mountains.—The chief rivers are the Towy, or Tywi, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy rises in Cardiganshire, and flowing southwards enters this county at the north-east extremity, runs south-south-west past Llangadock, Llandilowawr, and Carmarthen, and falls into the English channel about 8 miles below Carmarthen, after a course of about 60 miles.—The Cothy rises on the northern side of the county, and runs mostly in a south-west course for 25 miles, till it joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.—The Tave, or Teify, rises in Pembrokeshire, flows first south-west, and soon after south; then turning to the south-east passes St. Clear's, and flows into Carmarthen bay, after a course of 30 miles. Among the less remarkable streams are the Dulas, the Branc, the Gwendrath-vawr, the Cowen, the Towa, and the Amond.—The lakes of this county are not remarkable for extent. Llyn Tegwyn, on the highest elevation of Mynydd-Mawr, or 'the Great mountain,' a few miles to the westward of Llandybie, is plentifully stored with fish. Another lake, abounding with trout of a superior quality, and eels of extraordinary size, occurs near the foot of the Carmarthenshire Vann or Beacon, in so elevated a situation that the snow remains undissolved on its shores during seven months of the year. The awful grandeur of the precipitous rocks which overhang this lake render the surrounding scenery indescribably romantic. At the base of a considerable hill, near Edwinsford, on the banks of the Cothy, and close to the ruins of Talley abbey, are two other lakes, which communicate with each other so as to present, from some points of view, the appearance of an unbroken sheet of water.—Carmarthenshire may be termed a hilly, rather than a mountainous district. On the north, a chain, connected with Plinlimmon in Cardiganshire, skirts the borders of the county from Brecknockshire to the sea; forming, in the greater part of its range, one side of the vale of the Teify, which it separates from that of the Cothy. On the eastward, the county is shut in by the long chain of the Mynydd-Du, or the Black mountain, which stretches into Monmouthshire; and in the Vann, or Beacon, attains the height of 2,596 feet above the level of the sea. The only tracts that can be called level, are the vale of Towy, which is about 20 miles in length, by 3 in breadth; and the plain of Llaugharne which has been reclaimed from the sea.

Soil and Productions.—A large part of the county is waste, but it is pretty well wooded; and, with the exception of the mountains, is generally fertile, and the farmers are esteemed the best in Wales. Numerous herds of a small breed of black cattle are

reared on the hills, and considerable quantities of barley and oats are grown in the valleys.—The mineral products of the country are iron and lead, coal and limestone. Tinned iron plates, coal and limestone, are exported from Llanelly, to which there is a railway from Castell-y-Garrig. Coals are also exported from Kidwelly, to which place they are brought from the pits by a small canal, which also unites this town with Llanelly. Woollen stockings are manufactured in various quarters, also leather. Considerable quantities of corn and butter are conveyed to Bristol from Carmarthen and St. Clear's. There are several railroads in different parts to connect the mines in the interior with the coast; there are numerous and excellent roads in all directions; and taking into account the number of stage-waggon and coaches, the district may be considered to possess considerable facilities for the application of commercial industry.

History.—Of the history of this district, antecedently to the subjugation of South Wales by the Romans, nothing is known, excepting that it was inhabited by the Demetæ, the Dified of British writers. There has been much diversity of opinion respecting the etymology of its name. It has been derived by some from *Caer Ferddin*, 'the city of Merddin,' or Merlin, the far-famed British prophet; but it has been justly objected that Carmarthen was so called before the birth of Merlin. The etymology seems to be referred with greater propriety to *Caer Mur Din*, which may signify a fortified city surrounded by a wall,—a description which corresponds with the *Maridunum* of Antoninus, by general consent identified with the town of Carmarthen, and also with the description of Giraldua. Roman antiquities have been frequently discovered in various parts of the county. A Roman road still exists at Llandoverly, and coins of that nation have been found in different places. The independency of Wales was decided near Llandilovawr in this county, where was fought the last battle for native dominion, between the forces of Edward I and Llewellyn, prince of Wales.

CARMARTHEN, or **CAER FRYDDYN**, the county-town of Carmarthenshire, having a separate jurisdiction in the district called the county of the borough of Carmarthen; union of the same name, situated on the right bank of the river Towy, over which there is a bridge consisting of six spacious arches, with four auxiliaries to increase the water-passage during floods. It is 20 miles above the junction of the Towy with the Bristol channel, and 17 by land from Llanelly. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries of Carmarthen are co-extensive, and comprise the parish of St. Peter, embracing an area reaching from north to south about 4 miles, and from east to west nearly 5 miles.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; rated at £6 13s. 4d., by the parliamentary returns at £91 12s. 8d.; gross income £177; in the patronage of St. David's college, Lampeter. A district church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners in the Gothic style, at a cost of £4,150. Sittings 1,062. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, have places of worship here; the first Baptist church was formed in 1660, the second in 1786. The parish-church is very large, and stands outside the town.—The town commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect. The streets are steep and irregular, but the houses are handsome and well-built. The market-house is a good structure, and the town-hall, built of freestone, is adorned in front with Ionic columns. The borough appears to be in a flourishing condition, and the trade is extensive,—Carmarthen supplying a large

district with almost all imported commodities, and the river being navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen up to the bridge. There are no manufactures of any kind in the town. Ships are built here of from 50 to 150 tons; and the shipping trade has considerably increased. In 1835 there were 40 vessels belonging to Carmarthen. The exports consist of corn, butter, oats, timber, bark, and lead-ore. The imports are chiefly articles for domestic consumption. Carmarthen claims to be a borough by prescription. By the municipal act of 1835 it has been divided into two wards,—eastern and western; to each of which nine councillors have been assigned. Carmarthen with Llanelly sends one member to parliament. The two sheriffs are the returning officers. The ancient right of election was in the burgesses of Carmarthen and Llanelly, in number about 723. The number of voters registered, in 1832, was 684. The 40s. freeholders in this town vote for Carmarthenshire. There is a court for the registry of wills held here, under the jurisdiction of the see of St. David's. The sessions of the peace are held twice in the year, in January and August; and petty-sessions once every week. There is also a fortnightly court, in which the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk, have authority to hold pleas of all manner of actions arising within the borough. The county-gaol and house of correction is extremely spacious, and contains more cells than prisoners. It is part of the old castle, and without a boundary wall. The hard labour to which the prisoners are subjected is supplied by the tread-wheel. The number of commitments in 1836 was 104. The town-gaol comprises four airing-yards, nine cells, and two day-rooms; and contained, in 1837, 113 prisoners. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on June 3d and 4th, July 10th, August 10th, September 9th, October 9th, and November 14th and 15th, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. Carmarthen was, until recently, a creek to Llanelly, but is now a separate and independent customs station. There is a free grammar-school endowed by Dr. Owen, bishop of St. David's, and endowments for the maintenance of an almshouse and marine school.

The *Maridunum* of Antoninus, Carmarthen, was considered to be the capital of Wales, and upon its erection into a principality, the chancery and exchequer of the southern half were fixed here; and here they continued till the jurisdiction of the Welsh marches was abolished. It was the residence of the Welsh princes till 1116, when they removed to Dynefawr. It was given to hold in trust for Henry I to Owen-ap-Caradoc, and Rhuddarech ap Tudor, the former of whom lost his life in its defence. In 1137 it was burned to the ground by Owen Gwynedd, and a few years after rebuilt by Gilbert, earl of Clare. Of the old town walls the memorials are slender; and of its princely castle not a vestige remains. In romantic history this town is celebrated as having been the birth-place of the renowned Welsh prophet, Merlin. Three miles distant from the town is a spot called Merlin's cave, where tradition records the Lady of the Lake entombed the unhappy magician. The chair from which he uttered his prophecies is also to be seen. The Lady of the Lake appears to have been a fairy or nymph of whom Merlin was enamoured. The story of a fatal deception which she passed on him is quoted by Malin, from a romance called 'Morte Arthur,' printed by Caxton in 1485, as follows:—"The Lady of the Lake and Merlin departed, and by the way as they went Merlin showed to her many wonders, and came into Cornwall; and always laid about the lady for to have her favour; and she was ever passing weary of him, and fain would have been delivered of him:

for she was afraid of him because he was a divell's son, and she could not put him away by any means. And so upon a time it hapned that Merlin showed to her in a roche whereas was a great wonder, and wrought by enchantment, which went under a stone; so by her craft and working she made Merlin to go under that stone, to let him wit of the mervailes there. But she wrought so there for him, that he never came out." Merlin appears to have been neither more nor less than a man of extraordinary wisdom and learning, which, no doubt, occasioned him to be looked on as a magician in that dark age, and transmitted as such to posterity by monkish writers, who regarded with a jealous eye all knowledge possessed out of their own pale. Here also was born Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards bishop of Bangor, and author of the celebrated 'Practice of Piety.' A small estate in the vale of Towry was the last retreat of Sir Richard Steele, under limited circumstances, where he suffered a paralytic stroke, which greatly impaired his mental faculties. The farm he possessed is within a quarter of a mile of the town, and is called Ty Gwyn.—Carmarthen gives the title of Marquess to the Duke of Leeds. Pop., in 1801, 5,548; in 1831, 9,995. Houses in the borough and parish, in 1831, 1,614, of which 738 were worth £10 a year and upwards. A. P. £16,684. Assessed taxes paid by the borough, in 1830, £1,660.—Poor rates, in 1837, £4,009. A work-house has been erected here, for the union of Carmarthen, by the poor-law commissioners. The Carmarthen poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 36,968. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £14,566. Expenditure, in 1838, £11,440.

CARNABY, a parish in the wapentake of Dickering, union of Bridlington, east riding, county of York; 3 miles south-west of Bridlington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £7 8s. 11½d.; annual value, by the parliamentary returns, £40; gross income £44. The patron, in 1835, was Sir William Strickland, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 155. Houses 22. Acres 1,950. A. P. £2,270. Poor rates, in 1837, £111.

CARNARVONSHIRE,

Or **CAERNARVONSHIRE**, a county of North Wales; bounded on the west and north by Carnarvon bay, and the Menai strait; on the east by Denbighshire; on the south-east by Merionethshire; and on the south by Cardigan bay. It extends from north to south about 48 miles; from east to west about 20; and has been calculated to contain 348,160 statute acres, scarcely one-half of which is fit for cultivation.

Divisions.—It is divided into 10 hundreds, and comprises 71 parishes, and 3 market-towns. The chief towns are Carnarvon, Bangor, Pwllheli, Conway, Crickieth, and Nevin. The hundreds are Commintnaen, Creuddyn, Dinllaen, Erionydd, Gafflogian, Isaf, Is-Gorfa, Nant-Conway, Uchaf, and Uwch-Gorfa.—The county sends one member to parliament, who is polled for at Carnarvon, Conway, Capel-Cerrig, and Pwllheli. It is in the diocese of Bangor, province of Canterbury, and Northern circuit.—Pop., in 1801, 41,521; in 1831, 66,500. Houses 13,221. A. P. £125,198.—The amount of poor rates raised in this county, in 1785, was £1,688; in 1803, £9,138; in 1815, £15,197; in 1819, £23,152; in 1837, £24,325, of which £18,941 was applied to the relief of the poor; and in 1839, £27,600, of which £20,000 was expended on the

poor. The county-rate, in 1816, was £2,745; in 1826, £2,279; in 1838, £3,817.

Physical features.—This is the most elevated county of Wales, and its mountain-ranges are among the most lofty in Britain. Here, wreathing his head in clouds, rises the celebrated Y-Wyddfa, or Snowdon, 3,557 feet above the level of the sea; and here—though shorn of half their terrors by an excellent turnpike road, which carries the traveller round their base with ease and safety—still frown "the cliffs or Penmaen Mawr, heaped hideous to the sky." Numerous lakes glitter among the mountains, and innumerable rivulets brawl around their bases, bearing beauty and fertility into the long and narrow valleys, where the simple inhabitants cherish the customs, and preserve in a high degree the simple manners of their ancestors.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Conway or Conwy, which rises in Llyn Conwy, and flows into the Irish sea after a course of 30 miles, for 12 of which it is navigable. Its tributaries are the Machno, the Lleder, and the Llugwy.—The Glas Llyn is a romantic stream, which discharges itself into Cardigan bay after a course of about 16 miles.—The Seiont and the Gwrfai both descend from the sides of Snowdon, and flow north-west into the Menai.

Productions, Trade, Roads, &c.—The mountains, composed of clay-slate of sundry formation, in many places contain copper, and in others lead; they also afford pure slate of the finest quality, great quantities of which are exported. The vale of Conway, in which the river of that name runs along the whole eastern border of the county, is a long and narrow tract, equally romantic and beautiful. It affords rich pasturage, and a succession of corn-fields and groves; and forms a pleasing contrast to the bleak region of Snowdon frowning above it. The agriculture is necessarily of the pastoral kind: dairy-farming and cattle, horse and sheep-breeding, are the principal occupations of the farmer. Where corn is grown, the principal crops are barley and oats. Black cattle are bred on the hills, and sold to the English drovers. The cattle are smaller than those of Anglesey; the sheep are a very diminutive breed, not unlike Merinoes; goats are reared, but not in such numbers as formerly; the pigs resemble those of Ireland, being tall and meagre; few domestic fowls are kept; indeed the farmers are chiefly dairymen, making their rents from the sale of butter, wool, and lambs. It would be unjust not to observe that agriculture here, formerly at so low an ebb, has been much improved; and that consequently the quantity of produce has been augmented. The employment of the poorer inhabitants, in summer and winter, after the necessary attention to their cattle and domestic concerns, is carding and spinning the wool of their own flocks, from which they manufacture large quantities of cloth and stockings. By the erection of the suspension-bridge over the Menai, this county has been connected with Anglesey on the one hand, while that at Conway opens an easy communication with Denbigh on the other. The construction of the great parliamentary road through the wild and untrodden tracts of Carnarvonshire has, besides improving what was before valuable, imparted a real value to dreary wastes once utterly valueless. Railroads have been introduced at Llanberis, Llandegai, Penrhyn, and Carnarvon; and have opened a wide field for profitably employing the labour of the poor, and the increasing capital of the rich.

History.—Carnarvonshire, in common with four of the neighbouring counties, was called Gwynedd in early times. In the successive and protracted endeavours of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and Eng-

lish, for the subjugation of Wales, this county was the scene of continued and desperate warfare, because the last retreat of unconquered freedom,

The Briton's last resource—his mountains hoar—
Where weeping Freedom from the contest fled,
And Cambria saw her dearest heroes dead.

Among the antiquities of the county may be mentioned the Welsh castles of Dolwyddelan, Crickieth, and Dolbadern, and the stately structures of Carnarvon and Conway castles, built by Edward I. Numerous Roman antiquities have at different times been discovered in this county.

CARNARVON, or CAERNARVON, a borough and town in the parish of Llanbeblig, hund. of *le-Gorfa*, union and county of Carnarvon; 235 miles north-west of London; on the east side of the Menai strait, which is here 2 miles broad; and at the mouth of the river Seiont.—Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicar of Llanbeblig. The Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have also places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1791, the Calvinistic Methodist in 1786. The borough comprises about three-fourths of the parish, and reaches in some directions 2 miles beyond the town. The town is not large, nor of much importance; but many new houses have been erected of late years. Within the walls the town consists of ten streets, of which the principal is High-street, running from the Land to the Water-gate. Without the walls, the town consists of double the number of streets, with many handsome villas in the suburbs. It is paved at the expense of the corporation, and, until lately, this body lighted the town with gas from their own works. Now, however, they have let these works, and the town is under the provisions of the general highway act. Water is supplied partly by the corporation and partly by a private company. The new baths deserve to be particularly noticed, as uniting elegance and utility; they consist of two suites of hot and cold sea-water baths, with a large swimming-bath and dressing-rooms attached to each. The water is drawn from the sea, at the distance of half-a-mile, by a steam-engine, through iron pipes, and received into large iron reservoirs. They were erected by the Marquess of Anglesey, and cost upwards of £10,000. Without the wall is a beautiful terrace. At the north end of the terrace is a pier, which it is proposed to extend a mile out into the river. At the south end of the terrace stands the custom-house, from which the quay extends along the bank of the river, under the walls of the castle. The quay and harbour, which was dangerous from the nature of its bar, has been of late enlarged, and greatly improved, under the authority of an act of parliament, which established additional port-dues to defray the expense. The port is frequented by vessels of from 50 to 400 tons burden. The principal exports are slate and copper ore. The former are brought from the quarries of Llandberris and Llanliffn, a distance of 10 miles, by a railroad of recent construction; and are sent to all parts of Europe and America. The coasting-trade of this port is carried on with London, Dublin, Bristol, Glasgow, Cork, Waterford, and Liverpool, to which latter port there is steam conveyance. The imports are colonial produce, Manchester and Birmingham goods, groceries, London porter, &c.—Carnarvon received from Edward I. the first royal charter granted in the principality. The town, until the passing of the late municipal act, was governed by a mayor, who is constable of the castle by patent, 2 bailiffs, assisted by a town-clerk, and 2 sergeants-at-mace; and the Marquess of Anglesey was perpetual mayor of the town. It is now divided into two wards, and governed by a

mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors.—The county-gaol and house of correction stands in one of the public streets, and is small and insecure. It contains 6 cells, 4 airing-yards, and 7 rooms for debtors. The hard labour consists of the tread-wheel. The number of prisoners on 22d August, 1837, was 17.

Carnarvon has, in conjunction with Crickieth, Pwllheli, Nevin, and Conway, sent one member to parliament ever since the 37th of Henry VIII. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses of these five boroughs, amounting to about 800. The borough of Bangor has been added to the contributory district by the Reform act. The new electors are about 500 in number. Saturday is market-day. Fairs are held on March 12th, May 16th, August 4th, and December 5th, for cattle and pedlars' ware.

Edward II., who was afterwards the first of Wales, as the eldest son of the king of England, was born here, in one of the towers of the castle built by his father, Edward I., one of the finest of the kind in Europe, and externally still entire. The castle occupies a strong position at the west end of the town, and, before the use of artillery, must have been impregnable. You enter from the street, over what was formerly the bridge across the foss, from whence another well-built regular street extends to the gateway on the rampart, which surrounds the walls on the sea-side. On this rampart is a very agreeable walk. The castle and castle-yard seem about a mile in circumference; the latter having four sides not quite equal, and four round towers, about seventy yards between each, including the gateways on each side, in all twelve. The castle is an uncommonly majestic pile of building, and though a ruin, has still strong marks of its ancient grandeur. The founder's statue is placed over the gateway in the act of putting up his sword, in token of the peace he had concluded with this country. The castle appears to have had four portcullises, and several apertures from the top, for the purpose of annoying the assailants. The Eagle tower, so called from an enormous image of that bird placed on one of the battlements, is a noble building, having ten sides, the number of steps to the top 300. In this tower Edward II. was born. There still remains a gallery in one of the walls 60 feet long, about a yard and half wide, and 7 feet high. There are seen from the outside 12 towers, from which issue several smaller angular turrets. On the south of the castle is a gateway, called the Queen's gate, through which, by a temporary bridge, the queen entered. On the north and west sides, (as it did formerly also on part of the south,) the sea washes the walls of the castle, of which the foundation placed on a rock adds doubly to the magnificence of the whole. It was completed, say some, in the space of a single year; and was immediately garrisoned under John de Havering. Twelve years afterwards, in 1294, the constable, then Sir Roger de Puleadon, was seized by the natives in one of their hasty revolts, hanged, and afterwards decapitated. On the breaking out of civil warfare in the reign of Charles I., Carnarvon was seized for the parliament by Captain Swanley, who took in the town 400 prisoners, and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The royalists regained the place, but were expelled again in 1646. In 1648 Sir John Owen attempted the recovery of the town for the king; but raised the siege to engage Colonels Carter and Twisselton; in which encounter he was taken prisoner. The property of the castle is still vested in the Crown; but it is held by the Earl of Uxbridge.—Behind the town is a hill called Twt hill, which has a near resemblance to the Calton hill at Edinburgh, and, like it, commands a most extensive and va-

ried prospect. The neighbourhood has many fine seats, particularly those of the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Boston, and Lord Newborough. Among the antiquities of this place are the ruins of Segointium, part of a Roman road, several Roman stations, and some of the ancient mansions of the first English settlers.

Pop., including the parish of Llanbeblig, in 1801, 3,626; in 1831, 7,642, of whom 6,877 were in the borough. Houses, in 1831, 1,477. A. P. £9,618. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £1,149. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,214. A workhouse for the union of Carnarvon has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners. It is capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Carnarvon poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,019.—There are penny-posts from Carnarvon to Tanybwllch, Beddgelert, and Tremadoc.

CARNFORTH, a township in the parish of Warton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles north-east of Lancaster; close on the Lancaster and Kendal canal. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 299. Houses 59. Acres 1,410. A. P. £2,254. Poor rates, in 1837, £192.

CARNGIWCH, a parish in the hund. of Gafflagian, union of Pwllheli, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 4½ miles north-west of Pwllheli. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Ederri, in the dio. of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 117. Houses 24. A. P. £336. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

CARNO, a parish in the hund. of Llanidloes, union of Newtown and Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 10 miles west-north-west of Newtown, on the river Severn. It includes the townships of Llyslyn and Troascord, with Dirlwyn. Living, a discharged vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Bangor; rated at £10, by diocesan report at £67 3s. 9½d.; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1,010. Houses 178. A. P. £1,210. Poor rates, in 1837, £635.

CARNWALLAN HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen. Houses 2,010. Pop., in 1831, 10,899.

CARON, or **TREFF-GARON**, or **ISCLAUDD**, a small town and parish in the hund. of Pennarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 204 miles west-north-west of London. It lies in a hollow upon the banks of the river Berwyn, a small distance above its union with the Teifi. It includes the townships of Argoed and Ystrad, Blaen-Aeron, Blaen-Caron, Croes and Berwyn, Tre-Cefel, Tref-Lynn, and the chapelry of Caron-Urwch-Clawdd, otherwise Strata-Florida. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cardigan and dio. of St. David's; rated at £8; gross income £157. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel here, founded in 1774, and a day and Sunday school. Caron was formerly a corporate-town, but was disfranchised for corruption in 1742. Fairs are held on March 15th, 16th, and 17th, for the sale of horses, pigs, flannel, and hosiery, and the 2d Tuesday in October for cattle and horses. Thursday is the market-day. Pop., in 1801, 1,558; in 1831, 2,282. Houses 452. A. P. £5,095. Poor rates, in 1837, £357.

CARPERBY, a township in the parish of Aysgarth, north riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles west-north-west of Middleham. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 320. Houses 69. Acres 3,460. A. P. £2,515. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

CARRIGHOVA, a township in the parish of Llan-y-Mynorch, county of Denbigh; 5½ miles south-south-west of Oswestry in Salop; on the river Virniew, and near the Montgomeryshire canal. There

is a day and boarding school here. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 362. Houses 84. A. P. £1,213. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

CARRINGTON. See **CARINGTON**.

CARRINGTON, an extra-parochial township in the eastern division of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north of Boston. Living, a perpetual curacy with the curacies of Frith-Ville and West-Ville, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £96. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. The township was rendered parochial by act of parliament on the draining of Wildman fen, in 1812, and named after Lord Carrington, the principal proprietor. Pop., in 1821, 139; in 1831, 149. Houses 19. Acres 2,660. A. P. £5,869. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

CARROCK, a mountain in Cumberland; 2 miles north of Keswick; rising over Mossdale to the altitude of 2,409 feet above sea-level, and 2,268 above the Derwent. It is a precipitous ridge rent with horrid chasms.

CARROW. See **WARDEN**.

CARSHALTON, or **CASEHORTON**, a parish and village, formerly a market-town, in the second division of the hund. of Wallington, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 11 miles south-south-west of London. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 12s. 6d.; gross income £800; nett income £600. Patron, in 1835, J. Cator, Esq. The river Wandle runs through this parish, which is also intersected by a branch of the Surrey iron railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a seminary connected with it, also 6 daily, 2 day and Sunday National schools, and 2 infant schools, in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,449; in 1831, 1,919. Houses 352. Acres 2,680. A. P. £11,335. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,338.

CARSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 2 miles west of Wirksworth, south of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £5 1s. 10d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £120; gross income £176. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. There are here a school for 20 poor children belonging to the parish, with the adjoining township of Hopton, endowed with £60 per annum, and a daily and a boarding school. One side of the village is built under a ridge of limestone rock, whose grey crags jut over the tops of the houses. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 286. Houses 53. Acres 1,080. A. P. £1,858. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

CARSWELL. See **BUCKLAND** with **CARSWELL**.

CARTHORPE, a township in the parish of Burneston, north riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles south-east of Bedale; near the river Swale. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 342. Houses 76. Acres 1,960. A. P. £2,286. Poor rates, in 1837, £57.

CARTINGTON. See **CHARTINGTON**.

CARTMEL, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, north of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster, union of Ulverstone. It includes the townships of Allithwaite Lower and Upper, Holker Lower and Upper, and Staveley, and the chapelries of Broughton-East and Cartmel-fell; 12 miles north-west of Lancaster. It stands in a valley surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills; the romantic fells of Conistone rising majestically behind them to the north. The bay of Morecambe bounds the parish on the south and south-east, where, at ebb-tide, there is a passage over the sands, called Lancaster sands, to Bolton. They are passed by two routes, one of them 9, the other 4 miles in length; but as neither

of them can be taken by strangers without danger, guides are always in waiting. "For many centuries the priory of Cartmel was under the necessity of providing a proper person for this charge, and received Synodals and Peter-pence, to reimburse their expenses; but since the dissolution, the duchy of Lancaster grants it by letters-patent to a trusty man, whose yearly allowance from the receiver-general is £20. Nor should it appear, from the many accidents which have repeatedly occurred on these wastes of sand, that the precaution of a director over the fords is at all unnecessary; but larger still is the list of unfortunate people who have perished on their dreary surface, overtaken by darkness, or involved in unexpected mist. Inevitable destruction is the consequence of either of these disasters; since the moment the traveller has lost the distant marks which guide his course, diverted from the line he should pursue, he either turns towards the ocean; or, taking a contrary direction, wanders over the waste, 'still more and more astray,' till he is overtaken by the tide returning with an impetuosity not to be escaped, to cover the flat which for a time it had deserted." [Warner's Northern Counties, vol. ii. p. 125.] Living, a curacy, not in charge, united to that of Cartmel-fell, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; annual value by the parliamentary returns £88 6s. 9d.; gross income £113. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. The church is a spacious cruciform structure in the early style of English architecture, with a curious tower rising from the centre, and supported by firm central clustered pillars. In the choir are several handsome stalls decorated with carved foliage, which belonged to the canons before the Reformation. Under the north wall of the chancel stands the tomb-stone of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmel; opposite to which is a monument to John Harrington, of Wraysholme tower. There are also monuments of the Lowther and Preston families, of Holker-hall. This parish possesses 15 daily and 2 boarding schools, besides 2 day and Sunday National schools, chiefly maintained by Lady Burlington. The streets are irregular and narrow, but the houses, built of stone and white-washed, give them a neat and cleanly appearance. In 1838 there were 2 cotton mills here, employing 314 hands. The market-day, formerly Monday, is now Tuesday. The fairs are two,—Whit-Monday and the Monday after the 23d of October, for pedlery. According to Camden, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, in A. D. 677, made a gift of this parish with all the Britons inhabiting it to St. Cuthbert. Here Ethelred, after being restored to the throne of that kingdom, having decoyed from their sanctuary at York the two sons of Alfwold, who had been advanced to the throne upon his expulsion, murdered them, and here "William Marschal, the elder Earl of Pembroke, founded, A. D. 1188, a priory of regular canons of the order of St. Austin, which was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and rated, 26th of Henry VIII., at £91 6s. 3d. per annum, Dugd.; £124 2s. 1d., Speed; £212 11s. 10d. second valuation. Herein, about the time of the dissolution, were reckoned 10 religious, and 48 servants. The site of this monastery was granted, 32nd of Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft." Tanner's Not. Mon. Three miles south of the town is the Holy-well, issuing from the base of Humphry-head, a limestone rock, which projects over Lancaster sands; it is much resorted to during the summer months. Near it is Wraysholme tower, formerly a seat of the Harrington family. Pop., in 1801, 4,007; in 1831, 4,802. Houses 905. Acres 23,960. A. P. £20,318. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,738.

CARTMEL-FELL, a chapelry in the above parish, of the certified value of £8 10s. 2d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £46 10s.; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Burlington. There is a daily school here with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 347. Houses 62. Acres 2,900. A. P. £2,133. Poor rates, in 1837, £182.

CARTWORTH, a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south of Huddersfield; on a branch of the river Colne. There are two day and Sunday schools here, one of which is a National school, and contains 21 pupils. Pop., in 1801, 997; in 1831, 1,786. Houses 315. Acres 2,820. A. P. £1,252. Poor rates, in 1837, £308.

CARWOOD. See **SIBDON-CARWOOD**.

CARY. See **CAREY**.

CASCOB, a parish and township, partly situated in the borough of New Radnor, union of Presteigne, county of Radnor, and partly in the hund. of Wigmore, county of Hereford; 5½ miles west-north-west of Presteigne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £7 0s. 7½d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £145; gross income £148. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Pop., in 1831, 158. Houses 26. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

CASEHORTON. See **CARSHALTON**.

CASHIO HUNDRED, formerly called the Liberty of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. Area 87,220 acres. Houses 5,225. Pop., in 1831, 28,519.

CASHIO. See **WATFORD** with **CASHIOBERTY**.

CASSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 5 miles north-west of Oxford, north of the river Isis, and west of the Oxford canal. It includes the hamlet of Worton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £12; gross income £184. The patrons are the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. There is a daily school here with a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 428. Houses 87. Acres 2,900. A. P. £3,332. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

CASSOP, a township in the parish of Kelso, county of Durham; 4½ miles south-east of Durham; near the Hartlepool and Great North of England railway. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 69. Houses 11. Acres 1,150. A. P. £1,006. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

CASTERTON. See **HAM** with **THROWLEY** and **CASTERTON**.

CASTERTON, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland; 2 miles north-east of Kirkby-Lonsdale, and to the east of the river Linn. In Casterton there are two houses called Chapel-houses, and a place near unto them called Chapel-head-close, where a chapel formerly stood; but the ground is now ploughed up; and there is a well nigh unto it called St. Coumes (St. Columba) Well. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 302. Houses 58. Acres 4,320. A. P. £2,648. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

CASTERTON (GREAT), or **BRIGG-CASTERTON**, a parish in the hund. of East, union of Stamford, county of Rutland; 2½ miles north-north-west of Stamford, on the Great North road. Living, a rectory with Pickworth, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £11 2s. 11d.; gross income £760. Patron, in 1835, the Marquess of Exeter. There are two daily schools in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 306; in 1831, 353. Houses 67. Acres 1,590. A. P. £1,556. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

CASTERTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hund.

of East, union of Stamford, county of Rutland; 2 miles north-north-west of Stamford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 15s. 5d.; gross income £266. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Pomfret. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 135. Houses 21. Acres 1,450. A. P. £1,634. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

CASTLE-ACRE, or EAST-ACRE, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, Norfolk; 4 miles north of Swaffham, northern bank of the river Setch. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £70. Tithes commuted in 1840. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty tower. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Coke, Esq. There are also places of worship for Baptist and Wesleyan Methodists here, and 3 daily schools. This parish takes its name from a magnificent castle, founded here by the Earl of Warrene, soon after the Conquest, of which nothing now remains but ruins. He also founded a priory here for monks of the Cluniac order, who were subordinate to the house of Lewes, in Sussex. This was dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, valued the 26th Henry VIII. at £306 11s. 4d., ob. q. Dugd.; and £324 17s. 5d., ob. q. as Speed; and granted 29th Henry VIII. to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. Of this priory, the ruins are venerable, and exceedingly picturesque. It has fairs for toys on May 1st and August 5th. Pop., in 1801, 842; in 1831, 1,333. Houses 277. Acres 3,210. A. P. £3,954. Poor rates, in 1837, £575.

CASTLE-ASHBY. See **ASHBY CASTLE.**

CASTLE-BARNARD. See **BARNARD CASTLE.**

CASTLE-BYTHE, a parish in the hund. of Kemees, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke; 10 miles north-east of Haverford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £6, in the parliamentary returns at £90. Patron, the lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 284. Houses 48. A. P. £733. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

CASTLE-CAER-EINEON, a parish, partly in the hund. of Cawrse, and partly in that of Mathrafel, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 4½ miles west-south-west of Welsh Pool. It consists of the townships of Trehellog and Gaer. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £12 17s. 6d.; gross income £672; nett income £575. Patron, the bishop. There is a daily school here, partly supported by an endowment of £400. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 783. Houses 134. A. P. £3,324. Poor rates, in 1837, £415.

CASTLE-CAMPS, a parish in the hund. of Chilford, union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 5 miles east-south-east of Linton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £16 4s. 2d.; gross income £571. The patrons are the governors of the Charter-house, London, to which foundation the manor belongs. There are a Baptist church here, formed in 1817, and three daily schools. Here are the ruins of a magnificent castle, formerly the residence of the Vereas, Earls of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 546; in 1831, 734. Houses 144. Acres 2,613. A. P. £3,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £469.—“Not far from hence,” says Carter, “are the remains of those great and large ditches which were undoubtedly thrown up by the East Angles to prevent the incursions of the Mercians, who frequently ruined all before them. The first begins at Hinkston, and runs eastward by Hildersham, towards Horseheath, for 5 miles together. The second, called Brent-ditch, runs from Melborne by Foulmere.”

CASTLE-CAREY, a market-town and parish in

the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 113 miles south-west of London, romantically situated, and deservedly admired. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 16s. 3d.; gross income £405. The church, which is placed upon an eminence, is seen from all sides to great advantage. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here, and there are 11 daily and 4 boarding schools. In 1838 there were 2 flax-mills, employing 77 hands, within this parish. The market-day is Tuesday. The fairs are the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, May 1st, and Whit-Tuesday, for bullocks and sheep. It was in the manor-house here that Charles II. found refuge after the battle of Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 1,281; in 1831, 1,794. Houses 328. Acres 3,640. A. P. £3,877. Poor rates, in 1837, £879.

CASTLE CARLETON. See **CARLETON (CASTLE).**

CASTLE-CARRACK, a parish in Eakdale ward, union of Bampton, county of Cumberland; 10½ miles east of Carlisle. The river Gelt runs through this parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £5 12s. 11d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £130; gross income £102. Patron, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed with £12 per annum, arising from 20 acres of land allotted for this purpose on the enclosure of the moors, pursuant to an act of parliament in 1801. There is abundance of both lime and free-stone in this parish, and near the church there is a mineral spring, the water of which is similar to that of Gilsland spa. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 383. Houses 72. Acres 3,640. A. P. £2,208. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Cuttlestone, union and county of Stafford; 1 mile south-west of Stafford, close upon the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; certified value £9 6s. 8d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £52 10s.; gross income £122. Patron, the lord-chancellor. This parish possesses 4 daily schools, one of which is a National school, besides a boarding and a day and Sunday school. There is a dissenting chapel at Forebridge. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 1,374. Houses 239. Acres 3,460. A. P. £7,333. Poor rates, in 1837, £450.

CASTLE-COMBE, a parish in the union and hund. of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 5½ miles north-west of Chippenham, in the neighbourhood of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9. Patron, in 1835, H. Scroop, Esq., in whose family the manor has remained for upwards of four centuries. There are an Independent church here, formed in 1762, and also a day and Sunday National school, with a lending library attached. Castle-Combe is a considerable village, and in ancient times was the residence of many opulent districts, and was celebrated for its castle, the baronial residence of the Dunstanvilles. This celebrated strength occupied the summit of a hill on the north side of the town, but was dismantled before the close of the 14th century, and its remains are now scarcely discernible. A fair is held on May 4th for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 655. Houses 137. Acres 1,770. A. P. £2,731. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.—“Castle-Combe,” says Britton, “was anciently noted for a custom, once generally practised, but now discontinued. The inhabi-

stants used to meet annually about Whitsuntide, at what was termed a Church-ale, to distribute alms to the indigent, and to make merry. Near the church was a house furnished with the utensils requisite for dressing victuals. After a sober entertainment the younger individuals of the party amused themselves with dancing, bowling, and shooting with the long bow at a mark, under the inspection of their seniors. Aubrey, who mentions this custom, supposed it to have originated from the Agapæ or Love Feasts of the primitive Christians. From the contributions at such meetings, and the produce of the boxes for alms placed in churches, the poor were chiefly supported before the institution of parochial rates.

CATTLE-DURRAN, or **DWYRHAN**, a chapelry in the parish of Kilmaenllwadd, hund. of Derllys, county of Carmarthen, South Wales. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Kilmaenllwadd. Pop., in 1821, 80; in 1831, 85. Houses 17. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

CATTLE-DYKES. See **BARTON-UPON-HUMBER**.

CATTLE-EATON, a parish in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Highworth, on the river Thames, and close upon the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19; reported gross income £650; aggregate amount of tithes £558 5s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, H. Goddard, Esq. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 302. Houses 67. Acres 2,020. A. P. £3,224. Poor rates, in 1837, £185.

CATTLE-EDEN, a parish in the south division of Easington ward, union of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham; 10 miles east by south of Durham. The river Eden runs through this parish, intersecting a deep valley, and surrounded with rich scenery. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; certified value £12 4s., annual value by the parliamentary returns £63 5s.; gross income £62. The chapel was built at the expense of Rowland Burdon, Esq., who is also patron. There is a daily school here. Castle-Eden house, the mansion of Rowland Burdon, Esq., is a handsome modern building, and commands a number of admirable views both of land and water. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 260. Houses 46. Acres 1,630. A. P. £1,521. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

CATTLEFORD, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wakefield, on the river Aire, and close upon the York and Derby railway. It includes the township of Castleford and Houghton-Glass. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £20 13s. 1½d.; gross income £664; nett income £55. The church is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman camp; and the place has been identified by some antiquaries with the Lagecium of that people. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. This parish possesses 8 daily schools. Pop., in 1801, 1,175; in 1831, 1,587. Houses 342. Acres 2,040. A. P. £2,851. Poor rates, in 1837, £361. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 793; in 1831, 1,141. Houses 255. Acres 540. A. P. £1,457. Poor rates, in 1837, £246.

CATTLE-FROME, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ledbury; bounded on the west by the river Frome. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 13s. 4d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, F. Truman, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 223. Houses 38. Acres

1,320; of which 127 were in hops in 1834. A. P. £1,562. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

CATTLE-GRESLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Gresley, Derbyshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 126. Houses 25. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

CATTLE-HEDINGHAM. See **HEDINGHAM-CASTLE**.

CATTLE-HOWARD, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; situated 4 miles south-west of New Warton, in Yorkshire. This magnificent mansion was built by Charles, third Earl of Carlisle, on the site of the old castle of Hunderskelf. It consists of a rich centre of the Corinthian order, with a cupola, and two extensive wings, and is reckoned the masterpiece of its architect, Sir John Vanbrugh. The hall is 35 feet square, and 60 feet high: the walls were painted by Pellegrini. The saloon is 34 feet by 24. The dining-room is 28 feet by 21, and the drawing-room 23 feet by 27; the latter room is hung with very rich tapestry. The museum is 24 feet square, and the antique gallery 160 feet by 20. The collection of paintings is very valuable; all those over the doors in the state-apartments, being 23 in number, were painted by Sebastian Ricci.

CATTLE-INN, an extra-parochial part of the borough of Bruen, county of Brecon, South Wales. It occupies the site of the old castle of Brecknock. Pop., in 1821, 20; in 1831, 24. Houses 2.

CATTLE-LEAVINGTON, a township in the parish of Kirk-Leavington, north riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Yarm. A branch of the river Tees runs through this parish. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £55 17s. 6d. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 45. Houses 7. Acres 730. A. P. £1,348. Poor rates, in 1837, £107.

CATTLE-MARTIN HUNDRED, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales. Its situation is peninsular, having Milford haven on the north and west, and the Bristol channel on the south and east. Houses 834. Pop., in 1831, 5,024.

CATTLE-MARTIN, an extensive parish, containing a village of the same name, in the hund. of Castle-Martin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5 miles south-west by west of Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £7 17s. 6d.; annual value, by the parliamentary returns, £98; gross income £90. The patron and impropriator is Lord Cawdor. There is a daily school here. The remains of the castle, or ancient British earthwork, which gives name to the parish, are still to be seen in the village. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 457. Houses 71. A. P. £2,572. Poor rates, in 1837, £455.

CATTLE-MORTON, or **MORTON-FOLIOT**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Preshore, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Longdon. There are three small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 659; in 1831, 673. Houses 160. Acres 3,780. A. P. £4,510. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

CATTLE-NORTHWICH, a township in that part of the parish of Great Budworth, which is in the second division of the hund. of Eddisbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-north-west of Middlewich, intersected by the Warrington and Newton railway. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 692. Houses 141. Acres 100. A. P. £991. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

CATTLE-RISING, a parish and borough—formerly a market-town—having separate jurisdiction, locally in the Lynn division of the hund. of Free-

bridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, county of Norfolk; 5 miles south-south-east of King's Lynn. It is a borough by prescription, with a jurisdiction extending over the parishes of Castle-Rising, Roydon, North Wootton and South Wootton. The number of occupied houses within borough, in 1831, was 166; assessed taxes, same year, £126 19s. 4d. Living, a rectory united with that of Roydon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the rector, formerly in the dio. of Norwich, now in that of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £428. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower rising from the centre. The patrons, in 1835, were the Hon. Fulke Howard and Mrs. Howard. There are two daily schools here. Castle-Rising was formerly a considerable sea-port. Its harbour, however, became gradually choked up, its trade declined, and its bustling market, which was held twice in the week, has long been discontinued. It derives its name from an ancient castle which stood on an eminence to the south of the town. The castle has long been in ruins, but its ruins still attest its ancient strength and magnificence. "It was surrounded by a vast circular ditch, the form of which, according to Procopius's description, answers the Gothic manner of fortifying; and therefore 'tis probably a work of the Normans, who are descended from the Goths. The Saxons indeed made their fosse circular; but then it was both narrow and less deep, and generally of greater circumference. But the Romans also seem to have had something of a fortification here, the shore being much exposed to piracies, (in which the Saxons showed themselves cunning artists,) and the place as it were guarding and overlooking one of the best harbours in these parts; which conjecture may seem well-grounded from hence, that there was dug up near this place a coin of Constantine the Great, which Sir Henry Spelman says was brought him. There were three towers in the walls of this castle, which the lords of Hunstanton, Watton and Ridon were bound to defend and maintain; and to support their men, they had a power to take provision of the circumjacent villages, paying for it within forty days, according to a statute made anno 3 Edward I. This place was from the Conqueror's time the manor and seat of the family of the Albinies, earls of Arundel, who enjoyed, by virtue of their castle here, a third part of the customs of the port of Lynn, till the people of Lynn besieged him in his castle, and so streightened him, that he was forced to release his right to them, and swear never to attempt their recovery."—[*Magna Britannia*, Edn. 1738.] It was the property of the Howards; and was often the temporary residence of royalty. Here, the 'she-wolf of France,' Isabel, after the murder of her husband, Edward II., and the death of her paramour, Mortimer, was shut up from the year 1330 till her decease in 1358. The government of the borough was originally vested in a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, high-steward, and other officers; in more recent times the whole was vested in two aldermen who alternately elected each other to the office of mayor! and who, until the disfranchisement of their snug little borough by the reform bill, enjoyed the privilege of sending a representative each to parliament! This place gives the title of baron to the duke of Norfolk. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 358. Houses 65. Acres 2,330. A. P. £1,400. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

CASTLE-THORPE, a parish about 2½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnell, county of Buckingham; 4 miles north-north-east of Stony-Stratford, intersected by the Birmingham railway, and bounded on the west by the river Yare. Living, a curacy to the

rectory of Hanslope, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln. Patronage with the rectory, of Hanslope. There is a Sunday school in this parish. Here was the ancient castle of the barony of Hanslope. A deep ditch and a lofty artificial mount are the only remains of this building. Earl Spencer is the chief proprietor in this parish. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 366. Houses 70. Acres 1,380. A. P. £1,767. Poor rates, in 1837, £289.

CASTLETON, a parish in the hund. of High Peak, union of Chapel-en-le-Frith, county of Derby; 5 miles north of Tideswell. The river Nen flows through this parish. It includes the chapelry of Edale. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £6 7s. 6d.; gross income £190. The church is a fine specimen of early architecture. Patron, the bishop of Chester. There are three daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £20 6s. per annum. Castleton is a considerable village, situated at the bottom of a rugged eminence, on which is seated the ancient castle from which it derives its name. The inhabitants draw their means of subsistence principally from the mining-district by which it is surrounded. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill here, employing 93 hands. Fairs are held on April 21st and October 3d.—Directly below the keep of the castle rises a precipitous edge of limestone rock; at the height of fifty feet in the face of this rock, is the entrance to the cavern of the Peak—or as it is vulgarly called, the Devil's Cave—through a tolerably well-formed though somewhat depressed Gothic arch, 46 feet high, and 120 feet wide. Within this arch the cavern recedes about 90 feet. Beyond the first recess the light of day does not penetrate; the remainder must be examined with torches. A low and narrow arch leads into a spacious opening called the Bell-house, whence a path leads to First Water. This is a piece of water 42 feet in breadth, passing below a massive arch of rocks, which is in some places not more than 20 inches above the surface of the water. Laying himself along the bottom of a canoe, the visitor, with his guide, shoots through below the depending rocks into an opening 220 feet in breadth, and 121 feet in height. At the farther extremity of this excavation the stream, which flows along the bottom, forms what is called the Second Water; but this is generally passed on foot, and leads to Roger Rain's house, a projecting pile of rocks, so called from the petrifying water which incessantly dribbles from the numerous crevices. Beyond this is an appalling hollow called the Chancel, from which an opening leads into the Devil's cellar, and thence by a rapid descent to what is called the Half-way house. From the half-way house a passage leads into another immense concavity, which, from its being formed like a bell, is called the Great Tom of Lincoln. This is perhaps the finest of the whole; and, when brilliantly illuminated, has a sublime and pleasing effect. A little beyond this the opening becomes so narrow as to be barely sufficient to carry off the water. This astonishing excavation, wholly formed of limestone strata, abounding in marine exuviae, with an occasional intermixture of schist, extends from the entrance to its farthest extremity, 2,300 feet, and is supposed to be 645 feet in depth from the summit of the mountain.—About a mile distant from this is the Speedwell level, or Navigation mine. The descent is by about 100 steps, beneath an arched vault leading to the sough or level, where the explorer is by a boat conveyed over a broad stream, bounded by an immense gulf, the depth of which has never been accurately ascertained, though sounded by a line of 350 feet, above which the roof, so great is its elevation, cannot be seen even with

the aid of rockets. A little to the west of the Speedwell mine is the Odin lead-mine, which although it has been carried on for many centuries, is still one of the most productive in the county. At a short distance from this, rising to the height of 1,300 feet above the vale of Castleton, is Mam-Tor, or the Mother-hill, called also, from the fragments of shale and gritstone continually falling from its southern side, the Shivering mountain. "It is an immense hill," says Rhodes, "composed of a very flaky substance; and sometimes in winter, during a severe frost, the decomposition is so rapid, that the shivering mountain, as it is called, keeps a continual discharge, accompanied with a gentle noise, resembling the sound of a river passing over its pebbled bed, as it comes upon the ear softened by distance. Once, during the stillness of a November night, heard the rush of this mountain very distinctly in my bed-room in Castleton, and I listened to the murmurs that it made, but was utterly unable to discover the cause. From the top of Mam-Tor we had a delightful view into Edale, which a modern tourist has described as a place in which the inhabitants, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, appear to enjoy all the quiet and security that pervaded the happy vale of Rasselas. The view from this eminence is not of a common description: the most striking features of the Peak of Derbyshire—its loftiest hills, and some of its loveliest dales—are included in the prospect." On its summit are the remains of a camp, supposed to be Saxon, with the greater part of the rampart entire. Not far from this is the Water Hall mine, from which is procured the beautiful fluor spar, locally known by the name of Blue John. The castle is supposed by Mr. King—who has minutely described it in the 6th volume of the *Archæologia*—to have been a place of royal residence during Saxon times. From William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror, who bestowed upon him this, with 13 other lordships in the county, it received the name which it still bears,—Peverel's Palace in the Peak. The castle-yard, the walls of which are in some places still 20 feet high, and 9 thick, seems to have occupied the whole summit of the hill. Pop., in 1801, 1,240; in 1831, 1,323. Houses 264. Acres 10,100. A. P. £5,397. Poor rates, in 1837, £361.

CASTLETON, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division, county of Dorset; about a mile north-east of Sherborne. Living, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury; certified value £7; annual value by the parliamentary returns £137; gross income £81. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Digby. There are three small daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 125; in 1831, 186. Houses 28. Acres 30. A. P. £267. Poor rates, in 1837, £99.

CASTLETON, a township in the parish of Rochdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by south of Rochdale; close upon the Rochdale canal. There are 37 daily schools here, two of which are supported by endowment. Pop., in 1801, 5,460; in 1831, 11,079. Houses 2,088. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £13,515. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,814.

CASTLETON, a hamlet in the parish of Marshfield, county of Monmouth; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of Newport. There are a Baptist and a Calvinistic Methodist church here; the former was organized in 1823. Fairs are held on May 6th, July 25th, and November 26th, for cattle.

CASTLEY, a township in the parish of Leathley, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Otley; on the northern bank of the river Warfe. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in

1801, 82; in 1831, 118. Houses 23. Acres 440. A. P. £743. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

CASTLE WARD, in the county of Northumberland, consists of two divisions,—east and west. Area 103,680 acres. Houses 11,875. Pop., in 1831, 71,533.

CASTLE-WRIGHT, a township in the parish of Mainstone, hund. and county of Montgomery, North Wales. It is in the immediate vicinity of Montgomery. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 182. Houses 28. A. P. £399. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

CASTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Wayland, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-east of Watton. Living, a rectory annexed to Nockland, All Saints, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich. There is a Sunday school here. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 541. Houses 108. Acres 1,680. A. P. £3,131. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.

CASTOR, or **CASTRE**, a parish in the liberty and union of Peterborough, county of Northampton; 5 miles west of Peterborough, bounded on the south-west by the river Nen. It includes the hamlet of Ailesworth and the chapelry of Sutton and Upton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £52 12s. 8d.; annexed to the see of Peterborough. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice, surmounted by a spire. There are three daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 815; in 1831, 1,198. Houses 201. Acres 7,020. A. P. £6,354. Poor rates, in 1837, £282.—**Castor**, and the village of Chesterton on the opposite side of the Nen, occupy the site of the Roman station *Durobrivæ*. "And doubtless it was a place of more than ordinary note, because in the fields adjoining, commonly called Normanton Fields, instead of Dormanton Fields, which is the proper name, such quantities of Roman coins are thrown up, that a man would really think they had been sown there: almost all of them are of copper. They are the coins of many emperors, all from Trajan to Valens. Some pieces of urns, and other antique vessels of earth have also been found there, as also stones of foundations and ruined walls, little tiles, ridge-tiles, and bricks. From the Roman highway, going from thence, called Erming-street, which, having gone single awhile, divides itself into two, the causeways whereof are still to be seen, the one called the Forty-Foot way, leading to Stamford, and the other, named Long Ditch, or High Street, by Lolham bridges, (bridges certainly of a very great antiquity, of which eleven arches are still to be seen, though cleft and ruinous with age,) through West-Deeping into Lincolnshire. These two ways part at Upton above-mentioned. From the way called by the inhabitants, the Lad, Conyburrow's Way, for Kyneburga's Way, which, from all conjectures, appears to be nothing but a Roman paved way, leading from a fortress on the other side of the river Nene to the castle or principal fort upon the hill, where now the church stands, which was the residence then of the Roman governor, or chief commander. The city was destroyed by the Danes. Domesday-book speaks thus of Castor:—The church of Petersburg holdeth Castra, where are two hides; the land consists of twelve carucates; in the demesne are two, with one servant, and thirteen villains, and two bordemen, with three carucates and an half. There is a mill of eight shillings, and fifteen acres of meadow, a wood, six quarentenes long, and four broad. It was formerly twenty shillings, but of late 'tis worth fifty pounds. The manor at present belongs to the dean and chapter of Peterborough, and is worth to them £51 10s. 7d. In Castor-field near Gunwade ferry are two long stones standing upon a balk, which erroneous tradition hath given out to be two draughts of arrows from Alwalton churchyard

thither, the one of Robin Hood, the other of little John; but the truth is, they were set up to testify that the carriages of stone from Bernack to Gunwade ferry, and from thence to be conveyed to St. Edmunds-Bury, should pass that way toll free. They are still called St. Edmund's Stones, and the balk St. Edmund's Balk. The stones on the top are nicked after the manner of arrows, in memory of St. Edmund, who was shot to death with arrows."—*Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. Edn. 1738.

CASWELL-BAY, a bay in the Bristol channel, hund. of Swansea. There are the ruins of an ancient chapel here, and some highly romantic scenery. It is about 4 miles south of Swansea.

CATCH-BURN, a township in the parish of Morpeth, east division of Castle-ward, county of Northumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Morpeth, within the new boundaries of which borough it is included; south of the river Wansbeck. It includes Morpeth castle, Parkhouse and Stobhil. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 189. Houses 35. Acres 1,570. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

CATCHERSIDE, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, county of Northumberland; 15 miles west of Morpeth; east of the river Reed. Pop., in 1801, 13; in 1831, 14. Houses 4. Poor rates, in 1837, £2.

CATCLIFFE, a township in the parish of Rotherham, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south of Rotherham; intersected by the York and Derby railway. There are two daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 196. Houses 42. Acres 930. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

CATCOTT, a chapelry in the parish of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 7 miles east-north-east of Bridgewater. Living, a donative not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £50. Patron, in 1835, Lord Henniker. There are two daily schools here. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 651. Houses 108. Acres 2,060. A. P. £2,445. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

CATEBY. See CADEBY, Yorkshire.

CATESBY-ABBEY, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 5 miles south-west of Daventry, east of the Oxford canal. It includes the hamlet of Newbold-Grounds. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10. Patrons, in 1835, T. and M. Scafton, Esqrs. "Robert, the son of Philip de Esseby, as early at least as the time of Richard I., built here a priory of Benedictine nuns to the honour of St. Mary and St. Edmund. It was endowed at the dissolution, when herein were ten religious, with £132 10s. 11d. q. per ann. Dugd.; £145 0s. 6d. Speed. The site was granted 28th Henry VIII. to John Onley." Tanner's Not. Mon. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 103. Houses 21. Acres 1,990. A. P. £3,892. Poor rates, in 1837, £139.

CATFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Happing, county of Norfolk; 12 miles north-west of Norwich, bounded on the west by the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 10s. 0d.; gross income £500. Patrons, alternately the bishop of Norwich and the earl of Shrewsbury. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 602. Houses 100. Acres 2,400. A. P. £2,041. Poor rates, in 1837, £238.

CATFOSS, a township in the parish of Siggles-thorne, north division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Beverley. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 54.

Houses 7. Acres 1,020. A. P. £1,261. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

CATHEDINE, a parish in the hund. of Talgarth, union of Brecknock, county of Brecon, South Wales; 7 miles north-west of Crickhowell. A branch of the river Wye flows through this parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £5 2s. 11d.; in the parliamentary returns at £100; gross income £155. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £155. Patron, in 1835, Rich. Davies, Esq. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 158. Houses 35. A. P. £1,159. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

CATHERINE (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Bathford, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-north-east of Bath. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Bath-Easton. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 154. Houses 30. Acres 750. A. P. £4,296. Poor rates, in 1837, £116.

CATHERINE (Str.), a precinct in the Tower division of the hund. of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex. Pop., in 1801, 2,652; in 1831, 72. Houses 12. Acres 14. A. P. £16,827. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,155. The extraordinary decrease in the population of this district was owing to the appropriation of a great part of it to the new docks.

CATHERINE'S (Str.), an ancient chapel and land-mark in the county of Dorset; 9 miles west-south-west of Dorchester.

CATHERINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Finch-Dean, Alton, union of Catherington, south division of the county of Southampton; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Peterfield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 5s. 10d.; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, J. Maberly, Esq. There are five daily schools here, two of which are endowed. One—a national school—was commenced in 1827 for the parishes of Blendworth, Catherington, and the chapelry of Idsworth. Pop., in 1801, 1,199; in 1831, 944. Houses 163. Acres 3,540. A. P. £4,299. Poor rates, in 1837, £686. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Catherington, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 80 persons. The Catherington poor-law union comprehends 5 parishes, embracing an area of 20 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 1,950. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,796. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,279.

CATHERSTONE-LEWSTON, a parish in the hund. of Whitechurch Canonorum, union and division of Bridport, county of Dorset; 4 miles north-east of Lyme-Regis, on the east of the river Char. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £2 16s. 10d., annual value by the parliamentary returns, £50; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, executors of John Ross, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 27. Houses 4. Acres 90. A. P. £1,153. Poor rates, in 1837, £8.

CATHINOG HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen. Houses 1,923. Pop., in 1831, 9,683.

CATON, a chapelry in the parish of Lancaster, county of Lancaster; 5 miles north-east of Lancaster, on the river Lune. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, valued in the parliamentary returns at £145; gross income £100. Patron, the vicar of Lancaster. There are four daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Pop., in 1801, 1,190; in 1831, 1,166. Houses 205. Acres 8,070. A. P. £5,293. Poor rates, in 1837, £550.

CATMERE, a parish in the hund. of Compton,

union of Wantage, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Ilsley. Living, a rectory, united to the rectory of Peasemore, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £5 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, J. A. Heublen, Esq. Pop., in 1821, 85; in 1831, 88. Houses 13. Acres 660.

CATSASH HUNDRED, in the eastern division of Somerset. Area 25,340 acres. Houses 1,343. Pop., in 1831, 7,516.

CATSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Ninfeld, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Battle. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £7 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £311. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburnham. There is a daily National school here. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 619. Houses 84. Acres 2,430. A. P. £1,778. Poor rates, in 1837, £319.

CATTAL, a township in the parish of Hunsingore, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles east-south-east of Knaresborough; on the river Nidd. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 208. Houses 40. Acres 950. A. P. £1,299. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

CATTERALL, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster, situated at the confluence of the West Calder with the river Wyse; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Garstang; in the immediate vicinity of the Lancaster canal. There is a daily school here. Pop., in 1801, 560; in 1831, 457. Houses 86. Acres 1,490. A. P. £2,615. Poor rates, in 1837, £298.

CATTERHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 3 miles north-west of Godstone, intersected by the Surrey railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £8 0s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £291. Patron, in 1835, Rev. J. Segrew. There are two daily schools in this parish, two of which are open on Sundays. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 449. Houses 78. Acres 2,610. A. P. £1,868. Poor rates, in 1837, £262.

CATTERICK, a parish partly in the wapentakes of Hang West, Hang East, and East Gilling, union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Richmond, on the river Swale. It includes the townships of Appleton, Brough, Catterick, Colbourne, Ellerton-upon-Swale, Hipswell and St. Martins, Killerby, Kiplin, Scorton, Scotton, Tunstall, Uckerby, and Whitwell, and the chapelry of Hudswell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £25 2s. 1d.; gross income £830; nett income £678. The church is a large structure built in the reign of Henry V. Patron, in 1835, the Crown. Pop., in 1801, 2,535; in 1831, 2,921. Houses 606. Acres 21,180. A. P. £28,010. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,195.

CATTERICK, a township in that part of the parish of Catterick which is situated in the wapentake of Hang East. The village is supposed by some antiquaries to take its name from the Roman station, Cataractonum, which others, however, fix at Allerton. About a mile to the north of the village there is a bridge over the Swale, and not far distant a race-course on which races are held on the Wednesday and Thursday in Easter week. Pop., in 1801, 641; in 1831, 683. Houses 142. Acres 1,570. A. P. £5,468. Poor rates, in 1837, £159.

CATTERLIN, a township in the parish of Newton, county of Cumberland; 3 miles north-west by north of Penrith; the Patterill river flows through this parish. Pop. in 1801, 92; in 1831, 125. Houses 22. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,038. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.

CATTERTON, a township in the parish of Tad-

caster, and lower division of the ainstey of the city of York; 3 miles north-east of Tadcaster. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 62. Houses 12. Acres 770. A. P. £948. Poor rates, in 1837, £50.

CATTHORPE. See **CALTHORPE**.

CATTISTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Cerne. Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Cerne, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dorchester, on the river Frome. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 18s. 9d.; gross income £475. Patron, in 1835, E. Castleman, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 427. Houses 88. Acres 2,620. A. P. £3,955. Poor rates, in 1837, £221.

CATTO. See **LANDMOTH** with **CATTO**.

CATTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Croxall, county of Derby; 6 miles south-south-west of Burton-upon-Trent, on the eastern bank of the river Trent, and close upon the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Croxall. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 75. Houses 6. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,406.

CATTON, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith, county of Norfolk; 3 miles north of Norwich, east of the river Wensum. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 3s. 9d.; gross income £142. The patrons are the dean and chapter of Norwich. Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 592. Houses 121. Acres 760. A. P. £2,149. Poor rates, in 1837, £522.

CATTON, a township in the parish of Topcliffe, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Thirsk; on the eastern bank of the river Swale. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 102. Houses 23. Acres 770. A. P. £1,236. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

CATTON (HIGH), a township in the parish of Low Catton; 8 miles south of York. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 221. Houses 42. Acres 1,640. A. P. £1,206. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

CATTON (LOW), a parish in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Pecklington, east riding of the county of York; 7 miles east by north of York, on the eastern bank of the river Derwent. It includes the townships of Catton High and Low, Hexby, Stamford Bridge East and West, with Scoresby. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £21 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £510; nett income £410. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Egremont. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 1,095. Houses 177. Acres 8,150. A. P. £7,048. Poor rates, in 1837, £241. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 147; in 1831, 178. Houses 28. Acres 2,140. A. P. £1,012. Poor rates, in 1837, £62.

CATTON (NEW), a hamlet in the parish of St. Clement's, Norwich. Pop., in 1831, 1,941. This hamlet has been built within the last twenty years. A new church is about to be erected here.

CATWICK, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Holderness, union of Skirlaugh, east riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-east by east of Beverley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 5s.; gross income £163. The church is a small Gothic structure. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Pop. in 1801, 131; in 1831, 213. Houses 39. Acres 1,650. A. P. £3,344. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

CATWORTH (GREAT), a parish and township in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of St. Neot's, county of Huntingdon, but locally situated in and now annexed to Northamptonshire; 4 miles north-west of Kimbolton. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £17 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross

income £240. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 386; in 1831, 564. Houses 81. Acres 2,090. A. P. £2,663. Poor rates, in 1837, £315.

CAUDERY. See RUDYARD and CAUDERY.

CAULDON, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; 7 miles north-west of Ashborne. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, of the certified value of £8 19s. 8d.; gross income £57. Patroness, Mrs. J. Wilmot. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 347. Houses 68. Acres 1,570. A. P. £1,566. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

CAULDWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Stapenhill, county of Derby; 4 miles north-north-east of Burton-upon-Trent. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1785. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 172. Houses 31. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,188. Poor rates, in 1837, £87.

CAULK, a parish in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, county of Derby; 4 miles north of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; gross income £34. Patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 58. Houses 9. Acres 860. A. P. £793.

CAUNDLE-BISHOP and CAUNDLE-WAKE, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, county of Dorset; 5 miles south-east of Sherborne. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 10s.; gross income £272. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Digby. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 376. Houses 85. Acres, 2,050. A. P. £958. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.

CAUNDLE-MARSH, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, county of Dorset; 4 miles south-east of Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, rated at £5 16s. 3d.; and endowed with £400; gross income £153. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 70. Houses 15. Acres 440. A. P. £2,015. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

CAUNDLE-PURSE, a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 4½ miles east-north-east of Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 8s. 8d.; gross income £176. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 180. Houses 30. Acres 1,610. A. P. £1,493. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

CAUNDLE-STOURTON, a parish in the hund. of Brownshall, union and division of Sturminster, county of Dorset; 6 miles east of Sherborne. Living, a curacy formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; not in charge; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 349. Houses 69. Acres 2,680. A. P. £1,973. Poor rates, in 1837, £135.

CAUNDLE-WAKE. See **CAUNDLE-BISHOP** and **CAUNDLE-WAKE.**

CAUNTON, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 5½ miles north-west of Newark, on a branch of the river Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage with Bisthorpe, in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 2s. 1d.; by the parliamentary returns at £114 12s.; gross income £171. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 542. Houses 103. Acres 3,130. A. P. £4,473. Poor rates, in 1837, £259.

CAUSEY-PARK, a township in the parish of Hebburn, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-

west of Morpeth; a branch of the river Coquet flows near it. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 98. Houses 18. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

CAVE (NORTH), a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Howden, excepting South Cliff, which is in the union of Pocklington, east riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-south by east of Market-Weighton, and in the vicinity of Market-Weighton canal. It includes the townships of North Cave, South Cliff, and Drewton, and Everthorp. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of South Cliff, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £10 7s. 6d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, H. Burton, Esq. There are in this parish several dissenting places of worship. There is a branch of the Yorkshire District bank here. Pop., in 1801, 874; in 1831, 1,000. Houses 238. Acres 6,360. A. P. £7,497. Poor rates, in 1837, £517. Pop. of the township, in 1801, 639; in 1831, 747. Houses 188. Acres 3,270. A. P. £6,532. Poor rates, in 1837, £457.

CAVE (SOUTH), an extensive parish, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, east riding of Yorkshire; 17½ miles south-south by east of Market-Weighton; the eminences of this parish command a fine view of Lincolnshire and the Humber, which bounds it for some miles. It includes the townships of Bromfleet, South Cave, and Faxfleet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of South Cave, rated at £8; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £140; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, H. G. Barnard, Esq. There are several dissenting places of worship in the parish. John Washington, grandfather of George Washington, the father and founder of the liberties of America, was proprietor of part of the estate of Cave-castle in this parish, from which he emigrated to America in 1657. Pop., in 1801, 962; in 1831, 1,200. Houses 246. Acres 7,480. A. P. £10,228. Poor rates, in 1837, £473.

CAVE (SOUTH), a small market and post-town in the above parish. Petty-sessions for the wapentake of Howdenshire are held here. A market is held on Monday; there is a fair on Trinity Monday, for horses and sheep; and there is a branch of the Hull Banking company here. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 835. Houses 173. Acres 4,630. A. P. £6,268. Poor rates, in 1837, £293.

CAVENDISH, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles east of Clare, bounded on the south by the river Stour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £26; gross income £551. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Cavendish is supposed to have given name to the ducal family of Cavendish, which settled here very early, being a younger branch of the Gernons of Norfolk and Essex. A fair is held on June 11th, for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 1,042; in 1831, 1,214. Houses 270. Acres 3,450. A. P. £4,406. Poor rates, in 1837, £768.

CAVENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Lackford, union of Mildenhall, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles south-south by east of Mildenhall. The river Lack is navigable on the north of the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5 5s. 10d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £118; gross income £113. Patron, in 1835, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 261. Houses 51. Acres 2,630. A. P. £1,178. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.

CAVERSFIELD, a parish partly in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford, but

chiefly in the hund. and county of Buckingham; 1½ mile north of Bicester, on the post-road. It includes part of Market-and township, the returns of which are given with Bicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8; gross income £64. The patron, in 1835, was — Bullock, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 123. Houses 22. Acres 1,200. A. P. £1,487. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

CAVERSHAM, a parish in the hund. of Binfield, union of Henley, county of Oxford; about a mile north of Reading, delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, and in the immediate vicinity of the Western railway. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £70; gross income £116. The church is ancient. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Caversham gives to Earl Cadogan the title of Viscount. Pop., in 1801, 1,069; in 1831, 1,369. Houses 260. Acres 5,100. A. P. £6,919. Poor rates, in 1837, £504.

CAVERSWALL, a parish and township in the north division of the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; 4 miles west of Cheadle. A branch of the river Trent flows through this parish. It includes the township of Weston-Coyney and Hulme. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £7 5s. 3d.; gross income £233; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £124 10s. 0d. The patron, in 1835, was J. H. Parker, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 1,207. Houses 202. Acres 5,380. A. P. £2,479. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

CAVILL. See PORTINGTON.

CAWDEN AND CADWORTH HUNDRED, in the southern division of the county of Wilts, including part of Salisbury plain. Area 25,100 acres. Houses 638. Pop., in 1831, 4,532.

CAWKWELD, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north of Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 8s. 6½d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £90. Patron, the lord-chancellor. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 44. Houses 4. Acres 540. A. P. £621. Poor rates, in 1837, £43.

CAWOOD. See ARKHOLME.

CAWOOD, a parish, formerly a market-town, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, union of Selby, west riding of Yorkshire; 17 miles east-east by north of Leeds. Pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Ouse, over which there is a ferry, and in the vicinity of the York and Leeds railway. The living is a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York, valued by the parliamentary returns at £34 14s. 6d.; gross income £118. The patron is the prebendary of Wistow in York cathedral. The market day is Wednesday. It has two fairs, May 12th, for cattle and wooden ware, and Sept. 23d; the quarter-sessions for the liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley, are held here. Cawood was long the residence of the archbishops of York, having been given by King Athelstan to Wulstan, the 15th archbishop. Here they had a magnificent palace, or rather castle, where several of them lived and died. To this castle Wolsey retired after his fall, and here he was arrested on a charge of treason by Northumberland. At the conclusion of the parliamentary war, it was dismantled, and in part demolished. Since that time it has been in a state of gradual dilapidation, but the principal gateway still remains. Pop., in 1801, 1,025; in 1831, 1,173.

Houses 245. Acres 2,840. A. P. £4,194. Poor rates, in 1837, £382.

CAWRSE HUNDRED, in the county of Montgomery, North Wales. Houses 451. Pop., in 1831, 2,712.

CAWSAND BEACON, on the north of Dartmoor, one of the stations of the great triangulation on which the Ordnance maps are based, rising 1,792 feet above sea-level.

CAWSTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles east of Reepham, near a branch of the river Wensum. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 13s. 1½d.; gross income £822. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Tuesday is market-day. It has three fairs yearly, February 1st, and the last Wednesdays in April and August, principally for sheep. Pop., in 1801, 840; in 1831, 1,110. Houses 222. Acres 4,430. A. P. £3,698. Poor rates, in 1837, £849.

CAWTHORNE, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-west of Barnesley. The Barnesley canal terminates at Barnbybridge, in this parish. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Silkstone, in the archd. and dio. of York, of the certified value of £33 4s. 4d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £100; gross income £119. The patrons, in 1835, Landowners. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Pop., in 1801, 1,055; in 1831, 1,492. Houses 293. Acres 3,440. A. P. £2,556. Poor rates, in 1837, £532.

CAWTHORPE (LITTLE), a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 3 miles south-south-east of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3 4s. 4½d.; gross income £86. The church is helden by sequestration. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 137. Houses 31. Acres 780. A. P. £236. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

CAWTON, a township in that part of the parish of Gilling which is in the wapentake of Ryedale, north riding of Yorkshire, 5½ miles of Helmsley. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 89. Houses 16. Acres 900. A. P. £1,015. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

CAXTON, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 50 miles north-north-west of London, on the Roman Erming street. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £7 12s. 4d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £50; gross income £86. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. The market is on Tuesday, and the fairs, chiefly for pedlery, are on May 5th and October 12th. Matthew Paris, the celebrated historian, was a native of this place. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 417. Houses 67. Acres 2,000. A. P. £1,461. Poor rates, in 1837, £257. A workhouse has been erected here, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Caxton and Arrington, capable of accommodating 160 persons. The Caxton and Arrington poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles, with a population, returned in 1831, at 8,946. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,384. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,018.

CAYO HUNDRED, in the county of Carmarthen. Houses 1,481. Pop., in 1831, 7,926.

CAYTHORPE WITH FRISTON, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-north-

east of Grantham; the river Brant flows through the parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 11s. 2½d.; gross income £1,108. Patrons, in 1835, Devises of late Mrs. Pochin. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 720. Houses 139. Acres 3,820. A. P. £6,366. Poor rates, in 1837, £274.

CAYTHORPE, a township in the parish of Lowdham, county of Nottingham; 8 miles north-north-east of Nottingham; situated near the river Trent. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 289. Houses 60. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £558. Poor rates, in 1837, £94.

CAYTON, a parish in the eastern division of the wapentake of Pickering lythe, union of Scarborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east of Scarborough on the coast. It includes the township of Cayton-Deepdale and Killerby, and Osgodby. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Seamer, in the archd. of the north riding and dio. of York, not in charge. Patronage with Seamer vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 514. Houses 107. Acres 2,430. A. P. £3,338. Poor rates, in 1837, £281.

CAYTON-DEEPPDALE AND KILLERBY, a joint township in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 449. Houses 98. Acres 1,140.

CEFN, a township in the parish of Cilcen, county of Flint, North Wales. Pop., in 1821, 177; in 1831, 298. Houses 58.

CEFN-BRYN. See **ARTHUR'S STONE**.

CEFN-LLYS. See **KEVENLEEC**.

CEFN-PENNAR. See **ABERDARE**.

CEIDIO, a parish in the hund. of Dynnlaen, union of Pwllheli, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 6 miles north-north-west of Pwllheli. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Bangor, certified value £5, annual value by the parliamentary returns, £53; gross income £75. The patron, in 1835, was — Parry, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 185. Houses 18. A. P. £695. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

CEIRCHIOG, a parish in the hund. of Llyfon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the rectory of Llan-beulan, in the dio. of Bangor. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 168. Houses 39. A. P. £258. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

CEMMAES, a township in the parish of Llanbadrig, county of Anglesey, North Wales, situated near the little harbour of Yrwlfa. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 937. Houses 167. A. P. £1,594. Poor rates, in 1837, with Clygyrog, £434.

CEMMAES, or **CEMMA**, a parish in the hund. and union of Machynllaeth, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 8 miles north-east of Machynllaeth, on the river Dyfi. It includes the townships of Brynchil and Talog, and Gwernylwlch. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; rated at £7; gross income £350. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. The Independents have a chapel at Cemmaes; the church was formed in 1807. In 1838 there was a small woollen-mill here. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 917. Houses 195. A. P. £3,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £545.

CERNE SUBDIVISION, in the centre of the county of Dorset. It embraces the hundreds of Buckland-Newton, Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, and Whiteway, with the liberties of Alton and Pancras, Piddletrenthide, and Sydling St. Nicholas. Area 53,860 acres. Houses 1,509. Pop., in 1831, 8,517.

CERNE-ABBAS, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Cerne, Cerne subdivision of the county of Dor-

set; 7½ miles north-north-west of Dorchester; situated on the river Cerne, in a valley surrounded by lofty chalk hills. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 16s., but returned at £95 5s.; gross income £86. The church is a plain structure, with a lofty tower. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers. Coarse linen, gloves, and parchment, are manufactured here; the tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent, and silk-winding gives employment to a few women and children; but the principal trade of the place is malting and brewing. The petty-sessions for the Cerne subdivision of the county are held here. The market-day is Wednesday; and fairs are held on March 18th, Midlent Monday, April 28th, and October 2d, for horses, bullocks, and hogs. There is an independent chapel here, with a rent-charge of £10 per annum for apprenticing poor children. The earl of Cornwall completed here, in 987, a noble abbey for Benedictine monks, dedicated to St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Benedict, the revenues of which, at the dissolution, were estimated at £623 13s. 2d. Of this once splendid and extensive pile of buildings, the gate-house, and a large stone barn, are the principal remains. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 1,209. Houses 218. Acres 3,010. A. P. £3,623. Poor rates, in 1837, £547.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Cerne, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 130 persons. The Cerne poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, embracing an area of 74 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,736. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,472. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,167.

CERNE, TOTCOMBE, AND MODBURY HUNDRED, in the Cerne subdivision of the county of Dorset. Area 14,600 acres. Houses 448. Pop., in 1831, 2,406.

CERNE (NETHER), a parish in the above hund. and union; 5½ miles north-north-west of Dorchester. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury, not in charge; gross income £60. Patron, in 1835, F. J. Browne, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 83. Houses 15. Acres 1,330. A. P. £816. Poor rates, in 1837, £9.

CERNE (UPPER), a parish in the hund. of Sherborne, union of Cerne, county of Dorset; 9 miles north-north-west of Dorchester. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £5 18s. 4d.; gross income £158. Patron, in 1835, John White, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 88. Houses 14. Acres 1,050. A. P. £870. Poor rates, in 1837, £17.

CERNEY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north of Cirencester. It includes the tythings of Calmaden and Woodmancote. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester; rated at £21 10s. 7½d.; gross income £668. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 622. Houses 130. Acres 4,000. A. P. £4,024. Poor rates, in 1837, £274.

CERNEY (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-south-east of Cirencester, close on the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 16s. 8d.; gross income £298. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester. Pop., in 1801, 798; in 1831, 980. Houses 230. Acres 3,100. A. P. £6,691. Poor rates, in 1837, £448.—

In 1834 a benevolent lady, of the name of Edwards, left the residue of her estate to the charity for the support of the widows and orphans of distressed clergymen of the diocese of Gloucester. At the annual meeting of the charity in August, 1837, it was unanimously resolved, that about one-half of the bequest should be expended in erecting a college as an asylum for these pensioners. This decision was expedited by the gift of land at South Cerney, near Cirencester, where the benevolent testatrix resided, as an eligible site for the college. This measure has been carried into effect, and a very chaste and beautiful building called Edward's college, has been erected. Admission into the college is confined to the distressed families of clergymen, who, at their death, were connected with the old diocese of Gloucester.

CERRIGCEINWEN, a parish in the hund. of Maltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Llangefni. Living, a curacy not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Llangatristlue, in the archd. of Anglesey and dio. of Bangor. The patronage is with Llangrishole vicarage. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 374. Houses 86. A. P. £787. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a parish in the hund. of Isaled, union of Corwen, county of Denbigh, North Wales; on a branch of the river Dee. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph's; rated at £10 8s. 1½d; gross income £492. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph's. The Calvinistic Methodists have a church here, formed in 1811. Fairs are held on April 27th, August 27th, October 20th, and December 7th, for cattle. Pop., in 1801, 851; in 1831, 1,006. Houses 208. A. P. £4,016. Poor rates, in 1837, £463.

CHACKMORE. See **RADCLIFFE**, Bucks.

CHACOMBE, a parish in the hund. of King's Sutton, union of Banbury, county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Banbury; bounded on the west by the river Cherwell. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 17s.; reported gross income £250; aggregate amount of vicarial tithes £239 5s.; of rent charge for impropriator's tithes, £199 16s. Patron, in 1835, F. W. Martin, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 438; in 1831, 499. Houses 85. Acres 1,730. A. P. £3,237. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

CHADESDEN, a parish in the hund. of Apple-tree, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Derby. A branch of the Derwent flows through the parish. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Spondon, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £22; annual value by the parliamentary returns £38 15s.; gross income £69. Patron, in 1835, Sir N. Wilmot. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 469. Houses 96. Acres 2,080. A. P. £3,860. Poor rates, in 1837, £311.

CHADESLEY-CORBETT, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Kidderminster, county of Worcester; 5 miles west-north-west of Bromsgrove. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £17 3s. 4d.; reported gross income £563; aggregate amount of tithes £675 10s. 5d. The church is a spacious edifice. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is here a place of worship for Roman Catholics. In 1838 there were 2 worsted mills, employing 50 hands, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,249; in 1831, 1,404. Houses 278. Acres 5,780. A. P. £9,063. Poor rates, in 1837, £570.

CHADDERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Manchester. The river Irk flows through the parish; it is close

upon the Manchester railway and Rochdale canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester. Patron, the rector of Prestwich. Aggregate tithe composition £96 9s. This township is now included within the boundaries of Oldham borough. It is chiefly of an agricultural character, but there are two factories and some collieries in it. Pop., in 1801, 3,452; in 1831, 5,476. Houses 960. Tenements worth £10 per annum, in 1831, 156. Acres 3,020. A. P. £7,321. Poor rates, in 1837, £865.

CHADDENWICKE. See **WOODLANDS** and **CHADDENWICKE**.

CHADDLEWORTH WITH WOOLLEY, a parish in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 6 miles west-south-west of East Ilsley. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 4s. 7d.; gross income £275. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Westminster. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 494. Houses 82. Acres 3,660. A. P. £3,290. Poor rates, in 1837, £277.

CHADLINGTON HUNDRED, in the county of Oxford, bordering on the counties of Gloucester and Warwick. Area 69,990 acres. Houses 2,984. Pop., in 1831, 14,976.

CHADLINGTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Charlbury, Oxford; 4 miles south-south-east of Chipping-Norton, north of the Evenlode river. It includes the tything of West Chadlington. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Charlbury, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 593; in 1831, 681. Houses 131. Acres 3,300. Poor rates, in 1837, £194.

CHADSHUNT, a parish in Kington division of the hund. of Kington, union of Southam, county of Warwick; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Kington. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bishops-Ichington, in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 45. Houses 8. Acres 1,230. A. P. £1,667. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

CHADWELL (St. Mary's), a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Orsett, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Orsett. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £17 13s. 4d.; gross income £430. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £431 10s. 1d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Herringham. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 180. Houses 35. Acres 1,540. A. P. £2,676. Poor rates, in 1837, £138.

CHADWELL, a ward in the parish of Barking, hund. of Becontree, county of Essex; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles of St. Paul's, London, and on the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 733. Houses 135. Other returns with the parish.

CHAFFCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of South Petherton, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 3 miles south-south-east of Ilminster, and east of Church canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 10s. 2½d.; gross income £150. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £149 10s. 8d. Patron, in 1829, Earl Poulett. Pop., in 1801, 165; in 1831, 243. Houses 50. Acres 1,160. A. P. £361. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

CHAFFORD HUNDRED, in the southern division of Essex, bordering on the Thames. Area 34,930 acres. Houses 1,784. Pop., in 1801, 9,988.

CHAGFORD, a parish and stannary town in the hund. of Wonford, union of Okehampton, county of Devon; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Okehampton, on the east Teign river. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £39 0s. 10d.; gross income £560. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs Hamea. There

is a Baptist church here, formed in 1829. The Bible Christians have also a place of worship. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill, employing 73 hands, within this parish. Pop., in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 1,868. Houses 290. Acres 8,710. A. P. £5,420. Poor rates, in 1837, £632.

CHAIGHLEY. See AIGHTON, Lancaster.

CHAILEY, a parish in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, union of Chailey, county of Sussex; 6 miles north-north-west of Lewes. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 4s. 2d.; gross income £505. Patroness, Lady Poole. A fair is held on June 29th for pedlery. Pop., in 1831, 1,080. Houses 134. Acres 6,580. A. P. £3,427. Poor rates, in 1837, £586.—A work-house has been erected here for the union of Chailey by the poor-law commissioners. The Chailey poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 52 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 6,977. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,576. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,372.

CHALBURY, a parish in the hund. of Badbury, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset, union of Wimborne; 5 miles north-north-east of Wimborne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 10s. 2½d.; gross income £175. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 157. Houses 25. Acres 440. A. P. £1,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £72.

CHALDON, a parish in the hund. of Wallington, union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 5 miles north-east of Reigate, near the Surrey railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 10s. 7½d.; gross income £271. Patron, in 1835, Rev. J. Legrew. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 173. Houses 17. Acres 1,380. A. P. £1,630. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

CHALDON-BOYS, or **WEST CHALDON**, in the parish of Chaldon-Herring, Wareham division, hund. of Winfrith, Dorsetshire. This place was formerly a manor and a distinct parish. The church having become desecrated, was united to the vicarage of Chaldon-Herring in 1446.

CHALDON-HERRING, or **EAST CHALDON**, a parish in the liberty of Bindon, union of Wareham, Blandford (South) division of the county of Dorset; 9½ miles west-south-west of Wareham. The living is a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bristol; rated at £8 0s. 10d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns £30; gross income £62. Patron, in 1835, J. Weld, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 270. Houses 53. Acres 3,000. A. P. £1,500. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

CHALE, a parish in West Medina liberty, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; 7½ miles south-south-west of Newport. The bay is dangerous to seamen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £14 3s. 11½d.; gross income £351. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Richards. The grey old church of Chale stands in the immediate neighbourhood of a tremendous precipice, on the brink of the sea, called Blackgang chine. Deep under this awful barrier, a small snug cove runs in, making what the islanders entitle Chale bay; in itself a wild and yet pleasing and generally tranquil spot, bordered by a curved beach of shining sand, and enlivened by tiny streamlets, trickling from the verge of the huge rocks above; but many gallant ships have gone down, in storm and surge, in this fatal cove. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 544. Houses 98. Acres 1,860. A. P. £2,913. Poor rates, in 1837, £408.

CHALFIELD (Great), a parish in the hund.

of Bradford, county of Wilts; 3 miles west of Melksham, on a branch of the river Avon. It includes Little Chalfield and Cottles extra parochial liberty. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6; gross income £162. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. B. Neale, Bart. The manor-house is a beautiful specimen of the Tudor domestic architecture. It was probably erected towards the close of the reign of Henry VI. Pop., in 1801, 63; in 1831, 83. Houses 14. Acres 1,200. A. P. £2,520. Poor rates, in 1837, £68.

CHALFONT (St. Giles), a parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, county of Buckingham; 3 miles south-east of Amersham, west of the Misbourn stream. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £19 9s. 4½d.; gross income £661. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here are places of worship for the society of Friends, and for the Independents. In the cemetery belonging to the former lie the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. It was here that Milton resided during the time the plague raged in London, 1665, and here he finished his divine poem, 'Paradise Lost.' Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 1,297. Houses 242. Acres 3,550. A. P. £3,489. Poor rates, in 1837, £626.

CHALFONT (St. Peter), a parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, county of Buckingham; 4 miles east-north-east of Beaconsfield. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £15 17s. 1d.; gross income £600. It is in the patronage of St. John's college, Cambridge. There is also a Baptist church here, formed in 1807. The petty-sessions for the division are held at this place. In 1838 there was a silk-mill here, employing 23 hands. A fair is held on the 4th of September for pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 1,174; in 1831, 1,416. Houses 275. Acres 4,930. A. P. £5,256. Poor rates, in 1837, £494.

CHALFORD, a tything and chapelry, partly in the parish of Bisley, partly in that of Minchinhampton, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-east of Minchinhampton, intersected by the Stroudwater canal. The Baptists have a place of worship here. This is a delightful village, scattered over a romantic valley stretching along the banks of the Frome. Broad cloth is manufactured here to a great extent; but this branch of trade is greatly depressed at present. Out of 41 mills in the district only 15 were used in 1839.

CHALFORD. See ASTON ROWANT.

CHALGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; 4 miles north-north-west of Dunstable. Living, a discharged vicarage, united, in 1772, to the rectory of Hockliffe, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely.—At Chalgrave-Field, in this parish, in the month of June, 1643, a detachment of the parliamentary army was attacked and defeated by the royalists under Prince Rupert, when several officers in the service of the parliament were killed, and the prince of patriots, John Hampden, mortally wounded. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 746. Houses 110. Acres 2,130. A. P. £3,541. Poor rates, in 1837, £542.

CHALGROVE, a parish in the hund. of Ewelme, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-west of Tetworth, east of the river Thames. It includes the liberty of Rafford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Berwick-Salham, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, rated at £10 5s. 5d.; gross income £301. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 549. Houses 133. Acres 2,120. A. P. £3,641. Poor rates, in 1837, £527.

CHALK, a parish in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Gravesend, bounded on the north by the river Thames, and intersected by the Thames and Medway canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £6 3s. 8d.; gross income £202. The church is very ancient. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a manufactory of gun-flints here, reckoned the best in Europe. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. Pop., in 1801, 322; in 1831, 333. Houses, 62. Acres 2,040. A. P. £2,862. Poor rates, in 1837, £185.

CHALK HUNDRED, in the southern division of the county of Wilts. Area 26,610 acres. Houses 576. Pop., in 1831, 3,143.

CHALLACOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Sherwill, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 10 miles north-east of Barnstaple. The river Bray runs through this parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 9s. 2d.; gross income £164. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £155 16s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fortescue. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 240. Houses 47. Acres 5,450. A. P. £1,471. Poor rates, in 1837, £36.

CHALLOCK, a parish in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 4 miles east of Charing; bounded on the east by the river Stour. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Godmersham, not in charge. There is a fair held here annually on the 8th of October, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 363. Houses 63. Acres 3,620. A. P. £1,867. Poor rates, in 1837, £363.

CHALLOW (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Letcomb-Regis, Berks; 1 mile west of Wantage, intersected by the Berks and Wilts canal, and north of the Great Western railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Letcomb-Regis, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 328. Houses 56. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £3,074. Poor rates, in 1837, £181.

CHALLOW (WEST), a chapelry in the same parish, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 148. Houses 38. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £934. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

CHALTON, a parish in the hund. of Finch-Dean-Alton, union of Catherington, South-Alton division of the county of Southampton; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Petersfield. It includes the chapelry of Idsworth. Living, a rectory, with Clanfield rectory and Idsworth curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £20 0s. 10d.; gross income £660; nett income £580. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. Pop. in 1801, 127; in 1831, 550. Houses 101. Acres 3,470. A. P. £752. Poor rates, in 1837, £669.

CHALVEY. See Uppon.

CHALVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Ship-lake, rape of Pevensey, union of West Fife, county of Sussex; 5 miles west of Hailsham, bounded on the east by the river Cuckmere. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, A. T. Fuller, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 188. Houses 21. Acres 1,690. A. P. £746. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

CHAMBOIS, a township in the parish of Bedlington, Durham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Morpeth, situated at the mouth of the river Wansbeck.

CHAPEL. See PONTISBRIGHT.

CHAPEL-ALLERTON. See ALLERTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-BILLINGE. See BILLINGE (CHAPEL-END).

CHAPEL-BRAMPTON. See BRAMPTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPELBROKE. See ASTERLEY.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a market-town and parish in the hund. of High Peak, union of Chapel-en-le-Frith, county of Derby; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Buxton and 167 north-north-west of London. It includes the townships of Bowden's-Edge, Bradshaw-Edge, and Coombe's-Edge. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell, of the certified value of £16 16s. 8d.; gross income £145. Patrons, Trustees. There is a place of worship here for Wesleyan Methodists. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of cotton and paper. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill here, employing 117 hands. Chapel-en-le-Frith is one of the polling-places for a member for North Derbyshire. Thursday is the market-day. Fairs are held the Thursday before February 14th, March 3d and 29th, Thursday before Easter, April 30th, Holy Thursday, and the third Thursday after for cattle; July 7th for wool; Thursday preceding August 24th for sheep and cheese; Thursday after September 29th, and Thursday before November 11th for cattle. Petty-sessions are held here once a fortnight; and a court-baron for the hundred and liberty of the High Peak is held every third week for the recovery of debts under £5. Pop., in 1801, 2,500; in 1831, 3,220. Houses 615. Acres 13,220. A. P. £10,956. Poor rates, in 1837, £496. The Chapel-en-le-Frith poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 106 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 10,448.

CHAPEL-HILL, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Ragland, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 4 miles north of Chepstow; bounded on the east by the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff, of the certified value of £11; gross income £66. Patron, the duke of Beaufort. The abbey of Tintern, founded in 1141, by Walter de Clare, stood within the limits of this parish. See TINTERN. Pop., in 1801, 390; in 1831, 590. Houses 110. Acres 820. A. P. £970. Poor rates, in 1837, £210.

CHAPEL-SUCKEN, a township in the parish of Millom, Cumberland; 12 miles south-east by south of Ravenglass; bounded on the east by the river Duddon. Pop., in 1821, 251; in 1831, 291. Houses 49. Other returns with the parish.

CHAPEL-THORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Great Sandall, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Wakefield, close on the York and Manchester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy with the vicarage of Great Sandall, of the certified value of £21 19s.; gross income £192. Patron, the vicar of Great Sandall.

CHAPELWICK. See ASHBURY, Berks.

CHAPMANSLADE, a village in the hund. of Westbury, county of Wilts. It consists of one long street, the north side of which is a hamlet to the parish of Westbury, and the south side in the parishes of Upton-Scudamore, and Corsley. The Independents have a place of worship here.

CHARBOROUGH, formerly a parish in the hund. of Loosebarrow, Shaston, county of Dorset; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wimborne Minster. A branch of the river Stour flows through the parish. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to the vicarage of Morden, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury.

CHARD, a borough and parish in the east division of the hund. of Kingsbury, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 139 miles west-south-west of London, at the southern extremity of the county, on the highest ground between the north and south seas, a stream of water in the streets being divertible.

at pleasure into the English or the Bristol channel. There is a canal from Taunton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £36 18s. 9d.; gross income £440. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. This parish comprises the market-town of Chard, the tythings of Crim-Chard, Old Chard, South Chard, and 'at-worth-with-Forton. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1700, the Baptist in 1652. Of late years the town of Chard has been growing in importance. In 1838 there was a woollen-mill here employing 20 hands. There are now 3 factories in Chard, one of which employs more than 600 hands, and another at South Chard. The manufacture of lace was introduced in 1821. Monday is the market day. There are fairs on the first Wednesday in May, August, and November, for cattle and pedlery. Chard was constituted a borough in the reign of Edward I., and sent representatives to parliament till the 2^d Edward III. Its government was vested in a portreeve and two bailiffs. It is now governed by a mayor, aldermen, and town-council. Petty-sessions are held here once a-month. Chard was the scene of battle between the partisans of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, in which the former sustained a signal defeat. On Brown Down, in the neighbourhood of Chard, are several barrows, called Robin Hood's butts, which the vulgar maintain marked the distance to which Robin Hood and Little John were accustomed to throw their quoits. This distance is not less than a quarter of a mile! Pop., in 1801, 2,784; in 1831, 5,141. Houses 935. Acres 5,140. A. P. £13,238. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,593.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Chard, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Chard poor-law union comprehends 34 parishes, embracing an area of 89 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 23,434. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,056. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,268.

CHARDSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Beaminster, Forum and Redhone, union of Axminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Chard. The river Kitchbridge flows through the parish. Living, a discharged vicarage and a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury; rated at £14 2s. 6d.; reported gross income £450; aggregate tithe composition, for vicarial tithes, £426 1s.; ditto for prebendal tithes £486 6s. 3d. Patron, the prebendary of Chardstock in Salisbury cathedral. In 1838 there were a flax-mill here employing 10 hands, and 3 woollen mills employing 200 hands. A fair is held on old Michaelmas day. Pop., in 1801, 1,085; in 1831, 1,357. Houses 276. Acres 5,540. A. P. £6,287. Poor rates, in 1837, £684.

CHARFIELD, a parish in the upper division of Grombold's-Ash, union of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north of Wickwar, near a branch of the Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 1s. 3d.; gross income £38. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £304 13s. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. P. Jones. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 487. Houses 97. Acres 1,430. A. P. £2,639. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

CHARFORD (NORTH), a parish in the hund. and union of Fordingbridge, New Forest, west division, county of Southampton; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Fordingbridge. It includes the tything of South Charford. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester. The church is now in ruins. Pop., in

1801, 120; in 1831, 138. Houses 25. Acres 350. A. P. £1,759. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

CHARFORD (SOUTH), a tything in the above parish. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 67. Houses 13. Acres 280. A. P. £929. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

CHARING, a parish in the hund. of Caleshill, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Maidstone. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Canterbury, exempt from visitation; rated at £13; reported gross income £250; aggregate composition for vicarial tithes £480; ditto for prebendal tithes £735. Patron, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London. Charing has two annual fairs for horses, cattle, and pedlery, held on the 29th days of April and October. Pop., in 1801, 851; in 1831, 1,237. Houses 193. Acres 4,060. A. P. £5,147. Poor rates, in 1837, £527.

CHARINGWORTH. See **ERRINGTON**.

CHARLBURY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Banbury, and partly in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping Norton, county of Oxford; 73 miles west-north-west of London, on the eastern bank of the river Evenlode. It includes the hamlets of Fawler, Finstock, and Walcot, the chapelries of Chadlington East, and Chilson and Pudlicott, and the tything of Chadlington West. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Chadlington and Southampton, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £25 5s. 10d.; gross income £800. Patron, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. The market is held on Friday; there are four fairs held annually,—the 1st of January, the 2d Friday in Lent, the 2d Friday after May 12th, unless it falls on a Friday, and then the Friday following, for live stock, and October the 10th for cheese and cattle. Pop., in 1801, 965; in 1831, 1,433. Houses 614. Acres 11,320. A. P. £10,906. Poor rates, in 1837, £993.

CHARLCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Hampton and Clavering, locally in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 2 miles north of Bath. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 15s. 10d., annual value by the parliamentary returns £119 11s. 6d.; gross income £245. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £134. Former patrons, the mayor and corporation of Bath. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 107. Houses 17. Acres 570. A. P. £1,426. Poor rates, in 1837, £92.

CHARLCOT. See **WHITTCURCH**, Hampshire.

CHARLCOTE, a parish in the Warwick division of the hund. of Kington, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 6 miles north-west of Kington. The river Avon bounds the parish on the west. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £6; annual value by the parliamentary returns £43 17s. 6d.; gross income £183. Patron, George Lucy, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 297. Houses 64. Acres 2,190. A. P. £4,600. Poor rates, in 1837, £173.

CHARLES, a parish in the hund. of Sherwill, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 5 miles north-north-west of South Molton, on the river Bruy. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9 10s.; gross income £160. Patron, the Rev. John Blackmore. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 343. Houses 62. Acres 710. A. P. £1,369. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

CHARLESTOWN, a sea-port in the parish of St. Austell, county of Cornwall. It was formerly known by the name of Porthmear, and in 1790 contained only nine inhabitants. It is now a thriving port, and is rapidly increasing in extent and impor-

tance. It is defended by a battery of heavy ordnance on Crinnis cliff. The great article of export is China clay and stone, a substance artificially prepared from granite. "It appears," says De La Beche, "that 1,757 tons of this clay were exported from Charlestown to the potteries in 1809, 1,888 tons in 1810, 2,086½ tons in 1811, and 1,252 tons in 1812. Between 25th March, 1816, and the same day in 1817, 1,775 tons were shipped at the same port for the china manufactories in Worcestershire. It also appears that this export had greatly increased in 1826, for we find that 7,090 tons were shipped from Charlestown in that year for various places; making, with 400 tons at Pentuan, 30 at Porthleven, and 18 from St. Michael's Mount, 7,538 tons shipped from Cornwall in 1826. If in round numbers the artificial china-clay, at present exported from Cornwall and Devon, were estimated at about 7,600 tons per annum, it would probably be not far wrong." See article **AUSTELL (St.)**.

CHARLES WORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Glossop, Derby; 8½ miles north-north-west of Chapel-in-le-Frith; bounded on the west by the river Etherow; and about a mile south of the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Glossop. Pop., in 1821, 1,005; in 1831, 1,206. Houses 206. Other returns with the parish.

CHARLETON, a parish in the hund. of Cole-ridge, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 2 miles south-south-east of Kingsbridge, on an estuary near the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £31 8s. 4d.; reported gross income £525; aggregate amount of tithe composition £490 17s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Morley. Pop., in 1801, 522; in 1831, 644. Houses 129. Acres 1,940. A. P. £3,857. Poor rates, in 1837, £278.

CHARLETON. See **NEWBOTTLE**, Northampton.

CHARLETON (QUEEN), a parish in the hund. and union of Keynham, county of Somerset; 2½ miles north-north-east of Pensford, in the vicinity of the Bristol and Bath railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells, of the yearly value of £10; gross income £48. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Dickenson. A fair is held here on the 20th of July. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 168. Houses 24. Acres 1,060. A. P. £2,173. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

CHARLEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the western division of the hund. of Goscombe, county of Leicester; 5½ miles of Loughborough. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 41. Houses 7. Acres 500. A. P. £505. Poor rates, in 1837, £13.

CHARLEY. See **FAREWELL** with **CHARLEY**.

CHARLINC, a parish in the hund. of Cannington, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 4½ miles west of Bridgewater, near a branch of the Parrot river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 15s. 5d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, J. A. Starkey, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 199. Houses 37. Acres 1,900. A. P. £1,916. Poor rates, in 1837, £211.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in the parish of Wantage, county of Berks; 1 mile north-east of Wantage; close upon the Berks and Wilts canal. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 255. Houses 47. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,277. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

CHARLTON, a tything in the parish of Henbury, Gloucestershire; 6 miles north of Bristol. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 310. Houses 51. Acres 1,320.

CHARLTON NEAR DOVER, a parish, partly in the hund. of Bewsborough, but chiefly within the liberty of the cinque port of Dover, lathe of St. Au-

gustine, union of River, county of Kent; north of Dover, in the vicinity of the South-Eastern railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; gross income £101. Patron, in 1835, Rev. John Morris. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 1,637. Houses 315. Acres 190. Poor rates, in 1837, £551.

CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH, a parish in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Lewisham, county of Kent; 8 miles south-east of London, bounded on the north by the river Thames. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £10 7s. 8½d.; gross income £700; nett income £600. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held here; the market has long been discontinued, but the fair is still holden on St. Luke's day. It is called Horn fair, some say, from the custom of carrying small horns at this fair in honour of St. Luke; others are of opinion it is so called from an intrigue of the ill-starred King John, who, being detected by the husband, was obliged to compound for his offence by a liberal grant of land and the establishment of this fair. It does not appear that there is any existing document of such a transaction; but a grotesque, and not very decorous procession, which took place annually at this fair, till considerably in the latter half of the last century, and was accompanied by so many indecencies, as to give rise to the proverb, 'All is fair at Horn Fair,' gives some countenance to the suspicion that it really happened. The jurisdiction of the court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5, which is held at Bromley, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Croydon alternately, extends over this parish. Nearly opposite the church stands the noble old manor-house, built by Sir Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry. In front of this house is a row of cypress trees, said to be the first planted in England. Dr. Plot says, that there was a marble chimney-piece in the dining-room of this house, so exquisitely polished, that the lord of Doune saw reflected in it a robbery committing on Shooter's-hill. Pop., in 1801, 747; in 1831, 2,327. Houses 403. Acres 1,250. A. P. £5,652. Poor rates, in 1837, £790.

CHARLTON. See **KILMERSDON**.

CHARLTON. See **SINGLETON**, Sussex.

CHARLTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles north-east of Malmesbury, now included within its new boundary. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St. Mary, Westport, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 645. Houses 98. Acres 5,940. A. P. £6,041. Poor rates, in 1837, £388.

CHARLTON, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 4 miles south-west of Pewsey; on the east flows the river Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 15s. 6d., returned at £111; gross income £100. Patron, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 183. Houses 38. Acres 1,290. A. P. £1,926. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in the parish of Cropthorne, Worcester. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 276. Houses 67. A. P. £3,225. Poor rates, in 1837, £151.

CHARLTON-ABBOTS, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; 3 miles south-east of Winchcombe. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the certified value of £6, returned at £30; gross income £38. Patron, in 1835, Francis Pym, Esq. Pop., in 1801,

100; in 1831, 111. Houses 21. Acres 2,190. A. P. £949. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

CHARLTON (ADAM), or **EAST CHARLTON,** a parish in the hund. of Somerton, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 7 miles east by north of Castle-cary. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 17s. 4d.; gross income £139. Patrons, in 1835, the family of Strangways. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 483. Houses 94. Acreage, with Charlton-Mackrel, 3,910. A. P. £1,452. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

CHARLTON (EAST AND WEST). See **BELTINGHAM,** Northumberland.

CHARLTON HUNDRED, in the county of Berks. Area, 12,940 acres. Houses 573. Pop., in 1831, 3,108.

CHARLTON (KING'S), a parish in the hund. and union of Cheltenham, county of Gloucester; 2 miles south-south by east of Cheltenham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Cheltenham, in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, not in charge, returned to parliament at £40; gross income £177. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Jesus' college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 2,478. Houses 452. Acres 5,020. A. P. £5,863. Poor rates, in 1837, £475.

CHARLTON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Ellingham, county of Northumberland; 6½ miles north-west of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 244. Houses 43. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £2,389. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

CHARLTON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Ellingham, Northumberland; 5½ miles north-west of Alnwick. Pop. in 1801, 166; in 1831, 187. Houses 36. Acreage with the parish. A. P. £1,712. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 5 miles south of Bicester, east of the Roman road, and bounded on the east and south by the river Ray. It includes the hamlet of Fencot and Murecot. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £21 9s. 4½d. Patron, Queen's college, Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 478; in 1831, 658. Houses 136. Acres 1,810. A. P. £2,892. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

CHARLTON-HORETHORNE, a parish in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 5½ miles south-west of Wincanton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 10s. 5d.; gross income £384. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Anglesey. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 485. Houses 88. Acres 2,340. A. P. £3,524. Poor rates, in 1837, £340.

CHARLTON-MACKREL, a parish in the hund. of Somerton, union of Langport, county of Somerset; about a mile east of Somerton, on the river Carey. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £16 0s. 2½d.; gross income £525. The patron, in 1835, was the Rev. W. T. P. Brymer. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 366. Houses 67. Acreage, with Charlton-Adam, 3,910. A. P. £1,539. Poor rates, in 1837, £170.

CHARLTON-MARSHALL, a parish in the hund. of Cogdean, union of Blandford, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset; 2 miles south of Blandford-Forum, bounded on the east by the river Stour. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Spetisbury, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury, not in charge. The patronage is with Spetisbury rectory. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 324. Houses 67. Acres 2,100. A. P. £1,260.

CHARLTON-MUSGRAVE, a parish in the

hund. of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 1 mile north-north-east of Wincanton, on the river Cale. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 10s. 0d.; gross income £466. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Paul Leir. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 415. Houses 75. Acres 2,180. A. P. £3,371. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

CHARLWOOD, a parish in the first division of the hund. and union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 6½ miles south-south-west of Reigate, intersected by the London and Horsham railway. Living, a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £19 16s. 8d.; reported gross income £550; aggregate tithes composition £872 15s. 0d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Henry Wyse. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1815. Pop., in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,176. Houses 159. Acres 6,290. A. P. £5,079. Poor rates, in 1837, £864.

CHARMINSTER, a parish in the hund. of St. George, union and division of Dorchester, county of Dorset; 2½ miles north-north-west of Dorchester, on a branch of the river Frome. Living, with Stratton perpetual curacy, a curacy in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Salisbury, not in charge; gross income £140. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Pickard. Pop., in 1801, 416; in 1831, 596. Houses 107. Acres 4,910. A. P. £5,255. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.

CHARMOUTH, a parish in the hund. of Whitechurch Canonorum, Bridport division, union of Axminster, county of Dorset; 2 miles north-east of Lyme-Regis. Living, a discharged rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 16s. 8d., returned to parliament at £84; gross income £125. Patron, in 1835, Isaac Cooke, Esq. An Independent church has existed here since the year 1688. Pop. in 1801, 369; in 1831, 724. Houses 119. Acres 790. A. P. £1,779. Poor rates, in 1837, £236. The ancient village of Charmouth is at the mouth of the Char, on the Bristol channel, at the foot of a steep hill, and well-known as a watering-place. On Christmas-eve 1839, the new road from Charmouth to Lyme was destroyed by an earthquake. The shock was felt along the coast between Lyme and Seaton. At a part of the coast called Downlands, a quarter of a mile from the sea, it was found that a large portion of land, on which there were several cottages, orchards, and a coppice, had been separated from their sites, leaving huge chasms in a lateral direction along the coast between Sidmouth and Seaton to the extent of upwards of 4 miles. The convulsions of the earth continued at various intervals from the night of the 24th to the evening of the 27th December. A huge rock, fifty feet high, appeared in the sea off Culverhole, nearly a quarter of a mile from the spot where the principal scene of mischief presents itself. The cliffs on the coast do not appear to have suffered any disruption, all the mischief being inland.

CHARNDON, a hamlet in the parish of Twyford, Buckingham; 7 miles west-south-west of Winslow. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 160. Houses 35. Acres 1,880. A. P. £1,335. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

CHARNESS, a township, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of Eccleahall, Stafford; near the river Sow. Pop., in 1811, 91; in 1831, 79. Houses 14. Acres 570. Other returns with the parish.

CHARNEY, a chapelry in the parish of Longworth, Berks; 4½ miles north-north-west of Wantage, north of the river Ock. The chapel is subordinate to the rectory of Longworth. Pop. in 1801, 216;

in 1831, 270. Houses 58. Acres 1,220. A. P. £2,282. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

CHARNHAM-STREET, a tything in the parish of Hungerford, Wilts. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 432. Houses 68. Acres, 2,490.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a township in the parish of Standish, Lancaster; 3 miles south-east of Chorley; in the vicinity of the Wigan and Preston railway. Pop., in 1801, 565; in 1831, 841. Houses 142. Acres 1,560. A. P. £2,769. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

CHARNOCK-RICHARD, a township in the same parish; 3 miles south-west by west of Chorley; close upon the Wigan and Preston railway. Pop., in 1801, 587; in 1831, 755. Houses 120. Acres 2,070. A. P. £3,680. Poor rates, in 1837, £189.

CHARSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Loes, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles west-north-west of Market-Wickham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; of the certified value of £8, returned to parliament at £70; gross income £66. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £160. Patron, in 1835, Earl Howe. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 558. Houses 68. Acres 1,650. A. P. £1,903. Poor rates, in 1837, £325.

CHART AND PITFOLD, a tything in the parish of Frensham, county of Surrey; 5½ miles north-west of Haslemere. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 618. Houses 105. Other returns with the parish.

CHART-NEXT-SUTTON-VALENCE, a parish in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; 4½ miles south-south-east of Maidstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £8 12s. 8½d. The church, with its beautiful spire, was, in 1775, greatly injured by lightning. The patrons are the dean and chapter of Rochester. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 610. Houses 103. Acres 2,100. A. P. £3,015. Poor rates, in 1837, £466.

CHART (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; 2 miles west-west by south of Ashford, intersected by the South-eastern railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £25 6s. 0½d.; gross income £864; nett income £668. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £746 11s. 8d. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. A fair is held here on the first Monday of April, for horses, cattle, and pedlery. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 771. Houses 120. Acres 3,190. A. P. £3,960. Poor rates, in 1837, £372.

CHART (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Catehill, lathe of Scray, union of West Ashford, county of Kent; 2 miles south-west of Charing. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £13 10s. 10d.; gross income £388; nett income £298. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 315. Houses 48. Acres 1,590. A. P. £2,232. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

CHARTER-HOUSE on MENDIP, a village in the parish and liberty of Witham friary, Somerset; 5 miles east-east by north of Axbridge. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 105. Houses 17. Acres 2,410. A. P. £482. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

CHARTER-HOUSE, an extra-parochial liberty in Finsbury division, in the hund. of Ossulston, union of Axbridge, county of Middlesex; ¼ mile north of St. Paul's cathedral. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 164. Houses 14. The history of this place is thus given by Tanner:—"Sir Walter de Manny, one of the first knights of the most noble order of the Garter, in the year of the great plague, 1349, bought a piece of ground without West Smithfield bars, which

he enclosed. and got consecrated for the burial of the dead. It was thereupon called the New Chirchew, and a chapel was built, wherein, about the year 1360, the above-mentioned knight intended to found a college for a warden, or dean, and twelve secular priests; but in the next year that design was altered, when Michael de Northbury, bishop of London, joined with him in the building and endowing a priory in this place for double the number of Carthusian monks, which was to be called the 'Salutation of the mother of God,' and was finished about A.D. 1370. The yearly revenues of this house, which was surrendered June 10th, 1535, were valued 26° of Henry VIII. at £642 0s. 4d. ob. Dagd. £736 2s. 7d. Speed. The site was first granted, as it is said, to Sir Thomas Audley, but to Sir Edward North, knight, 36° Henry VIII. and 1° Marie. Upon which site Thomas Sutton, Esq. temp. Jac. I. founded and largely endowed a most magnificent hospital, consisting of a master, a preacher, a head schoolmaster and second master, with forty-four boys and eighty decayed gentlemen, who have been soldiers or merchants, besides physician, chirurgions, register, and other officers and servants of the house. The greatest and most bountiful gift, saith Mr. Stow, that ever at any time was given in England—no abbey (at the first foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the gift of one man only."—Mr. Sutton, the eminent founder of this hospital, was born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, in 1532. He was educated at Eton, and studied the law at Lincoln's inn. By the death of his father, who left him a handsome fortune, and by various other means, he became one of the richest citizens of London. He lived in splendour, and exercised great hospitality; but, on the death of his wife, he retired to private life, purchased this property, and founded this establishment. James I. granted him a charter, dated 22d June, 1611, in which the governors are incorporated as "the governors of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods, of the hospital of King James." They held their first meeting on 30th June, 1613; and on 12th December, 1614, the anniversary of the death of this benevolent individual, a leaden coffin, containing his embalmed body, was borne from Christ-church, where it had been temporarily deposited, to a vault, under a magnificent tomb, on the north side of his new chapel, where it was finally interred. It is said that he left a fortune of £5,000 a-year in land, and £60,000 in money.—Oliver Cromwell was elected governor of this hospital in 1652, and was succeeded by his son, Richard, in 1658. Notwithstanding a loss of £8,000 sustained in 1624, and great reverses experienced during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the Charter-house is now in a very flourishing condition; most of our monarchs, since the Reformation, having contributed to its success. It has given education to some of the first scholars of the day. Its name is a corruption of *chartreuse*, the name originally given to this place by the Carthusian monks, who belonged to an order founded by St. Bruno in the Chartreuse, a steep rock in an awful solitude, amidst the sublime scenery of the Alps, near Grenoble, in the department of Isère, in France.

CHARTERHOUSE-HINTON, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 5 miles south-south-east of Bath. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge; gross income £88. Patron, the vicar of Norton St. Philips. In 1838 there were 2 woollen-mills here, employing 127 hands. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 735. Houses 130. Acres 2,890. A. P. £3,313. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.

CHARTHAM, a parish in the hund. of Fel-

borough, lathe of Scray, union of Bridge, county of Kent; 3 miles west-south-west of Canterbury, on the river Stour. It includes Horton chapelry. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Horton, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £41 5s. 10d.; gross income £748; nett income £531. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Pop., in 1801, 776; in 1831, 895. Houses 160. Acres 4,990. A. P. £4,582. Poor rates, in 1837, £539. The residence of the priors of Christ church, Canterbury, and subsequently of the deans of Canterbury, was, of old times, in this parish. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, without aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end. It contains various sepulchral memorials, consisting of slabs inlaid with brazen figures, and finely-executed monuments. A vast number of barrows or tumuli, described in ancient deeds as *Danes banks*, are scattered over Chartham Downs, which extend along the south side of the high road between Ashford and Canterbury. Several of these have been opened, and the remains of bodies, both male and female, with various trinkets, urns, fibulae, &c., found enclosed. The village of Chartham, called Certeham in the Domesday book, is situated on low ground bordering on the river Stour, which passes through this parish. A fair is held here on June 29th.

CHARTINGTON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, county of Northumberland; 5 miles north-north-west of Rothbury; a branch of the Coquet river flows on the west of the town. It includes Bankland township. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 93. Houses 18. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

CHART AND LONGBRIDGE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, and centre of the county of Kent. Pop., in 1831, 7,408. Houses 1,238. Area 24,930 acres.

CHARTLEY-LODGE, an extra-parochial liberty in the southern division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 7½ miles north-east-east of Stafford. Pop., in 1831, 9; in 1831, 9. House 1.

CHARTRIDGE. See **CHESHAM**, Buckinghamshire.

CHARWELTON, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 5 miles south-south-west of Daventry. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £20 2s. 11d.; gross income £600. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Knightley. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 266. Houses 50. Acres 2,770. A. P. £3,575. Poor rates, in 1837, £123.

CHASELEY, a parish, forming, with the parishes of Eldersfield and Staunton, a separate portion of the hund. of Lower Pershore, union of Tewkesbury, county of Worcester, 3 miles south-west of Tewkesbury; bounded on the east by the river Severn. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of London in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 14s. 7d.; gross income £134. The church is a very ancient edifice. Patron, the vicar of London. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 354. Houses 53. Acres 1,710. A. P. £2,580. Poor rates, in 1837, £157.

CHASEWATER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of St. Kea, but chiefly in the parish of Kenwyn, west division of the hund. of Powder, Cornwall; 5 miles south-west of Truro. This is the principal detached village in the parish of Kenwyn. There are two Independent and two Baptist churches here; one of the former was formed in 1795, the two latter in 1745 and 1748.—There are several rich copper mines in the vicinity, where, according to Tonkin, such mines were first successfully worked in Cornwall.

CHASTLETON, or **CHASTLEDON**, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Nor-

ton, county of Oxford; 5 miles north-west of Chipping-Norton, near the post road. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 0s. 2½d.; gross income £365. Patron, in 1835, M. Adams, Esq. A fierce battle was fought here in 1016 between Canute and Edmund Ironside, when the former suffered a severe defeat, and afterwards, as Plot supposes, cast up a large circular tumulus to the memory of his dead, which still exists; but this opinion is probably erroneous. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 238. Houses 42. Acres 1640. A. P. £3,202. Poor rates, in 1837, £162.

CHAT MOSS, a large tract of land in South Lancashire consisting of about 6,000 acres, and divided into portions taking the designation of Worsley, Barton, Astley, &c. according to the respective townships in which the estates are situated. One part of this moss, Worsley moss, consists of about 1,500 acres, and is in the possession of Lord Francis Egerton; another portion of it called Barton moss, is in the possession of Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and consists of between 1,000 and 1,100 acres; and the other estates of the same kind are held by other persons, some in large and others in small portions. A considerable part of Worsley moss has been reclaimed by the noble proprietor or his predecessor, the Duke of Bridgewater. Barton moss has also undergone considerable improvement. About twenty years ago Mr. Baines directed his attention to this object, and his first operations were to drain the moss, and to plough, marl and manure the portion marked out for cultivation; he has also nearly surrounded his land with plantations consisting principally of fir, larch, poplar, and beech, which all grow well in this soil. The progress of these improvements has not been rapid, but it has been steady; the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, while it considerably increased the value of the property, accelerated the progress of the improvements, and Mr. Baines's own improvements and those of his tenants now comprehend something more than 500 acres. The effect has been that good crops of wheat and oats are now produced, with fair crops of clover, potatoes, and turnips; and a dairy-farm has been formed here; and that while twenty years ago the estate did not yield provisions for a dozen individuals, it now supports several hundreds with the necessaries of life, and that number is every year increasing. Another beneficial effect has been to give employment to the principal part of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Irlam, which, from having been one of the most poverty-stricken villages in the county, has become the residence of a comfortably-provided and contented peasantry. The degree of success that has attended this experiment may lead to erroneous conclusions, which it is proper to guard against, particularly as many Irish and English landlords, possessing land of the same description, have visited these farms with the hope of making similar improvements on their own estates. It must be borne in mind that Barton moss is only 7 miles from Manchester, where there is an unlimited supply of manure, and a never-failing demand for farm produce; that the Manchester and Liverpool railway passes through the whole length of the estate, from east to west; that the navigable river Irwell runs parallel with the railway on the opposite side of the land; and that the means of drainage is complete, while the beds of marl are inexhaustible. In all places where these advantages are enjoyed this kind of cultivation may be prosecuted with success, and on this account the whole of the 6,000 acres we have mentioned will eventually be reclaimed.

CHATBURN, a township in the parish of Whal-

ley, Lancaster: $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Clitheroe; southern bank of the river Ribble. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 591. Houses 105. Acres 720. A. P. £1,584. Poor rates, in 1837, £187.

CHATHAM AND GILLINGHAM HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, county of Kent. Pop., in 1831, 6,919. Houses 1,185. Area 4,310 acres.

CHATHAM.

A market-town and parish, adjoining, or forming a suburb, to the city of Rochester, but chiefly in the hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, union of Medway, county of Kent; 30 miles south-east of London, on the south-east bank of the Medway, on the north side of Chatham-hill. With Rochester and Stroud, Chatham forms one continuous street two miles in length, but has been rendered much less of a thoroughfare by the new road to Canterbury being carried to the south of the town without entering it. The whole parish of Chatham is very extensive, running for three or four miles to the southward; a small part of it is within the liberties of the city of Rochester. There is a row of houses a short distance out of the town on Chatham-hill;—the rest of the parish is entirely agricultural, containing the small hamlet of Luton, and a few other scattered houses. Chatham communicates with London by the Dover and Canterbury road; the distance by this road varying but little from the direct distance; but the most important channel of communication is the Medway, which falls into the estuary of the Thames at Sheerness, and floats the largest ships to Chatham. Indeed, in consequence of works begun in the reign of Charles II., and at various periods subsequently resumed, the Medway has been rendered navigable as far as Tonbridge, affording a channel of communication of great utility to Chatham and all the surrounding country.—Notice was given on 18th February 1840, that application is to be made to Parliament, next session, for leave to bring in a bill for a line of railway between London and Chatham, commencing by a junction with the London and Greenwich railway at Ravensbone river, or Deptford creek, and thence proceeding, through various places, such as Woolwich, Dartford, Gravesend, and Chalk, to Frindsbury, where it is to terminate, in a marsh adjoining the Medway, opposite the town of Chatham, with which it is to be connected by floating bridges, or ferry-boats, worked by steam. Pop., in 1801, 10,505; in 1831, 17,936. Houses 2,988. Acreage with the city of Rochester, 6,156. A. P. £23,222. Poor rates, in 1837, £5,714.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The living is a perpetual curacy with the curacy of St. John, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; gross income £1,083; nett income £961. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. The church is a plain modern structure of brick containing a number of elegant monuments. It stands on the chalk cliff rising above the Ordnance wharf, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was almost entirely rebuilt in the year 1786; the expenses being partly defrayed by brief, and partly by parochial contributions. The ancient church, mentioned in the Domesday-book, is supposed, by the late Mr. Thorpe, to have been enlarged, or re-edified, by the Crevecoeurs; which is probably the fact; but it is certain that the whole building was nearly destroyed by fire in the beginning of the fourteenth century. In the year 1316, the bishop, Thomas de Woldham, bequeathed ten shillings towards the charges of rebuilding it; yet the inhabitants seem to have been too poor to accomplish the work; as, in the year 1352, the pope

granted a year's relaxation of penance to all persons who should become contributors. The edifice then built, was enlarged and repaired about the year 1635, at the expense of the commissioners of the navy, it being considerably too small for the increased number of inhabitants at that period. The present church is a neat edifice of brick, nearly square: the west wall, though greatly altered and modernized, formed part of the ancient Norman church, and still exhibits, on the inside, some remains of semicircular arches, with zig-zag mouldings. In the old chancel, on the south side, was one of the most elegant triple stone seats that has yet been noticed. The coverings of the arches were ornamented with trefoils and quatrefoils, beautifully sculptured with laurel, oak, vine, and rose branches. The whole back part of the easternmost stall was wrought into oak, vine, and other branches, intertwined; the leaves and fruits being executed in a very superior style; various small animals were represented devouring the fruits; and among them appeared a goat, a dog, a parrot, a serpent, and a man in a tunic and girdle, as if watching them from between the branches. In digging a grave in the churchyard, in the year 1772, a petrified human hand was found grasping the brass hilt of a sword. The blade of the sword had been completely oxidated, and had consequently perished. To accommodate the increasing population, a district church has been erected by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £13,920 4s. 1d.; sittings 1,624. There is also an elegant chapel in the dock-yard. The living of the former is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the perpetual curate of Chatham, the latter a perpetual curacy in the gift of the lords of the admiralty. The Independents, Baptists, Bible Christians, and Unitarians, have chapels here; one of the Baptist churches was formed in 1630, the other in 1824.—There are two charity hospitals in this parish, St. Bartholomew's hospital and Hawkins's hospital. There seems to be no precise evidence in existence of the foundation or endowment of the former; but Hasted, in his history of Kent, taken principally from other historical works, has stated that it was founded by the celebrated Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in 1078, and was originally instituted as a leprosy-house. The hospital was used in 1836 as a chapel, and the whole institution consisted of five persons, the patron or master, which office is held by the dean of Rochester for the time being, without any specific appointment, and four brethren, two clerical, and two laymen. The brethren, as vacancies occurred, were appointed by the dean; and out of the income, the clear yearly sum of £27 was paid to each of them; the residue being received by the dean to his own use. The emoluments derived from this hospital have been considered as inseparable from the deanery. The estimated annual value of this charity at the dates of the leases existing in 1836 was £2,951 5s. 4d., besides £36 2s. as the dividends on a sum of £1,200 3s., three per cent. consols, the produce of purchase-money on a sale many years ago, of part of the estates for some public purpose. These dividends are also received by the dean of Rochester. Hawkins's hospital stands on the north side of the high, or principal, street of Chatham. It was founded by Sir John Hawkins, knight, in 1592, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1594, for the relief and support of 10 or more poor mariners and shipwrights who have served in the royal navy. There are 26 governors, of whom 4 usually attend to the business; the dean of Rochester, and the officers of Chatham dock-yard. The income in 1836 was £441, and there were 15 individuals in the hospital. The income was much

more than sufficient to provide for these; but it was not thought advisable to increase the stipends of the inmates, most of whom had pensions for their services, and did not require any additional allowance. In the 3 years preceding 1836, £363 7s. 6d. had been invested in the purchase of stock. There are several minor charities in this parish.

General description of the Docks.—Till it was converted into one of the naval arsenals of England, Chatham was nothing more than what its name implies, a paltry cluster of cottages anciently called *Cettham*, from the Saxon *cyte*, a cottage, and *ham*, a village. Its celebrity and consequence have arisen entirely from the suitability of its position as the site of a national dock-yard and naval arsenal. Conveniently situated on the banks of a river, which, considering the shortness of its course, is one of the deepest of European rivers,—and in sufficient proximity to the metropolis,—it became the site of an extensive naval establishment, including the finest naval arsenal in the world. These important works occupy an extensive area on the north side of the town, measuring nearly a mile in length, and defended, on the land side, by strong fortifications, principally of modern origin. The dock-yard, extending over an area of 90 acres, was commenced in the reign of Elizabeth. The original part of it is now the ordnance wharf, to which purpose it was appropriated by James I., who, finding it too small and inconvenient for the increasing business of the navy, had the present dock made, somewhat further to the north. This was again enlarged, and greatly improved by his son, Charles I., who erected spacious store-houses, and constructed docks to enable ships to float in with the tide. It was further improved by Charles II., in whose reign the Dutch, under De Ruyter and Von Ghent, after taking and destroying Sheerness, sailed up the Medway to the very front of Upnor castle, destroying several sail of the line, and a great quantity of stores. They accomplished this daring and brilliant achievement, without incurring any material loss; but the fortifications were soon after so much improved, and strengthened, as to render a *coup de main* of this sort no longer possible. The dock-yard is surrounded by a high wall; the entrance is by a spacious gateway, flanked by embattled towers. The houses of the principal officers are handsomely built, and the offices in the several departments of the yard neatly and commodiously arranged. The numerous and extensive store-houses contain immense quantities of every essential for naval equipment; so arranged, that even a first-rate can be fully equipped in a few days. There are great mast-houses, and capacious basins, with floating mast timber. In the new rope-house, which is above 11,000 feet long, enormous cables are twisted by powerful machinery. In the smith's shop, which contains 40 forges, every article necessary for ship-building, from the smallest bolt to an anchor of five tons in weight, is made. A newly invented blast-engine, consisting of fanners worked by steam-power, and so disposed as to send the air, with great force, through pipes, from a distance, to the smithery fires, was first tried here in June, 1840, and was found to be so effective, that one-half of the blast—which can be turned on like gas or water to any requisite degree—produces welding heats; while the whole force blows the fire entirely out. A duplicate of Mr. Brunel's block-making machine is kept here ready for use, in case the machine at Portsmouth should get out of order. The saw-mills, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Brunel, are upon a most extensive scale. In the sawing-room, which is 90 feet square, are fixed eight saw-frames, each capable of carrying from one to thirty saws, and two circular

saw-benches, with windlasses and capstans for supplying them with wood, the whole being set in motion by a most powerful steam-engine which produces eighty strokes of the saws per minute. Connected with this steam-engine are extensive water-works for the supply of the yard, and in the iron pipes laid down in various parts of the yard are fire-plugs, from which, when opened, the water is thrown far above the summits of the highest buildings. The wet-docks, four in number, are sufficiently capacious for first rate men-of-war, and there is a new stone-dock constructed upon a still larger scale. In the docks are six slips or launches for building or repairing ships of the largest dimensions, and they are for the most part full. Second and third rates have also been built here, besides frigates, &c. The wood is floated into the yard by a canal which passes under a tunnel 300 feet long, into an elliptic basin of immense depth, whence it is raised by machinery.—On the ordnance wharf, which occupies a narrow neck of land between the chapel and the river, the guns belonging to each ship are laid up in tiers, with the weight of metal and the name of the ship to which they belong marked on them. The gun-carriages are laid up under cover, and immense quantities of shot are piled up pyramidally in various places. Every department has its proper officer, and nothing can exceed the order and despatch with which every thing is executed. The number of artificers and labourers employed is at all times great, but in the time of war it commonly exceeds 3,000.—The defence of this important arsenal was originally confided principally to guard-ships stationed in the river, aided first by Upnor castle, and by fortifications thrown up at Sheerness, which were strengthened and extended at different periods, with the special purpose of adding security to Chatham. As its stores were accumulated, however, its importance became more apparent; and, in 1758, an act was passed for purchasing ground and constructing such works as should place it in perfect security. Under this act the extensive fortifications called the lines were erected. These lines commence on the banks of the Medway, above the ordnance wharf, and continue, from the banks of the river, round an oblong plot of ground, measuring about half-a-mile in width, and a mile broad, to beyond the extremity of the dock-yard, where they again join with the river. Within this area, besides the naval establishments, are included the Upper and Lower barracks, the church of Chatham, and the village of Brompton, pleasantly situated on the summit of the high ground to the south-east of the yard. These lines are enlarged and strengthened by ramparts, palisades, and a deep broad ditch, and by the erection of a strong redoubt on the summit of an eminence towards the south-east, commanding the river. This redoubt was constructed during the American war, when the fortifications were repaired and augmented at a great expense. By subsequent acts the lines have been still further improved and strengthened by the erection of Fort Pitt on an eminence overlooking the town, and commanding the upper part of the river. Since the conclusion of the war, this fort has been used as an hospital. The dock-yard barracks and other military and naval establishments at Brompton, are thus entirely separated from the town of Chatham, being enclosed by the line of fortifications preventing the possibility of their union with the town. The houses at Brompton within the lines are for the most part inhabited by persons connected with the barracks and dock-yard. It seems probable that the Romans had a *castrum æstivum* in this vicinity, as various Roman antiquities and remains were dug up in forming the lines, &c. That

they had a burying-place here is certain, as a number of graves and other excavations were opened, and Roman bricks, tiles, coins, and weapons, were found.

Barracks, &c.]—Connected in some degree with the defences of the town are the barracks, of which there are first, the Lower or Marine barracks, a large and uniform range of building, enclosing a spacious quadrangle. Second, the Upper or Brompton barracks, also neatly built, extensive and commodious. Third, the New or Artillery barracks, built in 1804, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and containing suitable apartments for the officers, and accommodation for 1,200 men. The open side of this quadrangle commands a most charming view of the Medway, with the Thames in the distance. The garrison consists of five companies of soldiers and a battalion of artillery. There is a school for engineers here, which was established in 1812, and in which young officers and recruits of the engineer service are trained to a practical knowledge of their duties. There is an establishment for convicts on the river, consisting of four ships, one being appropriated for juvenile offenders, and another used as an hospital. The artillery hospital, erected in 1809, contains wards for 100 patients, with offices for the medical establishment; and Melville hospital, intended for the use of the whole naval department, has been recently erected at a short distance from Chatham, at an expense of £70,000. It forms a beautiful range of building, and has apartments for 340 patients. The premises formerly occupied as a victualling office for supplying the ships lying at Chatham, Sheerness, and the Nore, stand at the entrance into the town from Rochester. They were held upon lease from the dean of Rochester; and the lease being out, they have been appropriated to private purposes.

Municipal affairs, Trade, &c.]—The principal part of the borough of Chatham is in the parish of Chatham; but a part of it extends into the parish of Gillingham on the east. The estimated number of the population within the boundary is 19,000;—the number of qualifying houses 1,174;—the estimated amount of assessed taxes £3,500;—and the registered voters for 1837 were 777. By the Reform act, Chatham was united with Rochester in returning members to parliament; but it was afterwards separated, and now returns a member for itself. The town of Chatham is partly in the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates, and partly in the jurisdiction of the town of Rochester. For the recovery of debts below £5, it is wholly within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held at Rochester. The education returns of 1835 give 9 daily schools and 10 Sunday schools, as then existing in Chatham. The market-day is Saturday. Horse-races are annually held in the month of August; and there are fairs for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities, of three days' continuance, each commencing on 15th May and 20th October. The inhabitants of Chatham are chiefly employed in the dock-yard, or in trades connected with maritime pursuits. The town was paved and lighted under the provisions of an act passed in 1772; but, like most sea-port towns, the streets are narrow, and the older houses mean and ill built. Great improvements, however, have latterly taken place, in consequence of fires and other circumstances.

CHATHILL, a township in the parish of Ellingham, county of Northumberland; 8½ miles north of Alnwick. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 30. Houses 5. Poor rates, in 1837, £9.

CHATLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Great Leighs, Essex. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 539. Houses 93. Acres 1,810. A. P. £1,883.

CHATSWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of High Peak, county of Derby.—See EDENSOR with CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH-HOUSE, the seat of William Spencer Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, stands in a wide and deep valley, near the foot of a lofty eminence, covered with wood, in the liberty of Chatsworth, east of the river Derwent; 3½ miles north-east of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, county of Derby. The building is of the Ionic order. It is a vast pile of architecture, and is completed in a style which entitles it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak. The form is nearly a square; the south front is 183 feet 2 inches in length, enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic base; the west front is 172 feet in length, with similar enrichments, and also a pediment supported by half columns of the same order, enclosing a quadrangular court, formed by the four sides of the mansion, and which, in general style and richness of ornament, corresponds with the principal fronts of the building. The principal entrance on the west is by a grand flight of steps to a terrace that extends the whole length of the building, which has a very noble effect. The hall, which is 60 feet by 27, is very grand. A magnificent double flight of steps and a long gallery leads to the chapel, which is a most beautiful room with seats of cedar, and ornamented with fine carvings. The music-room adjoins the gallery of the chapel in which the organ is placed. The interior is splendidly adorned with painted walls and ceilings, and a variety of exquisite carvings by Gibbons.—The dancing gallery, 100 feet by 22, is exceedingly splendid.—The conservatory, which was erected in 1839, is 375 feet long, 127 wide, and 70 feet high in the centre,—being thus by far the largest in the world.—A recent number of Mr. Loudon's Gardener's Magazine contains an account of the new arboretum, in which Mr. Paxton remarks that an estate of three acres may be planted, with an eye to beauty as well as science, with 1,200 species of trees and shrubs. At Chatsworth there will be 2,000 species, each with all the accommodation a tree could desire, and there is room for 2,000 more if they should be discovered. There are already 1,670 kinds of trees in 75 natural groups, covering about 40 acres. Chatsworth park is nearly 11 miles in circumference, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. Extensive plantations range in masses over the inequalities of the ground. The river Derwent winds with a serpentine course through the park, which is stocked with nearly 1,500 head of deer, besides sheep and cattle.—The pleasure-grounds and gardens are laid out in the antique style, and most gorgeously decorated with fountains, cascades, and streams poured out of the mouths of lions, and dragons, and the urns of river and sea-nymphs. "Few noble mansions," says Rhodes, in his 'Peak Scenery,' "have been more lavishly praised and indiscriminately censured than Chatsworth, which was once the pride and boast of Derbyshire; 'where,' as Gilpin expresses it, 'trim parterres and formal water-works were in fashion; but now fallen from its high estate, it has become a butt for every pretender to taste to shoot an arrow at.'" The estate of Chatsworth anciently belonged to the family of Leech, but was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Devonshire family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was in an old mansion, on the site of the present one, that Mary, queen of Scots, spent a large proportion of the melancholy years of her captivity; and it was in the present mansion, then only newly finished, that Marshal Tallard was sent to reside, when brought over to England a prisoner

after the battle of Blenheim. But perhaps the most conspicuous personage connected with the local history of Chatsworth was the once celebrated Latin poet and philosopher Hobbes, who occasionally resided with the Devonshire family.

CHATTERIS, a parish in the northern division of the hund. of Witchford, Isle of Ely, union of North Witchford, county of Cambridge; 10 miles north-west of Ely. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Ely, and exempt from visitation, rated at £10; gross income £1,420. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Chatfield. There are three Baptist churches and an Independent chapel here, one of which was formed in 1654, the other in 1819. Chatteris is a franchise under the bishop of Ely. Pop., in 1801, 2,393; in 1831, 4,177. Houses 763. Acres 15,090. A. P. £22,234. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,065.

CHATTERLEY, a township in the parish of Wolstanton, Stafford. Pop., in 1811, 209; in 1831, 308. Houses 48. Other returns with the parish.

CHATTISHAM, a parish in the hund. and incorporation of Samford, county of Suffolk; 5 miles east-south-east of Hadleigh, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; annual value by the parliamentary returns, £135; gross income £168. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £145 1s. 3d. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 241. Houses 28. Acres 3,480. A. P. £917. Poor rates, in 1837, £29.—Four or five poor children of this parish are educated at the charity school at Hintlesham out of the proceeds of a sum of £200 bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Warren for that purpose.

CHATTON, a large parish in the eastern division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles east of Wooler; the river Till flows through the parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £12 16s. 0½d.; gross income £199. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Northumberland. Pop., in 1801, 1,135; in 1831, 1,632. Houses 285. Acres 1,630. A. P. £14,910. Poor rates, in 1837, £811.

CHAURETH. See BROXTED.

CHAWLEY, a tithing in the parish of Cumnor, Berks; 3 miles south-west of Oxford. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 69. Houses 17. Other returns with the parish.

CHAWLEY, or **CHAWLEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 2 miles south-south-east of Chumleigh; the Dart river flows on the south. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £25 14s. 2d.; gross income £501. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. N. Fellows. Cattle Fairs are held here on May 6th and December 11th. When either of these days falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday, the fair is held on the Tuesday. Pop., in 1801, 759; in 1831, 865. Houses 150. Acres 5,020. A. P. £3,854. Poor rates, in 1837, £375.—There are various charities in this parish, the origin of the only important one of which is involved in obscurity. It consists in certain lands and tenements disposed to trustees successively appointed by indentures of lease and release for the purpose of repairing the parish church; the residue of the annual rents to be distributed among the poor of the parish.

CHAWTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Alton, Alton north division of the county of Southampton, 1½ mile south-south-west of Alton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 5s. 6d.; gross income £402. Tithes commuted in 1839, aggregate amount, £441 19s. 2d.

Patron, in 1835, E. Knight, Esq. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 446. Houses 77. Acres 2,870. A. P. £2,366. Poor rates, in 1837, £261.—There are various small gifts and charities connected with this parish which produce about £10 per annum.

CHAYLEY. See CHAILEY.

CHEADLE, a parish in the hund. of Macclesfield, union of Stockport, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south-south-east of Manchester, on a branch of the river Mersey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £13 0s. 7½d.; gross income £759. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. D. Broughton. This parish includes the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley, Cheadle-Moseley, Hanforth, and Bosden. There are places of worship here belonging to the Methodists and Roman Catholics, the latter licensed under the new marriage act. Acres 6,470. Houses 1,441. Pop., in 1801, 3,582; in 1831, 8,154. A. P. £18,248. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,696. In 1838 there were 4 cotton mills and 1 silk mill, employing 970 hands within this parish. Besides the charities in the townships of Cheadle-Bulkeley and Cheadle-Mosley, in this parish, a free school was founded here by subscription in 1788. In 1837 there were 25 children at this school. They generally leave it about 8 or 9 years of age, and are employed in the print-works or factories in the neighbourhood.

CHEADLE, a market-town and parish in the south division of the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; 9 miles east-east by south of Stoke-upon-Trent, on the river Tean, and in the neighbourhood of the river Chusnet, and of the Uttoxeter canal. Acres 5,730. Houses 827. Pop., in 1801, 2,750; in 1831, 4,119. A. P. £1,348. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,070. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Cheadle, by the poor-law commissioners. The Cheadle poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, embracing an area of 86 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 14,473. A free school was established in this parish in 1685. It was endowed with a rent-charge of £20 for teaching 6 poor children belonging to this, and 6 to Kingsley parish. There are also a workhouse and garden, with several other premises here derived from a benefaction of Charles Beech in 1726, besides various other small charities for behoof of the poor. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £12 9s. 2d.; gross income £566. Patrons, the masters and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. The church stands on an eminence partly artificial, which must have been a work of extreme labour, supposed to be the site of a place of worship of the ancient Britons. It is an old and elegant fabric. The interior roof, consisting of massive wooden arches, embellished with many hideously-carved heads, is very curious. The church contains some ancient and curious monuments. The Independents have a place of worship here. There is also a Catholic chapel. About 4 miles from the town stand the ruins of Croxden abbey, founded in 1176 for Cistercian monks. In 1838 there was a cotton mill, employing 205 hands, within this parish, but its principal trade consists in its copper, brass, and tin works. Tape is the chief article manufactured in the town. Coal and limestone are abundant in the neighbourhood. The market is held on Friday; and there are fairs January 1st, March 25th, Holy Thursday, August 21st, and October 18th.

CHEADLE-BULKELEY, a township in the parish of Cheadle, co.-palatine of Chester. Acres 2,100. Houses 723. Pop., in 1801, 1,577; in 1831, 4,228. A. P. £8,700. Poor rates, in 1837, £680. There are two charities here; annual proceeds £25

The Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway passes through this township.

CHEADLE-MOSELEY, a township in the parish of Cheadle, co.-palatine of Chester. Acres 2,350. Houses 364. Pop., in 1801, 971; in 1831, 1,946. A. P. £5,890. Poor rates, in 1837, £500. There are two small charities in this township besides that common to it and Cheadle-Bulkeley.

CHEAM, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Wallington, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east by east of Ewell. Acres 1,850. Houses 175. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 997. A. P. £4,805. Poor rates, in 1837, £549. There are two small charities connected with this parish; annual revenue £23. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury and a peculiar; rated at £17 5s. 5d.; gross income £613. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. It is not a little remarkable that out of six successive rectors in this parish between the years 1581 and 1662, five became bishops. This manor was given by King Athelstan to the monks at Canterbury with a wish decorously expressed in Latin, that he who infringed upon the grant might be sent to the devil.

CHEAPSIDES, an extra parochial liberty in the wapentake of Howdenshire, east riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Howden; close upon the Leeds railway. Returns with Blacktoft.

CHEARSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Thames. Acres 1,130. Houses, 47. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 337. A. P. £1,648. Poor rates, in 1837, £110. Living, a donative in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 15s.; gross income £52. Patron, in 1835, C. C. Dormer. There are two small charities in this parish. Chearsley is supposed by some authors to have been the Cerdicesleah of the Saxon chronicle, where Cerdic and Cynric defeated the Britons. At the intersection of old trackways from Chilton, Crendon, Cuddington, and Winchendon, several skeletons have been dug up which seem to confirm the traditionary account of this being the site of the gallows, one of the feudal privileges of the lords of the place.

CHEBSEY, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Stone, county of Stafford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Eccleshall, on the river Sow, and close upon the Grand Junction railway from Birmingham to Liverpool. The Manchester and Stockport railway here join the Grand Junction. This parish includes the township of Cold-Norton. Acres 3,760. Houses 80. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 414. A. P. £5,834. Poor rates, in 1837, £124. There are two small charities for behoof of the poor in this parish. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £5 7s. 6d.; gross income £229. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Lichfield.

CHECKENDON, a parish in the hund. of Langtree, union of Henley, county of Oxford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Wallington, near the Chiltern hills. Acres 2,800. Houses 68. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 346. A. P. £2,306. Poor rates, in 1837, £241. In 1655, Roger Hall left an annual-rent of 9s., to be given in shirts and smocks for two poor men and two poor women. In 1675, Henry Parslow left an annual-rent of £5 for five coats for five poor men, each coat to have four yards of cloth at 2s. 6d. per yard, and to have the letters H. P. upon them. The coats are distributed as directed. There is a similar bequest by the owner of an estate in South-stoke, termed the Blue Gown money, for clothing five poor women in blue frieze gowns. There are

three other charities for the benefit of poor boys in this parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £19s. 9s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £590. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £660 9s. 3d. Patrons, the master and fellows of University college, Oxford.

CHECKLEY with WRINEHILL, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles south-east by east of Nantwich; near the Birmingham railway. Acres 1,630. Houses 40. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 235. A. P. £1,455. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

CHECKLEY AND TEAN, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Totmonalw, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Uttoxeter, on the river Tean. It includes the townships of Madeley-Holme, Nether-Tea, and Upper-Tea. Acres 5,710. Houses 444. Pop., in 1801, 1,374; in 1831, 2,247. A. P. £8,425. Poor rates, in 1837, £814. Charities—Poor's lands, the gifts of Anne and Mary Barber and others. Income, 1824, £50 5s. 9d. There is a parish workhouse belonging to this charity. John Philips' gift, the interest and dividends of £3,000 three per cent. consols, bequeathed in 1810 for the relief and support of poor and distressed weavers employed in the tape manufactory here, besides the interest or dividends of £300 to the poor of Upper-Tea, a township in this parish, the £3,000 stock to stand invested in the name of his nephews, executors, or others, as trustees, until the dissolution of the partnership of the tape manufactory carried on by his brother and nephews, when the dividends were to be applied for the relief of the poor of the parish as the trustees might think proper. Catherine Philips' gift—the interest of £1,000, bequeathed in 1813 by the widow of John Philips, for behoof of the poor of Upper-Tea. The principal was invested in the purchase of navy five per cents.; the dividends amounted, in 1824, to £36 3s. 4d. There are several other minor charities, the annual rents of which amounted, in 1824, to £2 5s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £20 2s. 6d.; gross income £580. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1821. A very extensive tape manufactory was established here in 1748. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill, employing 323 hands, within this parish. Fairs are held here on April 10th, and November 12th, for pedlery.

CHEDBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Clare. Acres 550. Houses 53. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 295. A. P. £645. Poor rates, in 1837, £62. There are two small charities in this parish; revenue, in 1829, £12 10s. per annum, besides a charity school, the income of which, in 1829, was £16 10s.; the number of free scholars 12. Living, a discharged rectory, united with that of Ickworth.

CHEDDER, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Axbridge, at the foot of the Mendips hills. It includes Batcombe and Nyland. Acres 6,690. Houses 393. Pop., in 1801, 1,150; in 1831, 1,980. A. P. £3,434. Poor rates, in 1837, £397. In 1752 Sarah Corners left the residue of her estate to James Birch, Esq., and the churchwardens in trust, for various purposes beneficial to the poor of this parish. The clear residue amounted to £6,052 2s. 11d., three per cent. bank annuities, producing, in 1819, an annual dividend of £181 11s. 4d. There are several minor benefactions to the second poor of this parish. Living, a vicarage and a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells; rated at £23 16s. 8d.; gross income £245. Patrons, the dean and chapter

of Wells. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower 100 feet in height, surmounted by pinnacles. The rich pasturage of this parish, which has the appearance of a continued garden, has rendered its dairies long famous for producing cheese of almost unrivalled excellence,—being even held by many as no way inferior to the celebrated Parmesan. Camden says it was “famous in his time for the excellent and prodigious great cheeses made there, some of which require more than one man's strength to set them on the table.” Cheddar is a decayed village: it had formerly a considerable market, which has been discontinued for more than a century; but the market-cross, which is beautiful, and of an hexagonal shape, is still standing, and in good preservation. Here is, or was recently, a paper manufactory; and the spinning and knitting of hose furnish the chief employment of the more humble inhabitants. Cheddar, or Cheddar, is said to be derived from *Ced*, a conspicuous brow or height, and *dur*, water. The village is situated at the entrance of a deep gorge or ravine in the Mendip hill, which, extending 2 or 3 miles, displays a succession of bold and rocky scenery, unparalleled in grandeur by any thing to be met with elsewhere in England. The ravine is narrow, and the cliffs on each side ascend abruptly to the height of many hundred feet. Some portions of the Cheddar cliffs remind one of a lofty Gothic structure, the action of the elements having worn the rock into niches and columns, and the lofty summits and surrounding portions of stone, without much exercise of imagination, seem to assume the appearance of turrets and spires. Immense numbers of jackdaws are constantly flying about the middle and upper sections of the cliffs,—hawks, too, of different kinds, make their series in these rocky fastnesses; and the visitor to this sublime scenery may constantly witness them sailing on steady wing in mid air, in all the security of an uninhabited region. Part of the town is close to the mouth of the cleft or fissure in the side of the prominent hill where these famous limestone cliffs commence. The chasm which runs across the south-west or southerly ridge of hill, extends in a north-easterly direction for more than a mile, being, however, exceedingly serpentine, when it slopes away in gentle declivities, one valley diverging towards the right hand, and the other towards the left. Near the entrance into the passage through this chasm are several copious springs of singularly clear water. These, almost immediately uniting, form the Cheddar, a river of respectable size, which, after it has wound its way for a considerable distance through the adjoining level meadows, falls into the river Axe; but before it has run a course of more than a few hundred yards, it affords admirable water-power to five or six mills, three or four of which are paper-mills, and the others grist-mills. At one period a dozen mills were in operation at this place, the whole of them driven by this new-born but impetuous torrent. The proprietor of one of these mills was making some enlargement of his buildings in 1839, when, on clearing away some portion of the side of the hill, he opened a way into a series of caves until then unknown. These caves are entirely covered with beautiful calcareous incrustations, which assume the most curious and fantastic forms. In some places they present the appearance of elegant drapery, hanging in festoons from the roof, or ornamenting the sides of the pillars; and the illusion is almost complete when the guide places the candle on the opposite side, and they are seen to be as translucent as real drapery. The stalactites depending from the roof, and the stalagmites which have formed from the floor, are equally curious and beautiful; some of them are like pillars of exquisite form and hue; some

are easily imagined to be like fountains, images, and other objects familiar to the view. In one cave every traveller recognises the appearance and furniture of a Hindoo temple; and there is little doubt it would be used as such if it were in the possession of our eastern fellow-subjects. There is a freshness and beauty about these caverns which make them superior to other exhibitions of the kind; they have had the advantage of careful preservation since their discovery; and Mr. Cox, the proprietor, has spared no pains or expense to make the entrance easy and pleasant even to the most delicate and fastidious. It may be doubted whether an equal view of the curious and fantastic operations of nature can be found elsewhere, and it is certain that nowhere can the view be obtained with less inconvenience, as there is even a good carriage-road through the whole extent of the valley.

CHEDDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Leighton-Buzzard, county of Buckingham; 2 miles north-west of Ivenhoe, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Acres 1,170. Houses 67. Pop., in 1801, 273; in 1831, 375. A. P. £1,602. Poor rates, in 1837, £239. Charities,—annual rent, in 1833, £9 6s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Ely; rated at £15 9s. 7d.; gross income £256. Patroness, the Countess of Bridgewater.

CHEDDLETON, or **CHEDLETON**, a parish in the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Chedale, county of Stafford; 3 miles south-west of Lick; intersected by the Caldon canal. It includes the townships of Basford and Cunsall. Acres 9,080. Houses 304. Pop., in 1801, 1,174; in 1831, 1,664. A. P. £6,778. Poor rates, in 1837, £556. There are a number of small gifts in this parish for behoof of the poor, and for educating and apprenticing their children, the annual rents of which amounted, in 1824, to about £27, besides tithes of the yearly value of 40s. or upwards, which were alleged to have been purchased for the poor; but their right to these was at that time disputed. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £7 15s. 10d., in the parliamentary returns at £130; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Edward Powys.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-east of Ilchester. Acres 1,050. Houses 41. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 325. A. P. £2,227. Poor rates, in 1837, £173. Charities,—revenue in 1820, £5 per annum, besides a school-house, as rent for which 12 poor children were then educated. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 10s. 10d.; gross income £653. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. Warre.

CHEDGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 7 miles north-north-west of Beccles, on the north bank of the small river Thirn, a branch of the river Yare. It forms a suburb of the town of Loddon, 9 miles south-east by east of Norwich. Acres 900. Houses 76. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 353. A. P. £1,904. Poor rates, in 1837, £108. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £186. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. The church is a small edifice, with a low tower and one bell. It has a fine Norman door-way built in 1297, and an east window filled with ancient stained glass.

CHEDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Beaminster, Forum, and Redhorne, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 16 miles north-west of Dorchester. It stands very high, and

most of its eminences afford superb views of the surrounding counties. Acres 2,690. Houses 31. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 178. A. P. £1,584. Poor rates, in 1837, £109. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 8s. 4d.; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, W. H. Cox, Esq.

CHEDISTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north-west by west of Halesworth. Acres 1,910. Houses 73. Pop., in 1801, 368; in 1831, 409. A. P. £2,421. Poor rates, in 1837, £360. Charities:—The town-estate—a farm comprising a house, barn, stable, and about 30 acres of land, called Cheston Town Farm—which has been vested in feeffees since the reign of Henry VII., for the repairs of the church and the payment of other charges incidental to the office of the churchwardens by whom the rent is applied. In 1828 this farm was let at £30 a-year. An alms-house, with a small piece of ground divided into separate gardens, was settled in trustees by Henry Claxton, by deed dated 1575, for the use of the poor of the town of Chediston. Three poor families inhabited the premises in 1828. There are two other charities for behoof of the poor of this parish; annual revenue, in 1828, varying from £15 to £20. Living, a discharged vicarage united with the rectory of Halesworth. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £198 10s.

CHEDWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Rapsigate, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles south-west of Northleach. Acres 4,800. Houses 223. Pop., in 1801, 848; in 1831, 1,026. A. P. £4,727. Poor rates, in 1837, £449. Charities, the church and poor's lands; annual rent, in 1828, £26 13s. 2d.; other charities about £15. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 8s. 4d.; gross income £309. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1750. From this parish the family of Howe took the title of Baron, which became extinct on the death of the late John, Lord Chedworth.

CHEDZOY, a parish in the hund. of North Petherton, union of Bridgewater, Somerset; 3 miles east of Bridgewater. Acres 1,570. Houses 87. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 549. A. P. £4,781. Poor rates, in 1837, £330. Charities, annual rent, in 1820, £5 0s. 8d. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £38 7s. 11d.; gross income £111. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Coney.

CHEESEBURN-GRANGE, a township in the parish of Stanfordham, county of Northumberland; 11½ miles north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1837, £28. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of bishops' and vicars' tithes, £9 6s. 9d. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here within the dwelling-house of Edward Riddell, Esq.

CHEETHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles north-north-west of Manchester. Acres 1,110. Houses 727. Pop., in 1801, 752; in 1831, 4,025. A. P. £8,651. Poor rates, in 1837, £914. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £300. Patron, the incumbent. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here. Cheetham hill, in this township, is a beautiful village, containing many handsome residences of the opulent manufacturers of Manchester. Smedly hall, an ancient mansion here, was the residence of Edward Chetham, the last of his ancient family, who died in 1768. By the reform act Cheetham is included within the boundaries of Manchester.

CHELBOROUGH (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Tollerford, union of Beaminster, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 5½ miles north-east of Beaminster. Acres 1,450. Houses 13. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 83. A. P., including that of Chelborough West, £1,922. Poor rates, in 1837, £21. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8; gross income £260. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £160. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Blakeley Cooper.

CHELBOROUGH (WEST), a parish in the same hund., union, and county; 4½ miles north-north-east of Beaminster. Acres 590. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1837, £32. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £4 15s. 7½d., returned at £133; gross income £96. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £77 14s. Patrons, in 1835, Lord Rolle and J. Bragge, Esq.

CHELDON, a parish in the hund. of Witheridge, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 3 miles east-south-east of Chumleigh; on the southern bank of the Dart river. Acres 1,610. Houses 19. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 90. A. P. £601. Poor rates, in 1837, £30. Charities, annual rent, in 1823, £1. There is also a poor-house in this parish. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £4 18s. 6½d., returned at £126; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. N. Fellowes.

CHELFORD, a chapelry in the parish of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 7 miles west of Macclesfield; intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Acres 290. Houses 32. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 191. A. P. £2,129. Poor rates, in 1837, £82. Charities,—see Prestbury. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £12 9s. 11d., returned at £130; gross income £135. Patron, in 1835, T. Parker, Esq.

CHELL, a township in the parish of Wolstanton, Stafford; 4 miles north-north-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne; east of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Houses 84. Pop., in 1811, 356; in 1801, 335. Other returns with the parish.

CHELLASTON, a parish in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, union of Shardlow, county of Derby; 5 miles south-south-east of Derby, near the Grand Trunk and Derby canal. Acres 810. Houses 74. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 352. A. P. £1,315. Poor rates, in 1837, £106. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; returned at £80; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle.

CHELLESWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; 1 mile south-west of Bildeston, on the river Bret. Acres 610. Houses 45. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 346. A. P. £1,319. Poor rates, in 1837, £85. Charities.—Robert Nightingale, in 1580, devised a copyhold estate, held of the manor of Chellesworth, for the use of the poor. The estate is vested in three trustees. It comprises about 21 acres of land; yearly rent, in 1828, £32, which is laid out in the purchase of coals and clothing for the poor of this parish. Thurloe's Dole,—a yearly rent charge of 30s. distributed to the poor in bread, on Lady-day, at the church. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 8s. 9d.; gross income £267. Patron, the King.

CHELLINGTON. See CARLETON, Bedfordshire. **CHELLINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Willey, union and county of Bedford; 6 miles north-

north-east of Olney; bounded on the north and west by the river Ouse. Acres 610. Houses 25. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 119. A. P. £622. Poor rates, in 1837, £14. Living, a rectory, united in 1769 to that of Carleton.

CHELMARSH, a parish in the hund. of Stot-tesden, union of Bridgnorth, county of Salop; 4 miles south-east of Bridgnorth; bounded on the east by the river Severn. Acres 3,190. Houses 87. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 439. A. P. £3,694. Poor rates, in 1837, £209.—Chelmarsh is a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 5s. 8d.; gross income £264. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Sebright, Bart.

CHELMERTON, a chapelry in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; 5 miles south-west of Tideswell, in the vicinity of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Houses 53. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 268. A. P. £1,778. Poor rates, in 1837, £102. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Bakewell; certified at £7 15s. 4d., returned at £52; gross income £86. Patron, the vicar of Bakewell. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Presbyterians have places of worship here.

CHELMONDISTON, a parish in the hund. and incorporation of Samford, county of Suffolk; 6 miles south-south-east of Ipswich, east of the river Orwell, near its estuary. Acres 1,840. Houses 53. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 480. A. P. £1,639. Poor rates, in 1837, £141. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £312. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1824.

CHELMSFORD HUNDRED, in the centre of the county of Essex, surrounding the town of Chelmsford. Area 81,560 acres. Houses 4,916. Pop., in 1831, 27,179. By the boundary and division acts this hundred belongs to the south division of the county.

CHELMSFORD, anciently **CHELMERSFORD**, a parish, market, and county-town, in the above hundred, union of Chelmsford; 29 miles east-north-east of London, on a pleasant site near the centre of the county, at the confluence of the rivers Chelmer and Can. It is the great thoroughfare between London and the towns of Colchester, Harwich, and Braintree, and the county of Suffolk, and many parts of Norfolk. It has a navigable canal to the Blackwater river, and is intersected by the London and Norwich railway. It includes the hamlet of Moulsham. Acres 1,750. Houses 987. Pop., in 1801, 3,755; in 1831, 5,435. A. P. £14,935. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,701. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Chelmsford, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Chelmsford poor-law union comprehends 31 parishes embracing an area of 128 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 26,455. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £19,248. Expenditure, in 1838, 13,458.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £31 2s. 6d.; gross income £663. The church is a handsome and spacious structure, lately rebuilt. At the west end is a square flint tower with pinnacles. It is uncertain when the original church was founded; but it appears to have been repaired in 1424 by subscription. In rebuilding the body of the church the ancient character of its architecture has been preserved; but the interior is elegantly ornamented in the modern style. The archdeacon holds his court in this church. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Mildmay. Within the hamlet of Moulsham in this parish, and

near the river stood a Dominican priory, the site of which is still called The Friars. The revenue of this convent, at its dissolution, was £9 6s. 5d. The chapelry of St. John's has recently been erected into a distinct ecclesiastical district. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Society of Friends; the Independent church was formed in 1705; and a fine new chapel, seating 2,000, was opened for its use in July, 1840. The Baptist church was formed in 1802.

Charities.—Chelmsford has ever been eminently distinguished by a spirit of benevolence, which induces the higher classes to contribute largely to the relief of the poor. During the inclement season of winter, coals are given for firing, and a liberal supply of excellent soup is distributed. The following charitable institutions have also been established here. Chelmsford lying-in-charity, instituted in 1799; Benevolent society for visiting and relieving poor persons under affliction, established in 1819; Chelmsford auxiliary charity to supply linen for infants; Blanket society for supplying blankets, sheets, and counterpanes; Dorcas charity, the members of which make garments to give to poor women. "The free grammar-school of King Edward the Sixth, for the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar," which was founded in 1551, and is regulated and conducted by four governors, one tutor or master, and one under-master or usher. The income, in 1837, amounted to £488 16s. 5d. The master's salary to £220, the assistant's to £100, and the treasurer's to £20. The remainder is expended in the payment of rates, tithes, taxes, insurance, &c. In 1830 the number of free scholars was limited to 40;—20 from Chelmsford and Moulsham, and 20 from the vicinity, limited, in the first instance, to a distance of 6 miles from the school-house; but if 20 free scholars were not provided from Chelmsford and Moulsham, a number equal to that below 20, so deficient, to be provided from the vicinity; and if 40 were not provided thus, the deficiency to be supplied from the children of the inhabitants of places within 12 miles. There were 21 boys educated on the foundation in 1837, who were appointed by the governors; no applications, however, had been refused. Of these, all but four were children of the inhabitants of Chelmsford and Moulsham. One boy was of the Jewish persuasion, and to him no religious instruction was imparted. The boys are admitted at seven years of age, and are allowed to remain at the school till they go to college. Till 1837, the branches of education taught were confined to grammar, Latin, and Greek.—The Charity-school;—founded in 1720. Donations have at various times been made towards the support of this school; but it is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. In 1837, 30 boys and 20 girls were here taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the doctrines of the established church.—There are a number of other charities in this parish, one of them for the benefit of the free school; others for supporting and clothing the poor, and apprenticing their children. A sum of £200, bequeathed, in 1771, by Sir William Mildmay towards repairing the public wells, and a small gift to poor debtors in gaol. There are also four alms-houses founded by an unknown donor in 1603, which are occupied by poor persons placed there by the churchwardens, and which are kept in repair by the parish. Besides the charity schools, there are a Lancasterian, a National, and an infant school for both sexes, in this parish.

General Remarks.—Chelmsford derives its name from an ancient ford on the river Chelmer, near its junction with the Can. In the reign of Edward the

Confessor, and at the time of the Norman survey, it was in the possession of the bishops of London; but it was never a place of importance till the reign of Henry I., when Maurice, bishop of London, built a stone-bridge of three arches over the Can, and, diverting the road, which previously passed through the village of Writtle, 2 miles to the eastward, into the line of his new bridge, made Chelmsford the great thoroughfare to the eastern parts of the county, as well as the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk. From this period its importance rapidly increased. A charter of privileges was obtained from King John; and in the reign of Edward III. it was honoured with the privilege of sending four representatives to a grand council held at Westminster. At present the town consists principally of three streets, all macadamized and lighted with gas. The houses are in general modern, and many of them have gardens behind them extending to the river. A beautiful iron-bridge has recently been thrown over the Chelmer, and an elegant stone-bridge, of one arch, over the Can, sometime ago replaced that erected by Bishop Maurice. It is by this bridge that the populous hamlet of Moulsham is joined to the town. Contiguous to the shire-hall, in the centre of the town, there is a neatly sculptured conduit having the figure of a Naiad at the top. A plentiful supply of water is conducted through pipes into it from a spring called Purge's well, about a mile from the town. The shire-hall is an elegant structure, fronted with Portland stone. The basement, which is rustic, supports four Ionic pillars, between which are three figures in basso-relievo, of Wisdom, Justice, and Mercy. In the basement of this building is an open space for the corn-exchange, and apartments for the courts of assize, sessions, &c. Above is an elegant assembly or county-room, which extends the whole length of the building, and is furnished with a music-gallery, two handsome chandeliers, and sculptured marble chimney-pieces. Behind this is a jury-room, witness-room, &c. The assizes, general quarter-sessions, petty sessions, county courts, and sittings of the commissioners of the land tax, &c., are held here; and here also the elections take place for the county representatives in parliament. The old county jail fronts the street, and is bounded on one side by the river Chelmer. It was erected upwards of 60 years since, and is now exclusively appropriated to debtors, as the adjoining house of correction is to female prisoners. This jail is out of repair and insecure, and a new one has been erected at Springfield, about a mile from the town. It is built on the radiating principle, and is capable of holding 272 prisoners, although it has contained many more. During the late war with France, two extensive ranges of barracks were erected here, which could accommodate 4,000 men; but they have been since taken down. At a short distance west of the southern barracks, there was the beginning of a line of embankment for defending the approach to the metropolis, consisting of star batteries and parapets: it ran in a south-east direction. This was one among the numerous works undertaken to defeat the purposes of the projected invasion. There being no manufactures here, the support of the labouring classes is chiefly derived from the general agricultural business of the county, and from the multitude of carriers and passengers that take this road to the metropolis. Several flourishing plantations of hops are established in the neighbourhood. The market is held on Friday, and there are fairs for cattle on May 12th and November 12th. There is a very neat and commodious theatre which is opened occasionally; assemblies and concerts take place periodically in the shire-hall; and horse-races,

which continue for three days, are held in the latter end of July.

C H E L S E A,

A parish in the Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Kensington, county of Middlesex; 4½ miles south-south-west—but now a suburb—of London, north of the Thames, at a broad part of the river, over which there is a bridge connecting it with the parish of Battersea. Acres 780. Houses 4,635. Pop., in 1801, 11,604; in 1831, 32,571. A. P. £126,467. Poor rates, in 1837, £11,790. Charities:—There are various small gifts in this parish collected into a general fund, termed the bread and coal fund. Income, in 1825, £17 5s. 8d. Other minor charities amounted, in 1825, to about £36. The charity school, which now comprises both boys and girls, was founded originally, for boys only, in 1706, and is maintained principally by voluntary contributions. This parish has the privilege of sending two parishioners as alma-people to Emanuel hospital in Westminster, and also two children of parishioners to the school under that establishment. Schools:—In the educational returns of 1835 it was stated that there were 41 daily schools—exclusive of the royal military asylum—in Chelsea, and 30 other schools, besides a number not enumerated in the return. There is a united Sunday school and school of industry, in which 30 girls are instructed and employed in sewing, knitting, and plain-work. It has been conducted under the patronage of Lady Cremorne.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—The original living is a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Middlesex; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,003. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cadogan. The parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, was divided into two parishes in 1832. The old church, now used as a chapel, is a small brick edifice, by no means conspicuous for its beauty. It was found too small for the increasing population of the parish. It contains many curious monuments, especially one to Sir Thomas More, who constructed a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, but whose body, it is most probable, was interred within the Tower after his execution. Against the south wall of the church on the outside is placed a monument to Edward Chamberlayne, LL. D. and F. R. S., author of '*Angliæ Notitia, or the present state of England, with divers reflections on the ancient state thereof, 1668*;' and of several other publications and manuscripts, some of the latter of which he ordered to be "covered with wax, and buried with him, which may be of use in times to come." The mysterious peculiarity relating to these buried volumes did not fail to excite much curiosity; but time, in general the great solver of mystery, tended only to confirm it in this instance; for even the tomb, a few years since, yielded to its dread influence,—and on examination, the damp and moisture were found to have utterly destroyed these mysterious manuscripts. There is a monument to Sir Hans Sloane in the churchyard, where many other eminent persons are also interred. Adjoining the work-house in the King's road, and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the church, is an additional piece of ground for the purpose of burial, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane in 1733, and enlarged in 1790 by a grant from Lord Cadogan. A second auxiliary burying-ground, centrally situated, and containing about four acres, was also consecrated in 1813. This place of sepulture is surrounded by high iron rails, and possesses a chapel for the performance of burial service. The ground, buildings, &c., cost the parish the sum of £11,000. The new church is a magnifi-

rent and spacious edifice: built in 1824 at an expense of £40,000. It is in the pointed style of architecture, with a lofty square tower. It is a perpetual curacy, of the yearly value of £300; in the patronage of the rector of St. Luke's. The chapel in Sloane-street, a handsome edifice, built in 1830, is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the rector. To these may be added Park episcopal chapel, built by Sir Richard Manningham in 1718. There are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists; one of the Independent chapels was originally built for the French refugees; another was founded in 1800; the first Baptist church was formed in 1817, the second in 1824, and the third in 1830. There is also a dissenting chapel licensed under the new marriage act.

General Description.—The village of Chelsea has been rendered deeply interesting from the number of eminent and literary persons who have resided in it, as well as from the institution of two National establishments in it of the most munificent description. From the beauty of its situation, and its vicinity to the metropolis, it was, long ago, selected as a place of retirement from the fatigues of business or of dissipation, and the splendid mansions reared up by the illustrious loungers who courted a temporary repose in its solitude, justified its honorary appellation of the village of palaces. Here was the residence of Sir Thomas More, the witty, the upright, but bigoted chancellor of Henry VIII.; here was the princely dwelling of the bishops of Winchester; here was a favourite palace of the good Queen Bess; and here the notorious Sir Robert Walpole spent some of his years 'unclogged with cares of state.' The buildings which sheltered these great men and women of other ages, have all been taken away; but they have been replaced by others not less worthy of admiration, though they may be tenanted by less ambitious spirits. At the western extremity of the village is the elegant villa of Lord Cremorne, who has a good collection of pictures of the Italian and Flemish schools, and adjoining is a house formerly the property and residence of Dr. Hoadley, author of the comedy of the 'Suspicious Husband.' Ranelagh also stood in the parish; but its glories are faded, and its once splendid walls are desolate and deserted. There are many elegant houses in Cheyne walk, in the old town, and in the new, a line of houses, of respectable appearance, named Sloane-street, nearly a mile in length. The buildings of Chelsea now extend on the north-east nearly to Hyde Park corner, and proportionally in other directions. They are beautifully situated on the widest reach of the Thames westward of London bridge. The streets are brilliantly lighted with gas.

Water Works.—The Chelsea water works are under the management of a company incorporated by act of parliament passed in the year 1724. Two years afterwards the basin in the Green-park was constructed to supply Whitehall and part of Westminster. They also formed the reservoir in Hyde-park. At that time they possessed the means of supplying 10,000 houses, at a cheaper rate than the New River company. In the year 1742 the extraordinary severity of the winter destroyed the works, and a new act was passed to increase their capital. In 1767 the daily supply raised by their works amounted to 1,740 tons; it was shortly after increased to 3,500; in 1809 it exceeded 6,500; and it now may amount to 20,000 tons; but it was necessary that not only the quantity, but the quality should be considered. To effect this object many different plans have, therefore, been tried; many have failed, after enormous sums expended. The means by which the Chelsea company have endeavoured

to succeed has been by applying the principle of the filter on a scale of greater magnitude than has hitherto been attempted. In the beginning of the year 1810 the Chelsea water works were removed from the original site, at the east end of the cut made from the river, which now forms the Belgrave-basin, to the bank of the Thames, nearly opposite the Red-house, Battersea. The ground which they occupy is about six acres and a half. The supply of water from the river was, till the late improvements, received into the mains from a building called a Dolphin, which stood about 50 feet from the bank. This was fabricated of brick, to within about eight feet of the surface of the stream at low-water-mark: above it was a structure of iron, pierced in holes in every direction, through which the element flowed, and which, by preventing any large or foreign body from passing, to a certain extent supplied the purpose of a filter. A little higher, near the Ranelagh-basin, was the mouth of a large sewer; and thus this contrivance could not by any possibility have been of much use in purifying the supply. This building has been removed, and the main pipes are now laid across the bottom of the bed of the river to the Surrey side, from whence they receive their supply, and which, from having nothing but a few land-drains opening into it for some miles, is in a great degree free from those objections of which the densely populated state of the northern side was the occasion. The water, being received from the mains into the first reservoir, which is 100 feet in length by 70 in breadth, and 10 in depth, then enters a basin lined with stone and brick, from which it is forced up into the southern reservoir, 300 feet in length, by 160 in breadth, and into the northern one, 540 feet by 140. Both these reservoirs are lined throughout with what is called brick-on-edge paving, and being located at a considerable elevation above the filtering beds, the water flows from them into the filters, of which there are two—the southern one 240 feet in length by 180 in breadth, and the northern 351 feet by 180, the latter being placed at a greater elevation than the former. Having passed through both of these, it is slowly received into an open culvert immediately from them, of about 15 feet in depth, and from thence being taken into the mains, some of which pass under, and are affixed to, the bridge over the Belgrave-canal, then supplies the district. The formation of these filtering beds, and the great scale on which they are constructed, is curious. The sides are elevated about 12 feet above the level of the ground, strongly embanked, and covered with turf: the bottom is formed of clay, which is 18 inches in depth. Upon this are placed, in the northern 9, and in the southern 11, brick tunnels, which extend from one end of the bed to the other, each three feet in diameter, and two bricks in thickness, and so constructed that every other brick is left out, and the water has a free passage through them. They are then surrounded on all sides, and covered to the height of 24 inches with gravel stones: above this is a layer of six inches of a shelly concrete, and upon that a bed of coarse sand, upon which is another of fine sand. These two beds may be about five feet in depth. Between the tunnels placed on the sand are wooden troughs, three feet in length by six inches in width, and three deep, at about ten feet distance from each other. The use of these—and it is most ingenious—is to prevent the water from washing the sand into holes when it is admitted into the filter. The deposit which the water makes on the surface of the sand is easily removed, and requires the sand, with which it becomes mixed to the depth of two or three inches, to be raked off once in

three weeks or a month, which is done in a few hours, the intervals of removal depending, to a certain extent, on the action of the wind and tide. A steam-engine of 120 horse power raises the water, to the amount of 3,500 gallons a minute, or upwards of 5,000,000 gallons in the course of the day. The expense, we understand, has exceeded the sum of £60,000.

Botanic Gardens.—The apothecaries' garden on the margin of the Thames comprises between 3 and 4 acres. In 1673 Charles Cheyne, Esq., lord of the manor, demised to the company of apothecaries this plot of ground for a lease of 61 years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety of medicinal plants. Sir Hans Sloane studied his favourite science here, and at the expiration of the original lease he granted the freehold of the premises to the company of the apothecaries, on the salutary condition of their paying a quit-rent of £5, and delivering annually to the Royal society specimens of fifty different plants, the growth of the garden, till the number should exceed 2,000. He himself enriched the establishment with many rare and estimable plants; and contributed largely to the increase of the buildings. In the centre of the garden is a fine statue by Rysbach of Sir Hans Sloane, in front of which, towards the river, have been planted two remarkably fine Libanus cedars. To the garden are attached a hot-house, green-houses, and a library of natural history. Periodical lectures are delivered here, at stated periods, for the improvement of the apprentices of the apothecaries' company, by a demonstrator appointed for that purpose. A second botanic garden in Sloane-street of considerably larger extent, well stocked with plants, arranged after the Linnean system, in 17 compartments, was founded by Mr. William Curtis, whose name is well known by his two great works, the 'Flora Londinensis,' and the 'Botanical Magazine.' The grounds comprise rather more than six acres, and are disposed with much taste. Lectures are delivered here annually in the months of May and June. In several other parts of this parish are large nursery gardens.

The Royal Hospital.—The most remarkable object, however, in Chelsea, is the national asylum for maimed and worn out soldiers, the Royal military hospital, one of the noblest foundations in the world, the buildings of which alone were finished at an expense of £150,000, and of which the annual expenditure comes little short of £1,000,000. The buildings were originally commenced by James I. shortly after his accession to the English crown, as a foundation for a college devoted solely to the study of controversial theology, more particularly of the points at issue between the English and the Romish churches. He accordingly incorporated a provost and fellows by the title of King James' college of Chelsea, and this corporation he endowed by his letters patent with certain lands in Chelsea, authorizing it at the same time to receive from any of his loving subjects who were willing to bestow them, lands not exceeding in whole the annual value of £3,000. From the frivolity and natural indolence of his character,—from his extreme poverty,—his contentings with his parliaments, and his negotiations for a splendid match to his son, 'baby Charles,' James made but little progress with the building of his new college, though collections were made for it in 1616 in a number of parishes: still it was kept on foot. Charles I., intent only upon extending his prerogatives, had neither the time, the means, nor the inclination to extend the interests of learning; and the college of Chelsea fell into the hands of Charles II. at the restoration just as his grandfather had left it. A convenient Hospital for sick, maimed, and superannuated

soldiers having been long wanted, that monarch converted the unfinished buildings of King James' college of Chelsea to that use; hence the name of the military hospital to this day—"the college of Chelsea." Tradition bestows the honour of the design on Eleanor Gwynn, one of the King's mistresses. Thus, recommended by Charles II., the buildings were somewhat forwarded by James II.; but they were completed by William and Mary in 1692, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren. The building is of brick, in the form of a parallelogram, ornamented with freestone quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns. It is solid, commanding, and of elevated proportions; and, in general architectural character, is judiciously suited to its object; viewed in its relations to which, it constitutes one of the noblest ornaments which a brave and free nation can possess. It stands at a short distance from the river, towards which it affords an advantageous display. Large gardens extend to the edge of the water, and finish with an elevated terrace. To the north is a field of 13 acres, laid out in walks, with avenues of beautiful trees for a promenade. The building consists of three courts, the principal of which is open on the south side, towards the river, and is ornamented, in the centre, with a bronze statue of the royal founder Charles II., larger than life, and in a Roman habit. The two wings are each 365 feet in length, and consist chiefly of the pensioners' wards. The whole length from east to west is 790 feet. In the centre of the north side is a large vestibule lighted by a dome, on one side of which is the chapel, containing an admirable painting of the 'Resurrection,' by Ricci, and on the other, the grand hall in which the pensioners dine. The care of this institution is vested in the following commissioners appointed by patent under the great seal. The lord president of the council; the first lord of the treasury; the secretaries of state; the pay-master-general of the forces; the secretary at war; the comptrollers of army accounts; and the governor and the lieutenant-governor of the royal hospital. Of these the latter five only act, and they hold boards occasionally for the admission of pensioners, and for the internal regulation of the hospital. The establishment consists of a governor; a secretary; two chaplains; a physician; a surgeon; and an apothecary; a comptroller; a steward; a clerk of the works; and other subordinate warrant officers. The number of in-pensioners is usually about 500. In 1839 they amounted to 539. They are provided with clothes, lodging, and diet, and an allowance, varying according to rank and service, from 8d. to 3s. 6d. per week. They are lodged in 16 wards, to each of which two sergeants and two corporals are appointed, with a matron, under the immediate inspection of the house-keeper. The hospital being considered as a military station, the pensioners mount guard, and perform other garrison duties. The allowance to the out-pensioners, or those who live in dwellings of their own throughout the country, is 5d. to 3s. 6d. a-day; and they always have half-a-year's pension in advance. Their number is not limited by law, and in 1836-37 it amounted to 79,500, the annual expense being £1,359,463. The expense of the hospital is chiefly defrayed by an annual grant from the parliament, voted with the army estimates. The comforts of the hospitaliers are also augmented by various annual rents, and other donations. York hospital, in this parish, is a receptacle for wounded soldiers arriving from foreign stations, who are waiting to have their claims to a vacancy in the royal college examined.

Military Asylum.—The royal military asylum hospital was founded in 1801 by parliamentary grant.

under the auspices of the late duke of York. Its objects are to support and educate the orphan children of soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, and the children of those who are on foreign stations. This institution is an appropriate auxiliary to the hospital, founded by King Charles. It is upheld by parliamentary grants, and by the annual contribution of one day's pay from the whole army. The building is on an extensive plan, and is chiefly formed of brick, with embellishments of stone. The principal parts compose three sides of a quadrangle; and the western or chief front has, in the centre, a spacious stone portico of the Doric order. Four pillars, of noble and commanding proportions, support the pediment; and on the frieze is the following inscription:—"The royal military asylum for the children of soldiers of the regular army." On the tympanum of the pediment are the imperial arms. The asylum is enclosed by high walls. An iron railing opens towards the great front; and the grounds connected with that part of the building are disposed in a simple, but ornamental manner: attached to either wing is a spacious play-yard, or area, for exercise; and, in several parts of these grounds, are arcades, for the protection of the children while taking air in inclement seasons. The domestic affairs are regulated by commissioners appointed by the Queen's sign-manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The official establishment consists of a commandant; adjutant and secretary; chaplain; quarter-master; surgeon; matron; and various subordinate persons. In 1833 this institution contained 450 boys, being considerably less than half the number under instruction during the time of the late war; but at present, in 1840, it contains only about 350 boys, varying from 5 years old to 14, who are taught chiefly reading, writing, and the more useful branches of arithmetic; besides which, at the age of eleven, they are employed, five hours a-day in summer, and four hours a-day in winter, on alternate days, in works of industry; and, in this short period, they make every article of clothing required for their own use. In the report of the National school society it is stated that, "rather less than a hundred boys work as tailors; fifty each day alternately: about the same number are employed in a similar manner, as shoemakers, capmakers, and in covering and repairing their old school-books; besides which, there are two sets or companies of knitters and of shirt-makers, and others who are engaged as porters, and gardeners, in kitchen-work, &c. &c. Every thing is done by those who work at the trades except the cutting-out. This branch, requiring more experience, is managed by the old regimental shoe-makers, tailors, &c., who, with aged sergeants and corporals, and their wives, manage the concerns of the institution. The system of monitors and teachers to overlook the other boys at work is generally adopted; while, in addition to the various branches of industry mentioned, the school furnishes a company of drummers and fliers, and an excellent band of music; the players necessarily devoting a considerable part of their time to the practice of their instruments." On parade days, the boys, dressed in full military uniform, with their flags flying, drums beating, and full band playing, proceed to the parade, where they are marched in military order, and perform various military evolutions. After parade they go through a course of gymnastic exercises. It is said, however, that there are defects in the arrangements of this establishment—as, that the children are sometimes on particular exigencies kept away from school in order to work, and that they are allowed no share of their earnings, and thus do not obtain "that lesson of providence which might be inculcated by a sav-

ings' bank." Nevertheless, the royal military asylum is allowed to be "an evidence that a greater degree of progress may be made in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in other branches of learning, than is attained in the great majority of schools, and yet that the boys may be taught music, gymnastic exercises, and various useful trades; thus improving their health, increasing their means of enjoyment, and promoting their future interests, much more effectually than by the prevailing methods."* When a regiment is in want of recruits, a notice, it appears, is placed in the school-rooms, and any boys above fourteen years of age who may wish to go into the army are allowed to join that regiment. For those who prefer trade or other occupations, situations are provided, and if their conduct merit reward, they are at the end of a certain number of years, upon producing certificates of good behaviour from their employers, publicly rewarded in the chapel of the institution. There is no compulsion upon any to become members of the military profession. This institution has been honoured by visits from emperors, kings, and rulers, of all ranks and degrees.

CHELSEFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bromley. Acres 3,330. Houses 127. Pop., in 1801, 605; in 1831, 796. A. P. £3,174. Poor rates, in 1837, £477. Charities—Annual rent £22 10s. for repairs of church and for behoof of the poor, besides 6 cottages and gardens occupied by poor persons, and three acres of parish lands. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Farnborough, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £24 14s. 2d.; gross income £908. Patrons, the master and wardens of All Souls college, Oxford.

CHELISHAM, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Croydon. Acres 2,700. Houses 47. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 279. A. P. £2,018. Poor rates, in 1837, £192. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Warlingham.

CHELTENHAM HUNDRED, in the eastern division of the county of Gloucester. Area 10,810 acres. Houses 4,691. Pop., in 1831, 26,574.

CHELTENHAM,

A market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Cheltenham and county of Gloucester; 96 miles north-west of London; 16 from Cirencester; 14 from Stroud; and 9 miles from Gloucester and Tewksbury. With the city of Gloucester it was connected in 1815 by a railway running between the basin of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal in Gloucester, and the Knapp toll-gate at Cheltenham. The principal advantage contemplated in the establishment of this railroad was the supplying of the town with coal at a cheap rate; an object in which the undertaking has proved successful. A railway line of communication between Cheltenham and Birmingham, with a continuation to Gloucester, is now in progress; and likewise a branch railway to connect Cheltenham with the Great Western railway. This latter line proceeds by Cirencester, and joins the Great Western at Swindon. The Great Western railway, according to the statement of Mr. Brunel, will probably be completed, as far as Swindon, in the summer of 1840, and, from the spirit with which the directors of the Cheltenham and Great Western railway company are now proceeding, it seems very likely that soon after that time Cheltenham will possess the advantage of a railway communication

* "Some Account of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea." Second publication of the Central Society of Education, p. 190.

with the metropolis and the west and south of England. To the clothing district of Gloucestershire the Cheltenham and Great Western railway holds out great advantages. A small rivulet called the Chelt—whence Cheltenham—runs through the town and falls into the Severn.—Acres 3,740. Houses 4,013. Pop., in 1801, 3,076; in 1831, 22,942. A. P., in 1815, £35,637. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,273. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Cheltenham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Cheltenham poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes, embracing an area of 38 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 29,862. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,770. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,517.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a perpetual curacy, with the curacies of St. Paul and Trinity annexed, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £1,170. Patron, in 1835, the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church is an ancient structure, in the centre of the town, and for the most part of the architecture of the middle ages. It consists of a nave, chancel, side-aisles, and transept, with a square tower rising from the intersection and terminated by a lofty octagonal spire. In the north transept is a beautiful circular window 15 feet in diameter, divided into compartments by singular ramifications. The east window, in the pointed form, is also large and handsome. The church seats 1,600 persons. The living of St. James is a curacy; gross income £250: that of St. John is also a curacy; gross income £250. The church of the Holy Trinity, in Portland street, is a neat Gothic edifice erected chiefly at the expense of Lord Sherburne, and made a chapel-of-ease to the parish church. It seats 900. St. James' church, in Suffolk square, is a beautiful Gothic structure, capable of seating 1,000 persons. St. Paul's church, built by voluntary subscription for the accommodation of a poor and populous district, seats 1,400. Christ-church in the hamlet of Alstone is a beautiful edifice, 130 feet in length by 107 at the transept. There are two chapels belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion: viz. Cheltenham chapel, in St. George's place, built in 1809, and seating 1,000 persons; and another in North Place, built by R. Capper, Esq., in 1816, and seating 600. The Baptists have two chapels: viz. Bethel chapel, originally built in 1700, but rebuilt in 1821; and Salem chapel, built in 1837. The latter chapel seats 1,200. Ebenezer chapel, in King street, was opened by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1803. This body has a new chapel now in course of erection in George street, which will seat 1,000; and there is a small chapel belonging to the same body in Norwood street. Highbury Independent chapel, in Grosvenor street, opened in 1831, seats 600. There are also a Catholic chapel, a Unitarian chapel, a Quakers' meeting-house, and a Jews' synagogue.—There are several endowed charities. Poor's lands—income, in 1824, £57. Two charity schools' income, in 1824, £63 10s. Other charities £70. Schools.—In 1835 there were 50 daily and Sunday schools in this parish including a National school. There are a Mechanics' institute, and a Literary and Philosophical society.

General description.—Cheltenham is delightfully situated in an extensive and fertile valley, open to the south and west, but on the north, east, and south-east sheltered and its temperature rendered agreeable by the Malvern hills, and by the immense amphitheatre formed by the Cotawold ridge meeting with the Leckhampton hills. These latter terminate abruptly about 2 miles to the south-east of the

town, which consists principally of one noble street called the High Street, upwards of a mile in length and contains, with a few houses of ancient date and mean appearance, many fine ranges of buildings. Branching off from this main street, numerous side streets have been formed, which display, in all their beauty, the elegant and tasteful varieties of architectural decoration. All of them are well-paved and brilliantly lighted with gas. A number of detached villas, some of them very handsome, adorn the suburbs and the surrounding country. Altogether Cheltenham is a very agreeable residence; and one of the most fashionable towns in the kingdom. Its leading feature is that of the "rus in urbe;" the trees and shrubs which surround the squares, and line the streets which branch off from the High Street, present a peculiarly beautiful mingling of rural and city charms. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is also very rich and beautiful, but the want of water is a great deficiency. The Chelt or Chilt, is but a small and scanty stream.

Mineral springs.—The town derives its importance as well as celebrity solely from its mineral springs, the first of which, the Spring or Spa, as it was long called by way of distinction,—was discovered by accident in the year 1716. In 1718, a small thatched shed was thrown over it. The spring is now known as the Old or King's well. Several others have at different periods been since discovered, possessing, in varied proportions, chalybeate, aperient neutral salts, chiefly sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, and oxide of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid, and iodine. In 1721 the Old well was let for £61; and it must have been considerably frequented in 1738, when Captain Killiecrankie erected over it a brick pavilion supported on four arches,—built a pump-room, and laid out walks for the visitors; which led to it through the churchyard under a fine alcove of lime-trees, and from thence in a serpentine direction through orchards and gardens, into a beautiful meadow. The present pump-room is 66 feet by 23. The Montpellier spa was opened in 1809. An elegant and commodious pump-room is connected with this spring. Cambray saline and chalybeate spa was discovered in 1833; and Pritwell was opened in 1830. As a building, the latter is the most splendid in Cheltenham. It is in the Grecian style, 90 feet in length by 43 in depth; with a colonnade 20 feet wide. There are fine walks and rides in the surrounding plantations and lawns, which are adorned by a small lake. There are numerous lodging-houses and hotels fitted up with the greatest attention to comfort and splendour, and every way suitable for visitors of the highest grade in society. For their convenience and gratification, there are excellent libraries, reading-rooms, and musical and other repositories, all tastefully embellished, and carefully conducted. The amusements of Cheltenham include musical promenades, morning and evening promenades in the walks of the different pump-rooms, and balls in Montpellier rotunda. Hunting is the principal amusement from November to April. The theatre, an uncommonly neat one, was burnt down 12 months since. There are also horse-races annually in the month of July. The season continues from May to the end of November.

Trade, &c.—Cheltenham is entirely dependent on its visitors, who are generally either persons who have no occupation, or invalids of the more affluent classes. Its convenient situation, between the Cotawold hills and the vale of Gloucester, renders it always a considerable mart for sheep and corn. The making of malt was once its chief business. Coal is brought by the Severn to Gloucester, from Staffordshire, from Shropshire, and the Forest

of Dean, and thence by railroad to the wharfs at the west end of the town. Salmon and other favourite fish are obtained fresh from the Severn, and the market is supplied with a superabundance of all sorts of necessaries and luxuries from the surrounding towns and villages. There is an excellent market-house; and a pig-market. Thursday is market-day. Fairs are held on the 2d Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, 2d and 3d Thursday in September, December 7th and 18th for all sorts of cattle and pedlery, and on August 5th for lambs only and pedlery. —Cheltenham was enfranchised by the Reform act, and now returns one member to parliament. The number polled at last election, in 1837, was 930. The boundaries of the parish and borough are usually represented as coinciding, but this is at present a point in dispute. The number of houses taxed at £10 a-year and upwards, in 1831, was 2,067; assessed taxes, in 1830, £21,184 19s. 1½d.; in 1839-40, £14,228 17s. 0½d.

CHELVESTON, or **CHELSTON**, a parish in the hund. of Higham-Ferrers, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 2 miles east by North of Higham-Ferrers. It includes the hamlet of Caldicot. Acres 1,730. Houses 67. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 332. A. P. £1,907. Poor rates, in 1837, £190. Charities:—With Caldicot, this parish possesses a charity school, founded in 1760. The estate consists of a farm, comprising a house and 20 acres of land; annual rent, in 1830, £24, paid to the schoolmaster to teach all the children of applicants in both parishes, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Neale's charity to the poor of Chelveston-with-Caldicot, interest £1 per annum. Four alms-houses and other property bequeathed to the poor of the parishes of Chelveston-with-Caldicot, and Raunds; annual rents of the latter, in 1830, £18 10s., at which time the alms-houses were all inhabited by poor of the parish of Chelveston, at a rent of £1 ls. a-year. The rents were all expended for the general relief of the poor of the respective parishes. Living, a curacy with Caldicot to the vicarage of Higham-Ferrers.

CHELVEY, a parish in the hund. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 8½ miles south-west by west of Bristol; intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Acres 320. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 70. A. P. £622. Poor rates, in 1837, £30. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £4 9s. 7d.; gross income £142. Patron, in 1835, C. K. K. Tynte.

CHELWOOD, a parish in the hund. of Keynsham, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; 2 miles south-east of Pensford. Acres 1,130. Houses 42. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 246. A. P. £1,972. Poor rates, in 1837, £122. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 7s. 6d.; gross income £280. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. The Independents have an endowed chapel here. It is situated in a woody country, full of hills and deep valleys.

CHENEYS, or **CHENIES**, a parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, county of Buckingham; 4½ miles east-east by north of Amersham, and south of the river Chess. Acres 229. Houses 100. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 649. A. P. £2,400. Poor rates, in 1837, £414. Charities,—Lady Warwick's alms-house founded in 1603; annual rent, in 1832, including a gift from the earl of Bedford a few years subsequent to its foundation, and also a gift from the duke of Bedford, £63. The alms-house contains 10 tenements, all occupied by poor women, who receive also each 50 faggots per annum, cost 10s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 16s. 0½d.;

nett income £380. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1760. John Russell, Esq., ancestor of his grace the duke of Bedford, was raised to the peerage in 1538-9, by the title of Baron Russell of Cheney, a title still borne by his descendants.

CHEPSTOW, a parish, port, and market-town, in the upper division of the hund. of Caldicot, union of Chepstow, county of Monmouth; 15 miles east-east by north of Newport, and 135 west of London; pleasantly situated on the side of a hill among the cliffs, that rise on the western bank of the Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. Acres 1,020. Houses 685. Pop., in 1801, 2,060; in 1831, 3,524. A. P. £6,280. Poor rates, in 1837, £784. A work-house has been erected here for the union of Chepstow by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Chepstow poor-law union comprehends 38 parishes, embracing an area of 101 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 14,787. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,389. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,063.

Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £6 16s. 8d., gross income £214; in the patronage, in 1835, of Mrs. Burr and E. Bevan, Esq. A new church, in the early Norman style, was erected here in 1838. There are also an Independent and a Baptist church; the former was formed in 1824, the latter in 1818; also a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1826. The church was formerly the conventual church of a priory of Benedictine or Black monks, alien to the abbey of Cormeil in Normandy, founded here as early as the reign of King Stephen. The remains of this priory, though in a very dilapidated state, exhibit an exceedingly curious specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. The interior has a venerable appearance, and its general features point out its great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are the remains of several other religious houses. There are a number of charities connected with this parish, the principal of which consist of Powis's hospital or alms-house, for six men and six women; income, in 1833, besides the hospital, £179 4s. Bowsher's charities to ten poor aged bachelors; income, in 1833, £104, at which time one poor bachelor and nine other poor men enjoyed the benefaction. Sir Walter Montague's alms-house or hospital for ten or twelve poor people, two of whom from the parish of Lammarton and Pencoyde; income, in 1833, besides the hospital, £38. Bowsher and Watkins' charities for lighting the town with gas; income, in 1833, £34 2s. 6d. Other charities for children and adults; income, in 1833, £45 8s. 8d. There are 21 daily and Sunday schools in the parish.

The streets of the town are neatly built and lighted with gas. The advantageous situation of Chepstow, near the mouth of the Wye, is supposed to have rendered it a desirable position both in Roman and Saxon times; hence its encampments, and its castle, and fortifications. The Wye is navigable for large vessels only to Chepstow bridge, but barges from 18 to 30 tons burthen can go as high as Hereford. The tide is said to rise here higher than in any other part of the world. It runs up the river with wonderful rapidity, frequently rising above 50 feet, but it has been known to rise even to 70 feet. "From the form of the British channel," says De La Beche, "and the absence of a free passage for the waters, such as exists at the Straits of Dover in the English channel, westerly winds force up and sustain a great body of water, thereby raising the sea above the mean level several feet. It appears

from an account of the great storm of the 26th November, 1703, that the tide flowed over the top of Chepstow bridge, inundating all the low lands on both sides of the Severn, washing away farm-yards, drowning cattle, &c.; and it is worthy of remark, that the barometer is recorded to have then fallen lower than had ever been previously noticed." There is a well here which ebbs and flows inversely with the flow and ebb of the tide. When the tide is at its height it is perfectly dry; a little before which it begins to subside, and soon after the ebb it returns: neither wet nor dry weather affects it; but its increase and decrease regularly correspond with the tide. The well is 32 feet deep, and has frequently 14 feet water, which is remarkably good. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in the convenient docks on the banks of the Wye. In these, vessels of 600 tons are built for the Baltic trade. Great quantities of salmon are caught in the Severn, and the Wye fisheries, and sent from Chepstow to London and other places. There are no manufactures carried on here, but the foreign trade is considerable. Wines are imported from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, and pitch, from Norway and Russia. It is the port of all the towns on the rivers Wye and Lug, and supplies Herefordshire and the eastern part of Monmouthshire with all the necessary imports. It exports bark, iron, cider, coal, and millstones. It sends a vast quantity of timber to Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Deptford; and the Bristol market depends upon it in a great measure for its supply of grain. The gross receipt of customs duty at Chepstow, in 1834, was £902. The market-day is Saturday, and there are markets on the last Monday of every month for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and wool. The fairs are Friday in Whitsun-week, Saturday before June 23d, August 1st, Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, and October 18th. The petty-sessions for the upper division of Caldicot hundred, are held here by the county-magistrates. The duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the fisheries in the Severn from Conepill to the New passage, and in the Wye from Brockwar to the mouth of Chepstow river.

The rocky cliffs on each side of the river, and the beautiful scenery of Persefield, a seat in the neighbourhood of much celebrity, afford the most delightful prospects imaginable. Numerous ancient encampments are traceable in the vicinity, and Chepstow castle, or Castle Gwent, stands in a bold and commanding position on a rock of considerable elevation, of which it occupies the entire summit. It is constructed so near the river, that it appears to form part of the perpendicular cliff on which it stands; masses of ivy creeping down and concealing portions of the native rocks. The river flows close to its walls. The magnificent remains of this immense pile form a striking and picturesque object from almost every point in which it can be viewed. Towards the land side it was defended by a vast moat, and the walls were flanked with lofty bastion towers. The lords of the castle and town were the earls of Pembroke, of the house of Clare, the last of whom was Richard Strongbow, earl of Strigul, Chepstow, and Pembroke, who died in 1176. The castle was erected by William Fitz-Osborn, earl of Hereford, not long after the Conquest. About the same time that the castle was built, the town was fortified with strong walls, portions of which, with the bastions erected for their defence, are still in existence. Over the river Wye there was at one time a curious old wooden bridge of great height, erected on piles, which has been displaced by an elegant iron one, erected at the joint expense of the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth; the river Wye forming the

line of separation between them. The passage over the Severn, within 2 miles of the town, has also been greatly improved by the erection of stone-piers and the establishment of steam-packets.

CHERHILL, a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Calne, county of Wilts; 2½ miles east of Calne, on the post road. Acres 2,370. Houses 80. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 404. A. P. £1,917. Poor rates, in 1837, £167. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Calne, not in charge. On the summit of a chalk hill near this village is an ancient square camp with double works, called Oldbury camp, the supposed retreat of the Danes after the battle of Etonden; and on the site of the same hill is the figure of a horse, 157 feet long, cut out of the turf. It was executed under the direction, and at the expense of Dr. Christopher Allsop, an eminent physician of Calne, and from its situation, being the highest land between London and Bath, is visible at the distance of between 20 and 30 miles in almost every direction.

CHERINGTON, a parish in the Brailes division of the hund. of Kington, union of Shipston-on-Stour, county of Warwick; 3½ miles south-east of Shipston-upon-Stour, south of the river Stour. Acres 890. Houses 70. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 328. A. P. £1,719. Poor rates, in 1837, £182. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £11 10s. 7½d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, Joseph Turner, Esq.

CHERITON, a parish in the hund. of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, union of Elham, county of Kent; 2½ miles west-north-west of Folkestone, close on the South-Eastern railway. Acres 1,790. Houses 213. Pop., in 1801, 727; in 1831, 1,143. A. P. £3,352. Poor rates, in 1837, £533. Living, a rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of Newington, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £16 12s. 6d.; gross income £783. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Brockman.

CHERITON, a parish in the hund. and union of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 14 miles west-north-west of Swansea, delightfully situated on the river Bury. Houses 45. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 242. A. P. £816. Poor rates, in 1837, £46. Living, a rectory in the dio. of St. David's; rated at £9 7s. 3½d., returned at £117; gross income £117. Patron, the Crown. The harbour has six feet of water at all times on the bar, but it is open to the north-west, and the tail of the Hopper sand bank, which is continually shifting, makes the entrance sometimes dangerously narrow.

CHERITON, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Alresford, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 3 miles south of New Alresford. It includes the tything of Beaworth. Acres 2,980. Houses 97. Pop., in 1801, 411; in 1831, 722. A. P. £3,484. Poor rates, in 1837, £223. Charities—Income, in 1824, £16. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Kilmestone and Titchbourn, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the incumbent; rated at £68 2s. 6d.; gross income £1,280; nett income, £1,193. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cheney court, Winchester.

CHERITON-BISHOP'S, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 6 miles south-west of Crediton. Acres 5,150. Houses 140. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 799. A. P. £3,110. Poor rates, in 1837, £217. Charities—Churchwardens' income, in 1823, £12 12s. applied to parochial purposes. Other charities—Income, in 1823, £3. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £360. Patron, the bishop of Exeter.

CHERITON (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of

Horethorne, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 3 miles south-south-west of Wincanton. Acres 1,290. Houses 47. Pop., in 1801, 233; in 1831, 246. A. P. £1,662. Poor rates, in 1837, £210. Charities—Income, in 1823, £8 2s. 6d. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 12s. 1d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Gatehouse.

CHERITON-FITZPAINE, a parish in the hund. of West Budleigh, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 5 miles north-north-east of Crediton, near a branch of the river Crudy. It includes the tythings of Bradley and Fulford. Acres 4,770. Houses 188. Pop., in 1801, 884; in 1831, 1,065. A. P. £5,135. Poor rates, in 1837, £802. Charities—Scutt's almshouse for 6 poor women; income, in 1823, £22 12s. Poor's land, including Courteney's gift; income, in 1823, £28. Other charities £6 13s. 6d. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £37 6s. 8d.; gross income £793. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. H. Arundell.

CHERRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Longtree, union of Tetbury, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-north-east of Tetbury. Acres 1,880. Houses 47. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 251. A. P. £2,096. Poor rates, in 1837, £114 17s. Charities—Income, in 1827, £6 10s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £13; gross income £176. Patron, in 1835, W. George.

CHERRINGTON, a township in the parish of Edmond, in the hund. of Bradford South, county of Salop; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles east of Newport, south of the river Mees. Acreage with the parish. Houses 36. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 192. A. P. £1,527.

CHERRY-BURTON. See **BURTON-CHERRY**.

CHERRY-HINTON, a parish in the hund. of Flendish, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-east of Cambridge. Acres 2,043. Houses 125. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 574. A. P. £2,878. Poor rates, in 1837, £406 18s. Charities—Bridge's school. The late Rev. Bewick Bridge, when vicar of Cherry-Hinton, erected a school at his own expense, according to a plan furnished by the National society, to whom he paid £1,000 for its endowment. From 80 to 100 children are taught at this school at 1d. per week for each. Income, in 1837, £35. Churchlands—Income, in 1837, £31 12s. Poor's land—Rent, in 1837, £6 15s.; interest, charges, &c. £2 15s. 4d.; in all, £76 6s. 4d. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £9 14s. 7d.; gross income £164. Patrons, the master and fellows of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

CHERTSEY, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Godley and Chertsey, union of Chertsey, county of Surrey; 21 miles west-south-west of London, on the western bank of the Thames, over which there is a fine bridge of Purbeck stone with seven arches; 4 miles from the Southampton railway, and $\frac{2}{4}$ by railway from London. Acres 10,020. Houses 898. Pop., in 1801, 2,819; in 1831, 4,795. A. P. £18,022. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,225 6s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Chertsey, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Chertsey poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, embracing an area of 64 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 13,369. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,237. Expenditure, in 1839, £6,453.

Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income

£307. Patrons, the Haberdashers' company, and the governors of Christ's hospital alternately. The church is handsome. With the exception of the chancel, it is in the Gothic style. About the year 666, Erkenwald, afterward bishop of London, founded a monastery of the Benedictine order here, valued 26^o Henry VIII. at £659 15s. 8d. ob. q. per annum, Dugd. The superior "was," says Salmon, "a sort of little prince hereabouts, whose lands and parcels of lands it were endless to enumerate." Here the body of the unfortunate Henry VI. was first interred, without any funeral pomp, and here it remained till removed by Henry VIII. to Windsor. Of this extensive edifice nothing is now left but some small fragments of walls. Upon its surrender 29^o Henry VIII., the king granted it with all its lands to the abbey of Besham in Berkshire, and after the dissolution of that house, the site of Chertsey was granted, 7^o Edward VI., to Sir William Fitz-Williams. There are here places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. Sir William Perkins's school here is an important charity. It was instituted by the founder, in 1725, while yet in life. Income, in 1823, £390 3s. 10d. It consisted of two school-houses, one for 25 boys, and the other for 25 girls, children of the poor of the parish of Chertsey; or, for the girls' part, of the poor of the parishes of Thorp, Egham, and Cobham, with competent revenues for their education and clothing. Sir William Perkins lived many years after he had bestowed these charities; and, after his death, in 1741, large savings having been effected out of the income of the charity property, reference was made, in 1818, to a master of chancery, to approve of a scheme for the extension and improvement of the charity; in consequence of which, two new school-houses were erected in 1820, and 132 boys and 81 girls were admitted at their opening. Subsequently, however, the income suffered a considerable diminution by the reduction of the dividend on bank stock from 10 to 8 per cent. Nevertheless, in 1823, there were 123 boys, and 89 girls, in the respective schools, of whom 30 boys and 30 girls received the benefit of clothing. These 60 were parishioners of Chertsey; the rest were, in part, from the adjacent parishes. Schoolmaster's salary, £73 10s. School mistress's £40; besides each a house and garden. There are 8 almshouses in this parish, inhabited by paupers. No income. Other charities—Income, in 1823, £59 10s.

The petty-sessions are held here. This is the polling-place of the Godley and Chertsey hundred. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, appointed for life by letters patent from the exchequer. The bailiff, with the hundred, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, but they are within that of the county magistrates, who hold meetings for the division here on the first and third Wednesday of every month. In 1838 there was a silk mill here, employing 65 hands. The trade is confined chiefly to malt and flour. Coarse thread, iron hoops, and brooms, form the principal articles of manufacture. Chertsey is the only market-town within the limits of its hundred. Near the church, in the principal street, there is a handsome market-house. The market-day is Wednesday; and there are fairs on the first Monday in Lent, for cattle and hops; on the 14th of May for sheep; on the 6th of August and 25th of September for horses, cattle, and hogs. A new cattle-market has been established here, the first monthly observance of which was held on 15th April, 1840, when there was an excellent supply of cattle, which realized good prices; and numerous buyers were present from the surrounding neighbourhood. Chertsey, of which

the Saxon name was *Ceorteseye*, is supposed to have been insular in the time of Venerable Bede, who called it *Ceroti Insula*. It is supposed that it was near the town of Chertsey that Julius Cæsar crossed the Thames when he first attempted the conquest of Britain. On Oldbury Hill there are the remains of an ancient encampment. There are many elegant mansions in the vicinity. St. Anne's Well, in this parish, was once in great repute for curing diseases of the eyes, and St. Anne's Hill, one of the most delightful situations within its boundaries, was the residence of the celebrated C. J. Fox, in the latter years of his life. In the Porch House, Guildford-street, 'the melancholy Cowley' closed his days. The poet, Day, the author of *Sandford and Merton*, lived in this vicinity. Laurence Tomson, an accomplished scholar and traveller, died here in 1608.

CHESELBORNE, a parish in the hund. of Whiteway, union of Cerne, Cerne division of the county of Dorset; 10 miles west-south-west of Blandford Forum. Acres 1,850. Houses 61. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 351. A. P. £1,795. Poor rates, in 1837, £243 10s. Charities—Rent charge, in 1836, 5s. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £18 10s. 5d.; gross income £281. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rivers.

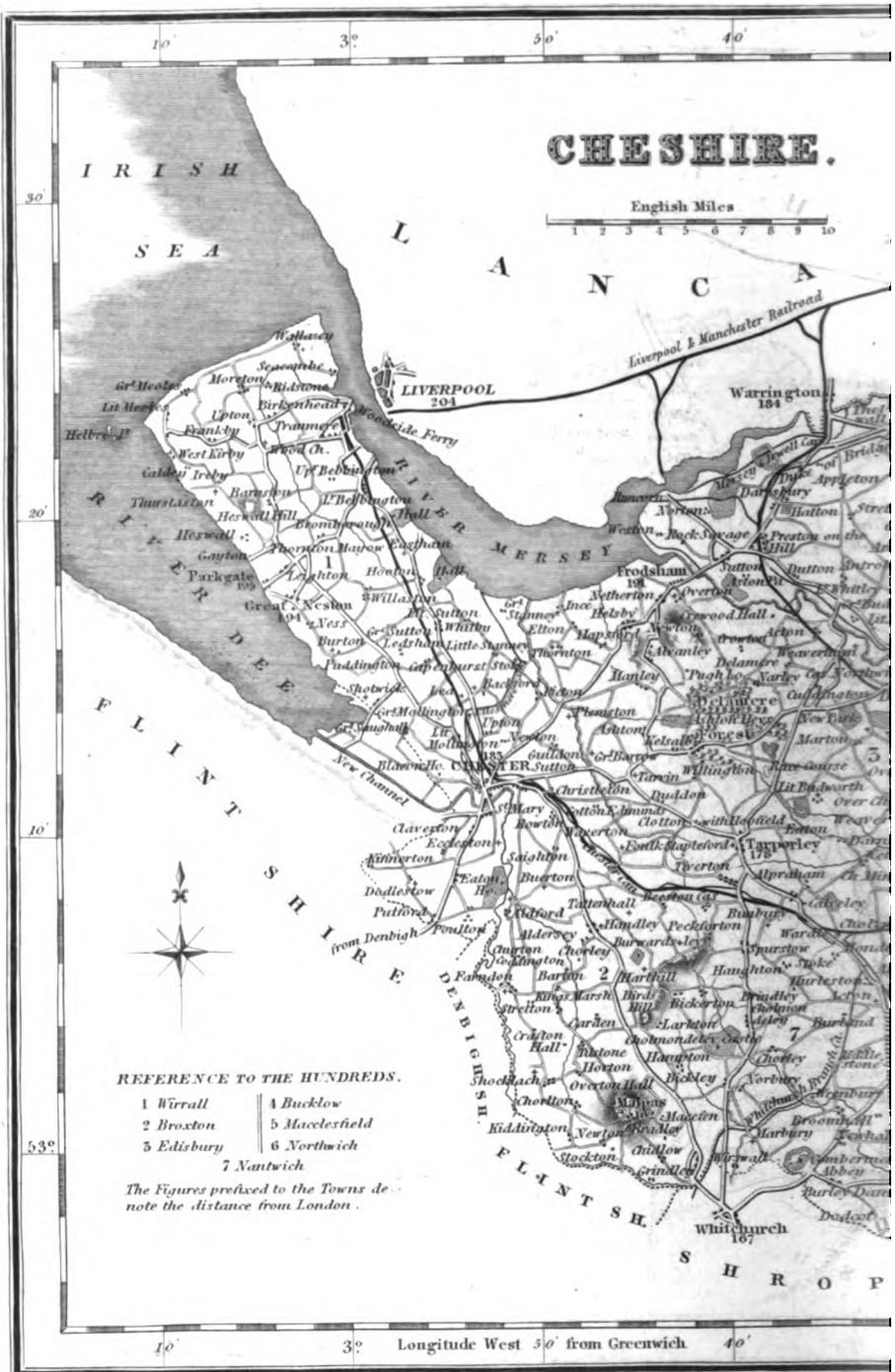
CHESHAM, a market-town and parish in the first division of the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, county of Buckingham; 29 miles north-west by west of London. It includes the hamlets of Ashley-Green, Billington, Chartridge, and Lattimer. Acres 11,890. Houses 1,052. Pop., in 1801, 3,969; in 1831, 5,388. A. P. £15,656. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,848 10s. Charities—Weeden's almshouses, consisting of 4 tenements, founded in 1624; besides an estate in the hamlet of Hurdridge in this parish; annual rent, in 1832, £75; expended in supporting the almshouses and repairing the almonry. The Devonshire charity, founded by William, earl of Devonshire, in 1630, consisting of 35 acres of land; annual rent, in 1832, £11, expended on 7 or 8 paupers. Eight church houses inhabited by paupers. Other charities—Income, in 1832, £11 10s.; besides 10 bibles, catechisms, &c. distributed to poor. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln in two medieties, Chesham-Leicester and Chesham-Woburn, consolidated in 1767; and each rated at £13 1s. 5d.; gross income £462. Patron, the duke of Bedford. The Baptists have three churches here; the first was formed in 1706, the second in 1714, and the third in 1820. There is also an Independent chapel, founded in 1724. The greatest part of the inhabitants consist of Dissenters. The manufacture of coarse woodenware is carried on here, and corn, and paper-mills are worked by a large stream which rises in the neighbourhood of the town. Wednesday is the market-day for corn, Saturday for provisions in general, straw-plait, &c. The fairs are on the 21st of April, 22d of July, and 28th of September. The two first are chiefly for cattle.

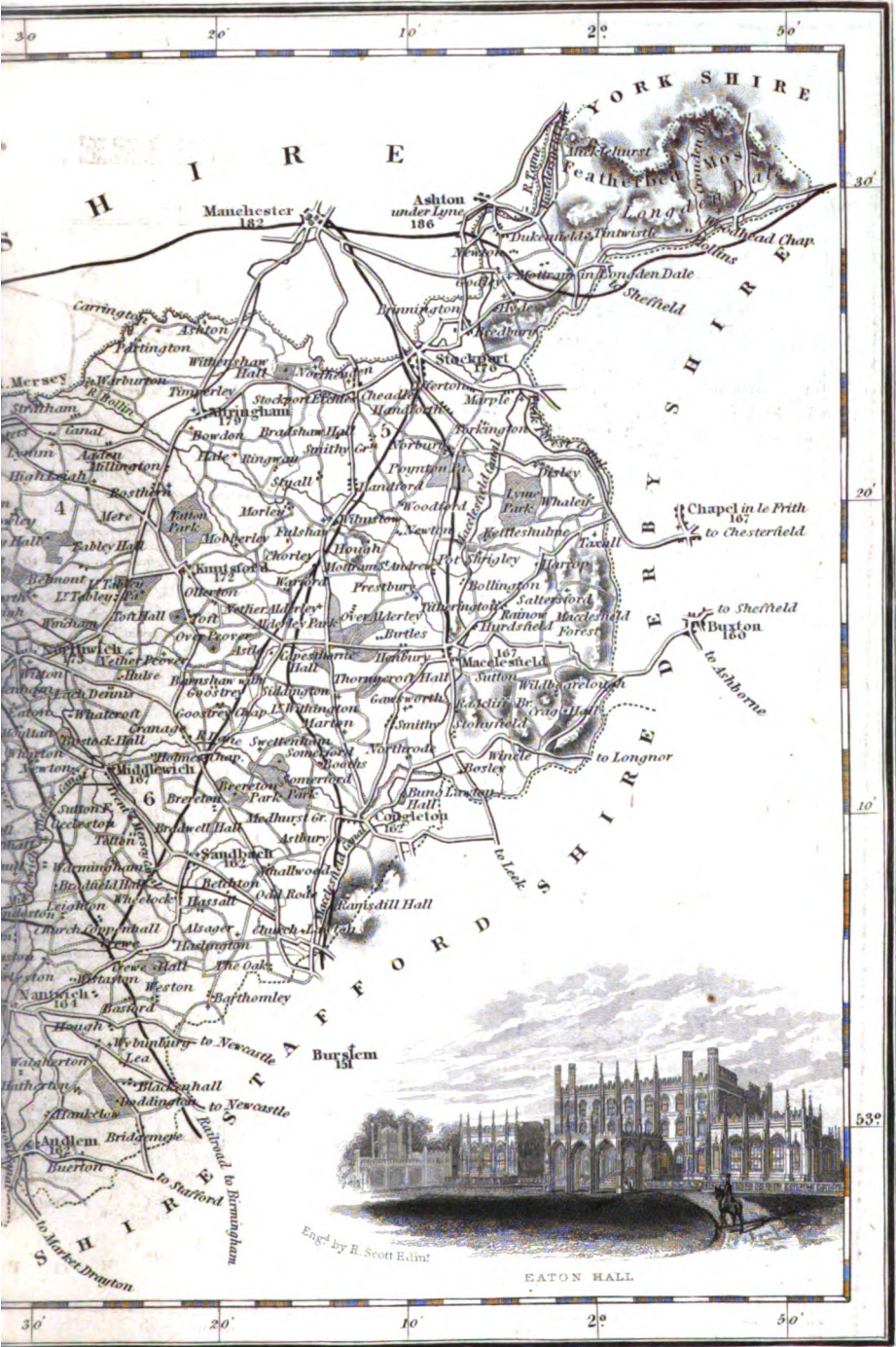
CHESHAM-BOIS, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Burnham, union of Amersham, county of Buckingham; 1½ mile north-north-east of Chesham. Acres 810. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 157. A. P. £1,186. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 2s. Charities—The inhabitants have the privilege of sending their sons to Lord Cheyne's charity school at Amersham. Other charities—Income, in 1832, £2. Living, a donative curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £125. Patron, the duke of Bedford.

CHESHIRE,

A maritime county-palatine bounded on the north and north-west by a small part of the county of York, the co-palatine of Lancaster, the estuary of the Mersey, and the Irish sea; on the east by the counties of Derby and Stafford; on the south by the county of Salop and a detached part of the county of Flint; on the west by the estuary of the Dee, and the counties of Denbigh and Flint. It extends from 53° 10' 53" 3' N. lat., and from 1° 46' to 3° 22' W. long. Its greatest length, taking it at the extreme points, from east to west, may be somewhat better than 30 miles; and its greatest breadth, from north to south, about 30. Its form is oval, with a narrow neck of land on the west, of about six miles in breadth, projecting between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, nearly 20 miles into the Irish sea; and a still narrower stripe on the east, projecting about 15 miles between the counties of York and Derby. It has been estimated to contain 1,052 square miles, or about 673,280 statute acres, which, Dr. Holland states, were distributed, in 1808, nearly as follows, viz.: arable, meadow, and pasture lands, including parks and pleasure-grounds, 620,000 acres; waste lands, heaths, commons, and woods, 28,600 acres; peats, bogs, and morasses, 18,000, the residue consisting of sea-sands within the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. But a good deal of the waste land, and of the bogs and morasses, has since been brought under tillage. It is divided into seven hundreds, namely, Broxton, Bucklow, Eddisbury, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, and Wirral hundreds; and 90 parishes, exclusive of the city of Chester. There are 12 market-towns in the shire, and, in 1831, 60,748 houses. Population, in 1801, 191,751; and, in 1831, 334,410. A. P. in 1815, £1,038,083. The amount of poor-rate assessment, on an average of three years, in 1748-50, was £14,946; in 1815, £142,409, whereof £108,138 was expended on the poor; in 1828, it was £139,412, whereof £100,692 was expended on the poor; and, in 1838, it was £97,424, of which £72,638 was applied to the relief of the poor. The county-rate, in 1792, was £10,800; in 1815, £29,077; in 1838, £36,193. The church-rates, in 1831-2, amounted to £8,978; in 1838-9, to £8,130. The highway returns, in 1839, gave a length of road in this county of 2,357 miles, the expenditure on which amounted to £27,729.

Rivers.—The two principal rivers are the Mersey and the Dee. The county is watered by numerous streams, most of them having a northerly course, and none of them going beyond its limits, being almost if not all conducted into the Irish sea through the estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee.—The Mersey has its remote sources in Derbyshire, and is formed by the junction of the Etherow and Goyt rivers, on the border of the county to the east of Stockport. From Stockport to the Irish sea it forms the boundary between this county and Lancashire, to which, as forming the port of Liverpool, it more properly belongs. The Mersey forms a grand estuary, averaging three miles in width, and from Liverpool, where its width is only one mile, forming a fine channel commodious for shipping; it is navigable, by vessels of considerable burthen, up to the mouth of the Irwell, a river in Lancashire. The Mersey has, from its flowing through the principal manufacturing district in the empire, and giving its name to the gulf or arm of the sea between Lancashire and Cheshire, become, in point of commercial importance, second only to the Thames. The Dee rises in the mountainous district of Merionethshire, and approaching Cheshire near Shocklach, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Denbighshire, thence it





approaches Aldford, whence, with very few windings, it flows on to Chester, the walls of which it nearly encircles, and from Chester, by an artificial navigable channel, cut in 1754, at a vast expense, and which it is now proposed still further to improve, it is carried, near Flint castle, direct into the broad estuary which unites it with the Irish sea.—To these the next in importance is the Weaver, which has its rise in a mere, called Ridley mere, on Bulkeley heath, and flowing by Nantwich to Northwich, is there joined by the Dane, a considerable stream; and a little farther on by the Peover, also of some magnitude; after which it flows by Frodsham to Winton, where it falls into the grand estuary of the Mersey. Its whole course is about 30 miles, for 20 of which it has been rendered navigable, by means of various locks for vessels of 100 tons burthen. This was done at a considerable expense indeed, but latterly, with immense profits.—The Dane, rising in Macclesfield forest, near the Three Shire mere, has at first a southerly course; and, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary between this county and that of Stafford. Taking a westerly course, it flows by Congleton, and Middlewich to Northwich, where, as we have already seen, it falls into the Weaver.—The Bollin has its sources also in Macclesfield forest, and flowing in a northerly direction, falls into the Mersey, after a course of nearly twenty miles.—The Tame rises in Yorkshire, and, flowing to the west, forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire, till it falls into the Mersey near Stockport.—The Peover, as we have seen, is a tributary of the Weaver, which it enters not far from Northwich.—The Weelock is a tributary of the Dane, which it enters near Croxton.

Canals.—Till the introduction of railroads had diminished the utility, and checked the progress of inland navigation, the Cheshire canals afforded a very constant and economical channel of commercial intercourse, and general communication, between Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester, the North of England, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, &c. Few counties derived, or still indeed derive, so many advantages from the internal intercourse produced by artificial navigation, as Cheshire. The principal canals which intersect various parts of the county, are the duke of Bridgewater's, the Trent and Mersey, the Ellismere, the Chester and Nantwich, and the Macclesfield and Peak Forest canals. The Bridgewater canal from Manchester enters Cheshire by crossing the Mersey to the east of Ashton, on an aqueduct bridge. It traverses about 20 miles of this shire, passing in a south-westerly direction near to Lymm, Thelwall, Groppenham, and Daresbury, and Preston Brook to Runcorn, where it is precipitately lowered, 95 feet, by a series of locks into the Mersey. This was the first canal projected by Brindley, at the expense of the duke of Bridgewater, to whose magnificent undertakings the inland navigation of England, in general, is so deeply indebted. It was completed in 1766; since which time the greatest part of the canals in England have been formed.—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk canal, which was commenced in 1766, proceeds south-easterly from Preston Brook, where the Bridgewater canal joins it, passing by Northwich, Middlewich, and Sandbach, to Church Lawton on the south side of this county, where it enters the county of Stafford; the whole length of this line in Cheshire being 20 miles. Near its commencement at Preston on the Hill, it passes through a tunnel 1,241 yards long; at Barnton, through one of 572 yards; at Saltersfield, through one of 350 yards; and at Hermitage, through another of 130 yards.—The Ellismere canal enters this county at Pulford, and running across the peninsula

of Wirrall, effects a junction of the Dee and the Mersey. At Chester, it unites with the navigable channel of the Dee, and with the Chester and Nantwich canal; then running northwards by Stoke, it issues into the Mersey, thereby opening a short and easy passage between Chester and Liverpool.—The Chester and Nantwich canal was completed in 1778. At Chester it forms a junction with the Dee, and with the Dee and Mersey, or Ellismere canal; and passing Christleton, Waverton, Hargrave, and the north of Beeston castle, proceeds to Nantwich, where it is continued into the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, which runs south, past Audlem, into Shropshire. Four miles north of Nantwich, a branch from the Chester and Nantwich canal runs, in a north-easterly direction, to Middlewich, and is called the Middlewich branch, which here meets the Trent and Mersey canal. Between Nantwich and the point where this branch joins the Chester and Nantwich canal, on the other hand, a branch proceeds in a south-westwardly direction to the neighbourhood of Whitechurch.—The Macclesfield canal leaves the Trent and Mersey canal at Church-Lawton on the borders of this county. It runs northward past Congleton and Macclesfield to Disley, and a few miles to the north, joins the Peak Forest canal, which enters the county at Whaley bridge, and passing near Disley, proceeds northwards by Chadkirk and Hyde chapel, to Ashton-under-Lyne, where it crosses the Tame, and quits the county. This canal crosses the Goyt, below the junction of the Goyt and Etherow, by an aqueduct 100 feet in height, which has three arches, each 60 feet span, and 78 feet high. The Mersey and Irwell canal meets the Trent and Mersey canal at Runcorn, and running to the north-east, along the border of the county, quits it near Thelwall. In 1795, a canal to Pennington, near Leigh in Lancashire, connected the canals of Cheshire through the Bridgewater canal with the Leeds and Liverpool navigation; and thus, by the numerous ramifications and intersections of the Cheshire canals, has a vast extent of internal and external facilities, for general and commercial intercourse, been opened up.

Roads.—Several important roads traverse this county. The London and Manchester road, by Derby enters it near Bosley, and passes through Macclesfield and Stockport; and another branch of this line of road enters at Whaley Bridge, and passes through Disley, Norbury, and Stockport. The London and Manchester road, by Lichfield, enters at Church-Lawton, and passes through Congleton, Wilmslow, and Cheadle. The London and Liverpool road also enters at Church-Lawton, and passes through Warrington by two branches, one through Middlewich and Northwich, and the other through Knutsford. Besides these, various roads radiate from Chester through the county, the principal of which are the London road, by Ecclesfield and Stafford, which passes through Nantwich; the London road by Newport and Coventry, which passes through Whitechurch; the Park-gate road, which passes through Great Neston, whence a branch crosses the peninsula to New Ferry and Woodside by Great Bebbington; the New Ferry and Woodside road, through Eastham and Bromborow; the road from Chester to Warrington, whence branches proceed to Liverpool and Manchester, and the Manchester road by Tarvin, Northwich, and Altrincham. There are also many cross roads meeting these in all directions.

Railways.—The Grand Junction railway between Birmingham and the Liverpool and Manchester railway, enters this county near Betley, on the south, and runs through Crewe, near Sandbach, to the north-east of Nantwich. It then runs a little to the west of Mid-

dlewich and Northwich, and across the valley of the Weaver by a viaduct of 20 arches of 60 feet span, and upwards of 60 feet above the level of the valley. It then proceeds to the Mersey, which it crosses by a viaduct of 12 arches, under which flows the Mersey and Irwell canal, as well as the Mersey itself. A railway is in course of completion from Birkenhead to Chester. In April, 1840, 90 per cent. of the works have been completed along the entire line, and the completion of the whole is expected in August, 1840. In connection with this railway, another is projected between Chester and Crewe, where it is to meet the Grand Junction railway, and the projected railway from Manchester to Crewe: a viaduct for which is in progress at Stockport, consisting of 26 arches, and considered to be one of the most gigantic productions of art of a similar character in the kingdom. Chester will thus have the benefit of a direct communication with London, as well as with Manchester by railroad; and it is expected that an immense traffic will be brought on the Birkenhead line by the projected arrangement, which, it appears, is now, in April, 1840, fully decided on. Other railways are in contemplation,—especially the Great Anglo-Hibernian railway between Chester and Holyhead, commencing by a junction with the Chester and Crewe railway at Chester, and terminating on a common near Rhos-y-Gaer, in the parish of Holyhead. Notice of intended application to parliament for a bill for this railway was published in the London Gazette in February and March, 1840. Similar notice was, at the same time, given of an intended railway between Chester and Plas Madoc, commencing by a junction with the Chester and Crewe, and Chester and Birkenhead railways, and terminating at Plas Madoc: also of the projected Manchester and Derby railway, commencing at Cheadle in this county, at the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and terminating near the joint station of the North, Midland, Birmingham, and Derby Junction railways at Derby. A railway between Chester and Ruabon, in Denbigh, is also in contemplation, which, it is expected, will bring most important districts, both for passengers and productions, into immediate connection with Chester and all the united lines of railway. The traffic in coals alone will be very considerable, as the Ruabon coal produces coke of the very first quality for locomotive engines, and the anticipation is, that the Ruabon coal is destined to supply coke, through Chester, for all the railways in the north-western and midland districts of England.

Physical features.—The surface of this county, being almost all a dead level, presents a landscape for the most part tame and uninteresting. A ridge of hills, but of no great altitude, runs along its eastern border from Lawton, on the confines of Staffordshire, to its north-eastern extremity; forming, as it were, the first steps towards the romantic mountains of Derbyshire. A ridge also extends from Malpas, on its western side, to Frodsham. The latter is, however, much broken. The most singular feature in it is the insulated rock of Buston, about 2 miles south from Tarporley, rising, on one side, almost perpendicularly from the plain, about 366 feet. But with these exceptions, the rest of the county, comprising four-fifths of its entire extent, is remarkable for the flatness of its surface; being, probably, not more on a medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its appearance is that of an extended plain, thickly covered with woods, and interspersed with small lakes or meres, abounding with fish, and some of them not without beauty. Its woods, however, are nearly confined to the hedgerows, which are numerous, to the coppices, that

adorn gentlemen's seats, and to the parks and pleasure-grounds that surround the residences of the nobility; but, on the whole, this county contains a great deal of valuable timber. More rain is believed to fall in this than in any other county in England, Westmoreland and Lancashire perhaps excepted. It is impossible to imagine a finer grazing district. "The grass," observes M'Culloch, in his 'Statistical Account' of Cheshire, "owing to the mildness and moisture of the climate, the favourable nature of the soil, and the shelter afforded by the luxuriant hedges and hedge-row trees with which the fields are surrounded, retains its verdure and its growth throughout almost the whole year." The principal part of the surface consists of arable, meadow, and pasture land, and the remainder of widespread mosses,—dreary, and apparently interminable wastes; and, at the ebb-tide, "broad and ribbed sea-sands."

Soil, Minerals, &c.—The soil consists, for the most part, of a red, rich, clayey, or sandy loam, and, with the exception of a few limited tracts of black moor, or bogs of peat moss and heath, it is eminently fertile. The under soil is commonly clay, or excellent marl, of which there are large supplies, the plentiful use of which has materially contributed to its fertility. Salt and coal are the principal mineral productions. There are inexhaustible beds of rock-salt near Northwich, Nantwich, Winsford, and Middlewich, or along the course of the Weaver and its tributaries, for which this county is celebrated, as well as for its contiguous brine springs. The salt-works at Northwich are the most famous, and we shall annex a particular account of them to the description of that town. The salt is of two kinds, white, or transparent, and reddish brown. The former has been found by analysis to be an almost pure muriate of soda: the latter to contain a small portion of oxide of iron from which its colour is derived. In the northern districts, coal, of good quality, is found in abundance. There are very extensive collieries, especially in the townships of Worth and Poynton. Lead and copper are found at Alderley Edge, and the Peck-fort-on-Hills, and at the former a considerable quantity of cobalt, from which smalt is manufactured, scarcely to be distinguished from that of Saxony. The red grit rock is the most prevalent stone of the county, and of this, most of the towns and villages are built. The quarries at Runcorn, Manley, and Great Bebington, are the most important.

Agriculture.—Dairy produce in cheese and butter is the principal object of attention with the Cheshire husbandman; but though the county has, for many ages, been famed for its cheese, especially for that which is made in the salt districts, yet it is rather a singular fact, that it was formerly as celebrated for its wheat. Dr. Holland, following Mr. Fenna, estimates the number of cows kept in this county, for dairy purposes, at 92,000. Supposing each cow to yield, at an average, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of cheese, the whole annual produce will be 11,500 tons. Considerable attention is now paid to the breed of cows. In some parts of the county potatoes are very extensively cultivated. Oats, wheat, and barley, are also grown; but arable husbandry, being deemed of inferior importance, is but indifferently understood, and is considerably behind; while sheep-husbandry, which is so profitable to the farmer in other counties, is here scarcely known. There are many parcels of land in this county, averaging 10 acres each, which have been appropriated as small farms; but the greatest portion of the county is retained and cultivated by gentlemen who reside on their own estates, which are generally large. On the whole, Cheshire is in-

ferior to many other counties in agriculture; but it contains more means of improved husbandry than most. It wants only the application of capital, and the superintendence of men of true practical science, to become one of the finest agricultural counties in England.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.—The principal trade of this county consists in cheese, potatoes, and salt. In addition to the great home-consumption of cheese, immense quantities are sold not only throughout England, but also throughout the most part of Europe, where it is well-known, and highly esteemed. Potatoes are sent also in great quantities to Liverpool, Manchester, and other markets in Lancashire. In the parish of Frodsham alone, about 100,000 bushels are annually produced. The extensive trade carried on in salt, and the vast revenue derived from its duty, at one time rendered it an object of even national importance; and it is still one of the most important staple commodities of the county. About 60,000 tons of salt are annually taken from the pits of Northwich alone; besides not less than 45,000 tons manufactured at the same place from brine-springs, which are from 20 to 40 yards in depth. In 1831, about 300 men were employed in Eddisbury and Northwich hundreds in manufacturing salt. Lead, calamine, cast-iron, copper-plates, and brass, are also largely exported. Besides cheese, the most flourishing manufacture is that of cotton, which has extended from Lancashire, and is extensively carried on in and around Stockport, Macclesfield, Marple, Congleton, and Sandbach. Muslin and calico, thread and silk-buttons, are manufactured at Macclesfield, where there are thriving silk-mills. There are also silk-mills at Congleton and Stockport. Macclesfield hundred is the principal manufacturing district. In 1831 more than 6,000 men were employed in manufacturing cotton and calico in this hundred; nearly 1,000 in the manufacture of silk, and about 5,500 in manufacturing cotton and silk promiscuously. The manufacture of hats for exportation at Stockport, of shoes at Sandbach and Nantwich, of woollen-cloths in the same district, and of gloves at Chester, is extensive. Tanning is carried on throughout the whole county, but more particularly in the middle and northern parts, where there are extensive plantations and spontaneous growths of oak, which furnish abundance of tanner's bark. The copper, lead, and iron of the Alderly Edge, and Peckforton hills, are also manufactured in the county, and constitute a small item in the export trade.

Customs and Amusements.—Of those which are peculiar to certain parts of the kingdom, Cheshire has its full share. There is a custom among the young men, of placing, on the 1st of May, large birchen boughs over the doors of the houses where the young women reside, to whom they are paying their addresses; and an alder-bough is often found placed over the door of a scold. Another singular custom, which prevails at Easter, is *lifting*. On Easter Monday the young men deck out a chair with flowers and ribbons, and carry it about, compelling every young woman they meet to get into it, and suffer herself to be lifted as high as they can reach into the air, or to be kissed, or pay a forfeit. On Easter Tuesday the young women deck out their chair, and lift the men, or make them pay a fine. This custom, which also prevails, or something like it, in some of the neighbouring counties, seems to have been admitted amongst the highest ranks in the 13th century. But the most prevalent, as well as the most peculiar custom, is the shouting of the marlers, when money is given them. On such occasions they are summoned together by one of their number, who has been elected lord of the marl-pit, and

joining hands around him in a ring, they bow themselves towards the centre three times, shouting every time, and a fourth time when they give a more lengthened and louder shout, which gradually dies away. When the marlers have finished their work, they dress up a pole with flowers and ribbons, silver watches, spoons, and other glittering articles on it, and carry it about to collect money. This is called carrying the Garland. A custom prevails in this county of taking names from towns, as Aston of Aston, &c.; and, observe the editors of the 'Magna Britannia,' published in 1738, "is worth our observation for this reason; to show the good husbandry and frugality of many of these families, who still are the inhabitants of the same places, though it be many hundred years since their ancestors took their names from them: whereas, in the southern parts of England, though the same custom was followed, there is hardly one in a county that bears the same name with the town he lives in."

History.—Under the Britons, Cheshire, or Chætershire, formed part of the territory of the Cornavii. By the first Roman division of the country it was included in *Britannia-Superior*, by the second in *Flavia Caesariensis*. After the conquest it was by the conqueror bestowed upon his nephew, Hugh de Avaranches. In the reign of Henry III., John, earl of Chester, dying without male issue, that monarch seized upon the earldom, which he bestowed upon his eldest son, Prince Edward. It was erected into a principality by Richard II. Under his successor, it again became a county-palatine, and continued under the king's eldest sons, as earls of Chester, to be governed by a separate and an independent jurisdiction. Under Henry VII., the city of Chester was separated from the county, being constituted a county of itself. Under Henry VIII., the privileges of the counties-palatine were greatly curtailed, and, in return, two knights were allowed in parliament to represent the county, and two burgesses the city of Chester. Acts passed in 1830 terminated the separate jurisdiction of the county-palatine. By the recent reform and division of counties acts this county is divided chiefly along the course of the Weaver river, across the county, into northern and southern divisions, each of which returns two members. The northern division consists of the Macclesfield and Bucklow, and the southern of the remaining hundreds. The boroughs of Chester, Macclesfield, and Stockport, each also return 2 members, making in all, 10 members from Cheshire, returned to parliament. The number of qualified voters for the county members is 10,235. The principal place of election for the northern division is Knutsford; for the southern Chester. The assizes for the county are held at Chester, the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions also at Chester, and the midsummer and Michaelmas sessions at Knutsford. Under the act 10th Geo. IV. cap. 97, the county magistrates appointed a paid constabulary force within the rural districts of this county, which is specially referred to in the report of the commissioners appointed by her present majesty to inquire as to the best means of establishing an efficient constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales. These commissioners "having specially investigated the cases of the trial of paid constables, in the case of the trial of a paid constabulary force, appointed and controlled according to an act of parliament for the county of Chester, by the magistrates at quarter and petty-sessions, find that the appointment and management of a paid constabulary force in separate divisions, separately managed at the discretion of the justices at the petty-sessions of those divisions, is an arrangement of itself incom-

patible with any efficient and economical system for the prevention of crime." They found "no combination of regulations deserving the name of a system;" no comprehensive "specifications of the duties of a constabulary;" no method "for securing regular information of the courses of delinquency, no well-regulated communication of intelligence between one division and another; no regular combined action between one set of officers and another;" no systematised control over the whole. They found the appointments frequently bad, and everywhere insufficient. They therefore, and for other specific reasons, recommended the substitution in this and all other counties in England and Wales, of a general trained constabulary force, well appointed, and trained on a uniform system, such as that of the New Metropolitan police, and placed under trained and responsible direction, for the whole county, the members not to be privately connected with the district in which they act, and at periods to be changed from district to district, acting always under general rules and principles, and in subordination to general direction from one general central and responsible executive authority.

CHESHUNT, a parish in the hund. of Hertford, union of Edmonton, county of Hertford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Hoddesdon, on the New river, and close upon the London and Cambridge railway. It includes Cheshunt street, Waltham cross, and Woodside. Acres 8,430. Houses 956. Pop., in 1801, 3,173; in 1831, 5,021. A. P. £22,204. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,242 19s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £26; gross income £485. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. A new church has been erected here, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, at an expense of £3,282 8s.; sittings 572. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1781. Wolsey, in the palmy days of his glory, had large possessions here. Here, also, Burleigh built his mansion of Theobald's, which his son gave to James I. in exchange for Hatfield Regiamanor—see **THEOBALD'S**. Here that pedantic monarch trifled away much of his time. From this place issued many of his pithy and pleasant epistles to his 'faithful dog Steenie,' and his 'sweet baby Charles'; and here, bedrugged and beplastered by his faithful adherents, he died, not without strong suspicions of foul play, in 1625. In the village of Cheshunt, Richard Cromwell, in a house still carefully preserved, spent the latter days of his life under the name of Clarke, having died here in peace in 1712, at the advanced age of 80 years. This parish has been fixed upon by her trustees as the seat of the late Lady Huntingdon's theological academy, originally established at Talgarth, South Wales. Its revenues amount to upwards of £1,200 per annum, and are devoted to the education of students for the ministry, who are left entirely free in the choice of the denomination of Christians amongst whom they will exercise their ministry. The charities of this parish are considerable. The Beaumont charity is a trust consisting of the accumulation of 14 minor charities into one general fund, the nucleus of which was a compensation by King James the first, in lieu of a large portion of Cheshunt common, which he required for the extension of Theobald's park. Total income, in 1834, £310 5s. 2d., besides alms-houses for 10 poor widows, and other habitations, termed the spital houses, occupied by other 4 poor widows; all of whom are supported out of the revenues of this general fund, the residue being applied to purposes of general charity connected with the parish. "The free school" trust, founded by Sir Thomas Dacres, and others, in the 18th year of

the reign of King Charles the first for the purposes of teaching poor children of this parish to read, and for clothing and apprenticing them to some "trade and mystery," &c. The original school has been enlarged, and, in 1834, accommodated 105 boys, 40 of whom are called foundation boys, from whom a selection is made for apprenticeship at the age of 14. The boys are all instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, partly on the national system of education. The foundation boys are not admitted before 7 nor after 9 years of age. From 1823 to 1833, there were 29 boys apprenticed at a premium of £10 each. Total income, in 1834, £149, out of which the poor widows in the Beaumont alms-houses derive a yearly benefaction. Minor charities, — total income, in 1834, £18 12s. 6d. There are some remains of a nunnery here. In 1834 the beautiful stone cross of Cheshunt was restored.

CHESIL BANK, a bank of sand and gravel thrown up by the sea, 9 miles in length, which connects the isle of Portland with the mainland. It stretches from Abbotsbury to the south-east, with a narrow sea running between it and the shore.

CHESLYN-HAY, a township in the parish of Cannock, Stafford. Acreage with the parish. Houses 117. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 648. A. P. £1,146. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 13s. The New Connexion Methodists have a place of worship here.

CHESSTINGTON, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Copthorne, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ewell. Acres 1,231. Houses 35. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 189. A. P. £1,368. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 8s. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Maldon. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £305; aggregate amount £256.

CHESTER,

A city and county of itself, locally situated in the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester, of which it is the capital; 183 miles north-west of London. Its situation is very picturesque, on the northern bank of the Dee, which bounds it on the south and west. Acres 3,018. Houses, in 1831, 4,096. Pop., in 1801, 14,977; in 1831, 21,363. A. P. £55,966. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £7,732 4s. 1½d. Poor rates, in 1838, £6,919 2s.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—This city is the seat of a diocese, comprehending the counties of Chester and Lancaster, with a portion of those of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Denbigh, Flint, and, until the erection of the new diocese of Ripon, that part of the archdeaconry of Richmond which is in the county of York, but now transferred to the diocese of Ripon. The gross yearly income of the see amounts to £3,951. The rectory of Waverton is permanently annexed to the bishopric, and a prebend in Durham cathedral is held in commendam. The gross yearly income of the dean and chapter is £2,135. The corporation consists of the dean and six prebendaries. The salary of the dean is £120; that of the prebendaries £26 13s. 4d. each. The fine-money is first divided into eight parts; one-eighth is carried to the church account, the remainder is again divided into eight parts, of which two go to the dean, and the other six to the prebendaries. After which payment of salaries and apportionment of fine-money, the remainder of the nett revenue is always applied in liquidation of the church account. There are also six minor canons with salaries of £15 each, and £48 each arising from lands left to them by Mrs. Barbara Dod, in 1703. The cathedral is situated on the east side of the North-gate-street. It was originally a nunnery, founded by Walphenes, king of the Mercians.

for his daughter St. Werburgh, to whom it was dedicated. It afterwards became the abbey church of a monastery of Benedictines, founded by Hugh Lupus. It is a spacious but irregular pile, formed of the red stone of the county; and, with the exception of a few fragments, appears to have been built in the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. The tower, which is 127 feet high, springs from four handsome pillars, and the western front is deemed very handsome. The choir is neat, and the bishop's throne, which is formed of the ancient shrine of St. Werburgh, is richly ornamented. Behind the choir is St. Mary's chapel. The two transepts are very dissimilar. The north one, which is very large, is dedicated to Oswald. The ancient chapter-house stands in the eastern walk of the cloister; it is a noble hall, of grand dimensions, erected by Randolph, the first Earl of Chester, and is the admiration of all the antiquarians who behold it. The fabric is generally sound. An estate, called the Tarporley estate, constitutes a sufficient fund for ordinary repairs. In the 12 years preceding 1835, upwards of £8,000 were expended in repairs upon this cathedral. Besides the castle and the liberties of the cathedral, which are extra-parochial, eleven parishes are within the city of Chester, viz.—St. Bridget's, a rectory not in charge, returned at £100; gross income £75. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St. John's the Baptist, a vicarage not in charge; gross income £237. Patron, the marquis of Westminster.—St. John's the Little, a curacy not in charge; gross income £164. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of the city.—St. Martin's, a rectory not in charge, returned at £70; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St. Mary's-on-the-Hill, a rectory; rated at £32; gross income £406. Patron, the marquis of Westminster.—St. Michael's, a curacy not in charge, returned at £90; gross income £84. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St. Olave's, a curacy not in charge, returned at £54; gross income £89. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St. Oswald's, a discharged vicarage; rated at £8 18s. 4d.; gross income £245. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester.—St. Peter's, a discharged curacy; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £120. Patron, the bishop of Chester.—St. Thomas's, the church of which is in ruins.—The Holy Trinity, a discharged rectory; rated at £8 15s. 6d.; gross income £310. Patron, the earl of Derby. There are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan, Primitive, and Calvinistic Methodists.

Charities, Schools, &c.—Chester has had many public benefactors; so that the charitable institutions of the city are very numerous. Of the yearly revenues of those under the management of the corporation of Chester, it was found by the charity commissioners, in 1836, that no separate account had been kept; but that they were all carried into the general corporation funds, out of which certain small sums were annually paid, "regulated, in some instances, by the rent which the property produced when it first came into their possession, and in other instances, arbitrarily fixed at a considerably less amount. In many cases, both land and houses had been granted in perpetuity, subject to fee-farm rents, bearing no just proportion to their real value; and such grants were, in almost every instance, made to members of the corporate body; and again, many of these rents had been sold, at 20 or 25 years' purchase, for the purpose of raising sums of money for discharge of the city's debts." In such circumstances, it is impossible here to give any succinct account of these charities, and all that can be done, therefore, is briefly to enumerate a

few of the most important of them:—St. John's hospital, founded by Randle, duke of Brittany, and earl of Chester and Richmond, "for the sustentation of poor and sille persons." The present hospital was partly occupied, in 1837, by the Blue school, which is supported by voluntary subscription, and partly used as a chapel, in the patronage of the corporation. Revenues of this charity—in 1837, nearly £600.—Lancaster's charity for 6 almsmen, freemen of the city; annual rent of consolidated property in 1837, £364 1s., out of which the 6 almsmen received £4 each, besides a coarse but comfortable blue gown, value £2.—Harvie's alms-houses; annual rents in 1837, £203 2s. 4d.—Broughton's charity estate, valued—in 1838; annual rents, £131 2s., intended for distribution amongst freemen and freemen's children of the city, and for other charitable purposes.—Green's charity for behoof of 20 freemen of Chester, or their widows, and for other purposes; annual rents in 1837, £150.—Sir Thomas White's charity; income in 1834, £104. The commissioners observe that "£1,100, or 44 portions of £25 each, ought now to be in the hands of as many young tradesmen of Chester from this charity alone."—Sir Thomas Smith's alms-houses, supposed to have been the hospital of St. Ursula, occupied, in 1837, by 6 widows of freemen of the city. The most important of the parochial charities are,—Oldfield's charity, in the parish of St. Michael, for sending poor boys of this parish to universities, and for premiums on apprenticeship; rental, in 1837, £404 10s. From 1815 to 1835, 123 apprentices were bound, with premiums of £15 each. Donations of £5 and £10 have also been given to boys who have faithfully served their apprenticeship. The annual expenditure of this charity, in 1837, did not average £150. The trustees were anxious that increased powers should be granted them for the further benefit of the city.—Jones's alms-houses, in the same parish, containing, in 1837, 10 poor people; annual rent £67 16s.—The king's school, in the same parish, founded by King Henry VIII. for 24 boys, is supported from property attached to the cathedral. Boys 9 years old are elected for 4 years by the dean and chapter. A part of the old refectory of Chester abbey was used, in 1837, as the school-room.—There are many minor charities possessed by the respective parishes of this city. There are also various charities connected with the Presbyterian chapel in Crook's street; income, in 1837, £155 17s. 10d.; over and above the income of other funds not enumerated, and the 4 Trinity lane alms-houses, inhabited by 4 poor widows. Besides these charities, there are the Marquis of Westminster's school for 400 or 450 boys and girls, who are educated at the expense of the Marquis; a diocesan school, and 3 infant schools. The general infirmary was opened in 1761, and is supported at an expense of upwards of £3,000 per annum. In 1763, an act of parliament was passed for the regulation of a house of industry; there is likewise a school of industry. The blue coat school for boys, at St. John's hospital, was founded in 1700, and in 1750 another was founded for girls.

Municipal affairs, &c.—The three earliest charters in the possession of the corporation of Chester, were granted by Ranulph or Randle, earl of Chester, early in the 13th century. Charters were granted or renewed by several monarchs, and its corporation and parliamentary annals exhibit the usual amount of party struggles and disputed rights; so that the reform act, and the municipal corporation reform act, will influence the future condition of Chester more than any thing else in its more recent history. Previously to the passing of the reform act, the election

of members of parliament was in the freemen, who were usually about 1,200. The corporate officers were a mayor, a recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 40 common councilmen. There were 24 guilds or incorporate trades, and the city was divided into 12 wards and 9 parishes. Before the abridgment of its privileges as a county-palatine, Chester was allowed to send 2 members to parliament, a privilege which it still enjoys under the reform act. The boundaries of the new borough are the same with those of the old, except that the new includes a portion of the township of Great Boughton. It is divided into 5 wards. The income of the borough for 1837 was £5,807 18s. 2½d.; the expenditure £6,904 5s. 9½d., leaving a balance of £1,086 7s. 7d. due to the treasurer. The number of houses of the annual value of £10 and upwards, amounts to about 1,800. / The electors who voted at the election in 1832 were 2,718; in 1837, 1,457. The number of electors registered for 1836 and 1837 was 2,298, of whom 1,305 were freemen, and 993 £10 householders. The population of the parliamentary borough in 1831 amounted to 20,088; and in 1837 to 22,453. This city has had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter-sessions, and a recorder appointed. There is also a pence court for the recovery of debts, held four times in the year, for the trial of causes, and for other purposes twice a week. The presiding officers are the recorder, the registrar and deputy registrar and the officer of court.

Trade, &c.—The modern history of the trade of Chester is rather the history of its decay, to which the prosperity of the port of Liverpool has in some degree contributed; but this decline is partly owing to the bad navigation of the Dee. The port is too shallow to be of importance; but has bonding warehouses for wine and spirits, wood-goods, and corn. It was at one time a place of great trade; but the gradual accumulation of sand in the mouth of the river, rendered it impossible for vessels of any burden to enter it, and as a port it was of necessity deserted about the middle of the 15th century. By the River Dee navigation company, incorporated about the beginning of the 18th century, a new channel was cut for the river, whereby between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land were redeemed from the sea, and the navigation so much improved that vessels of 600 tons burden can come up to the port; yet its commerce has not been restored, being, with the exception of a few ships which visit Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, chiefly confined to Ireland. Formerly a considerable trade was carried on in Irish linens, and a linen company was established, and a large hall or market-place built for their business; this trade has, however, disappeared, and the hall is now used for the purposes of the cheese fairs which take place eight times in the year. Its imports are butter, provisions, hides, tallow, timber, iron, hemp, flax, feathers, lamb and kid skins, fruit, oil, wine, barilla, and cork, from Spain and Portugal. Its exports are cheese, lead, calamine, copperplates, cast-iron, and coals, of which upwards of 90,000 tons were exported in 1836. Its manufactures are gloves, tobacco, tobacco-pipes said to be of a very superior quality, snuff, white lead, shot, leather, &c. The trade of the town has been greatly injured by the direct communication maintained between Wales and Liverpool by steam-boats. The new road to Holyhead and Dublin, through Shrewsbury, has also hurt the Chester road very much. There have been lately, however, in 1839, increasing manifestations of a revival in trade; 16 large vessels from London, Wales, Ireland, &c. besides numerous small

craft, were lying at the wharfs at one time. Further improvements in the Dee navigation are also talked of, so that vessels of large burthen may be brought to the walls of the city. For a particular account of the various railroads, whether completed, in progress, or merely projected, and of the various canals which connect the city of Chester with the county-palatine and the surrounding counties, see *CHEESHIRE*. Ship-building is carried on here to a very considerable extent, ten or twelve ships being sometimes to be seen on the stocks at one time. The market-place is commodious and its markets at all times most plentifully supplied. There are separate markets for fish, flesh, and poultry, which are held in three roofed buildings in Northgate-street, contiguous to each other; there are also open markets held twice a-week for the sale of cattle, crockery, &c. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fairs are the last Thursday in February and April, July 5th to 10th, October 10th to 15th, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hardware, hops, drapery, and Manchester wares, and November 24th. The races, which are held in the beginning of May, are attended by an immense concourse of people. They are run upon a fine level called Roodee, belonging to the corporation, on the side of the city, and immediately beneath its walls, from which they can be seen to great advantage.

General description.—Chester is situated on the north bank of the Dee, on a rocky elevation, half encircled by a bend of that noble river, and has to the eye of a stranger a striking and picturesque appearance. It is walled all around, the walls being nearly 2 miles in circumference, and so broad as to admit, even where they are narrowest, of two persons to walk abreast. They form, indeed, a fine promenade for the citizens, and afford most delightful views of the estuary of the Dee, the neighbouring county of Flint, and the distant mountains of Wales. The town is composed of four principal streets running from a common centre, called here the pentice—elsewhere it would be called the cross—to the four cardinal points of the compass, each terminated by an arched gateway, named from their accidents, Bridge-gate, Water-gate, East-gate, and North-gate. The keeping of these gates was in former times an office of great importance and high honour, and as such, claimed by the first families of the kingdom. The streets are cut down several feet into the solid rock, and level with them are low shops or warehouses, above which are balustrated galleries, or rows, as they are called by the inhabitants, which serve the purposes of side-pavements for foot-passengers. Along these rows are shops and houses, the upper stories being built over them, so that they seem to run along the first floors of the houses. They are connected with the streets by flights of steps at convenient distances. In the old buildings they are closed in with heavy wooden railings and immense pillars of oak, with transverse beams supporting the upper stories: in the more modern buildings they have been greatly improved and their appearance rendered light and airy by the use of elegantly formed iron railings. The streets, though brilliantly lighted with gas, are very indifferently paved,—an inconvenience scarcely felt by foot-passengers, who are never seen in them except it be to cross from one row to another on the opposite side. The new bridge is particularly worthy of notice. It consists of only one arch, but one of the largest ever attempted with stone, being 200 feet in span. It is built of Peckforton stone with granite groins, and cost not less than £40,000.

The *Mechanics' institution* has an interesting museum which occupies the Water tower in the walls, and is open to the public every day.

Of the many fine buildings that adorn the city of Chester, we cannot pretend even to give the names. But we may notice a few of the most prominent and handsome amongst them. The *Linen-hall*, erected in Water-gate street by the Irish merchants, about the year 1780, is a splendid pile of building. The *Exchange*, in Northgate street, containing concert-rooms and courts of justice, is a handsome building ornamented with four fine columns. *Unions-hall* and *Commercial-hall* were built by subscription in 1809 and 1815, to accommodate the merchants from Manchester and Yorkshire at the fairs of July and August. In the townhall or exchange are held the quarter-sessions and meetings for electing the city officers. The city-gaol and house of correction are surrounded by a brick wall of an oblong form, slightly cut off at the angles. They consist of two stories, comprising 25 cells, 10 wards, 10 airing-yards, and 18 rooms. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 315. Of all the buildings in the city, however, that called the castle is decidedly the most splendid. It stands on the site of the old castle, nearly the whole of which has been taken down, and constitutes a general and elegant design for county-courts, gaols, barracks, armoury, and other edifices. It was erected by the late Mr. Harrison, the accomplished architect, to whom Cheshire is so much indebted for its embellishments. The county gaol, a magnificent structure, which is scarcely exceeded by any in the kingdom, forms a prominent portion of this general design. As originally constructed, it consisted of two separate buildings, one forming three sides of a square, containing apartments for debtors; the other, of a semicircular shape, for criminal prisoners, with five divisions, and the same number of yards. The number of separate cells amounts to 56, independently of two detached ones used for condemned prisoners. A considerable addition has been made to the prison by the enclosure of an extensive area, and the erection of a new building containing 54 cells and other apartments. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 206. On the east side of the yard are the range of barracks, and on the opposite side is the armoury, large enough, it is said, to store 30,000 stand of arms. The castle is a royal fortress, with a governor, lieutenant-governor, &c.

History and Antiquities.—Chester is unquestionably a place of great antiquity. The attempts, however, to illustrate its history, while it belonged to those respectable savages the Cornavii, have not been remarkably successful. That it has been noticed by the Roman statist and geographers, under the names of *Dennana* and *Deva*, and that it was occupied by the twentieth legion, under *Agricola*, and remained under the power of the Romans till their final departure from the island, seems to be all that is certainly known of its early history. In nothing is the evidence of the Roman possession of Great Britain more manifest than in the frequent occurrence of the name Chester, in places of note and importance. Chester is the Latin *Castrum* or *Castra*. It is found in Manchester, Dorchester, Grantchester, &c. Sometimes it assumes the form of *Caster*, as *Doncaster*, *Tadcaster*. Sometimes it becomes very much contracted, as in *Exeter*, *Wrochester*. It occurs here without any prefix; but anciently this city was frequently termed *West Chester*. There are other *Chesters* and *Castors*; and it might be inferred from the name alone, that these were military stations; but the crucial form of the streets, running from a centre towards the

cardinal points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate, is quite the form of the Roman camp. Besides, the Roman modes of fortification are still evident in the remains of military architecture which surround the city, and the antiquities which distinguish their residence are not confined to any particular quarter. After the departure of the Romans, it is said to have been demolished by *Egfrid* the Northumbrian, and afterwards (we are not told who rebuilt it) by the Danes. At the Conquest, Cheshire having been almost all granted to *Hugh* of *Avrauche*, or *Hugh Lupus*, near relative of the Conqueror, with the Saxon title of Earl, but with privileges which seldom accompanied such concessions, the shire became a county-palatine with peculiar courts, and charged with the custody of its own records, and *Lupus* lived in Chester castle, where he held his courts and parliaments. The succeeding six earls of this family maintained the same state; but the line of succession terminated in the reign of *Henry III.*, and from that time the earldom of Chester has been assumed by the Crown, or by other members of the royal house. During the contest between *Henry III.* and his barons, Chester was held by the earl of *Derby* for that monarch, who, in consequence, was particularly favourable to it, confirming all the privileges bestowed on it by the Norman earls, and embodying them under the form of a corporate government. The citizens, indeed, seem always to have ranked themselves on the side of prerogative, for which they have sometimes suffered considerable privations. In the contest with *Charles I.* the city suffered all the misery of a protracted siege, and from its towers that infatuated king had the mortification to witness the total rout of his forces, under *Sir Marmaduke Langdale*, on *Rowston moor*, by the parliamentary troops, under the generals *Poyntz* and *Jones*. The town was seized upon, in 1688, by the Catholic Lords *Aston* and *Molyneux*, for *James II.*, whose pusillanimous abdication happily rendered their foolish interference unavailing.—In this city there was, pretty early in the Saxon times, a religious house, probably a nunnery, dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*. It was ruined by the wars; and in the reign of *King Ethelstan*, re-edified for secular canons, by the noble *Elfleda*, countess of *Mercia*, and afterwards more amply endowed by the munificence of *King Edmund* and others. In the year 1093, *Hugh Lupus*, earl of Chester, expelled from hence the seculars, and settled here an abbot and convent of *Benedictine* monks from *Bec* in *Normandy*. The yearly revenues of the abbey were rated, 26th Hen. VIII., at £1,003 5s. 11d., Dugd.; £1,073 17s. 7d., ob. q. Speed. Here were also the monasteries of *St. Mary* and *St. Michael*; the colleges of *St. John* and the *Holy Cross*; the hospitals of *St. Giles* and *St. John the Baptist*; and houses of the *Black*, *Grey*, and *White* friars. The city of Chester was anciently famous for its theatrical representations, called *mysteries*. They appear to have been first performed here in 1323, and a thousand days of pardon from the pope, and forty from the bishop of Chester, was granted to all who attended them. In 1839 an ancient chapel was discovered nearly choked up with rubbish, behind the premises of Messrs. *Powell* and *Edwards* of this city. On clearing away the earth—the accumulation of centuries—this chapel was found to be upwards of 15 yards long, 153 broad, and 14 feet in height. The arches are Gothic, beautifully groined, resting on pilasters about half-way down the wall. The baptismal fonts—one of which has been placed in its original position—occupied the west end of the edifice. The whole is in an admirable state of preservation.

CHESTER (LITTLE), a township in the parish of St. Alkmund, county of Derby. Acreage with the parish. Houses 46. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 191. A. P. £974. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 18s.

CHESTERBLADE, a chapelry in the parish of Evercreech, and (though locally in the hund. of White-stone) hund. of Wells Forum, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a chapel to the vicarage of Evercreech.

CHESTERFIELD, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 24 miles north-north-east of Derby; on the side of a hill between the rivers Hipper and Rother. It includes the hamlets of Calow, Newbold, Dunstan, and Pilaley, the townships of Hasland, Temple Normanton, Tapton, and Walton, and the chapelry of Brimington. The Chesterfield canal, which commences in the midway of the Trent, and is 46 miles in length, terminates at Chesterfield. The North Midland railway between Derby and Leeds crosses this canal near Brimington, and passes Chesterfield. At Rotherham this railway is connected with Sheffield by the Sheffield and Rotherham railway. Acres 13,160. Houses 2,177. Pop., in 1801, 7,593; in 1831, 10,688. A. P. £39,621. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,220 10s. Houses in the township, 1,208. Pop., in 1801, 4,267; in 1831, 5,775. A. P. £17,488. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,820 19s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Chesterfield by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Chesterfield poor-law union comprehends 34 parishes, embracing an area of 141 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 44,246. Living, a vicarage in the archdeaconry of Derby and diocese of Lichfield; rated at £15 0s. 2½d.; gross income £213, returned at £135. The church is cruciform, and is remarkable for its spire, which rises to the height of 230 feet; and, like the leaning tower of Pisa, is so singularly twisted and distorted, that it seems to lean in whatever direction it is approached. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. A new church was erected here in 1838: it is in the pointed Gothic style, and capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. Cost £3,300. There are also places of worship for Independents, Unitarians, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, &c. The Independent chapel, a handsome building, for the accommodation of 800 hearers, was erected in 1822, the former one being too small. In 1835, there were 26 daily and Sunday schools in the town, including a National and a Lancasterian school supported by subscription, where some hundreds of children are taught the common branches of education. There is also an infant school. There are various valuable charities connected with this parish; the most important of which are a grammar or free school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: income, in 1827, £110 10s. 9d. The Petty school, including various gifts to the original foundation, instituted in 1690, chiefly for the purpose of preparing children for the grammar-school: income, in 1827, £110 7s. 10d. These schools had then fallen into decay. The Heathcote charities, instituted chiefly for the purpose of apprenticing poor children of this borough: income, in 1827, £113 9s. During the previous 10 years, 103 boys had been placed out apprentices by the corporation, who administered this charity. The church lands; revenue, in 1827, £49 14s. 10d. The earl of Shrewsbury's charity; unimprovable annual rent, £12, disposed of in subscriptions to the Chesterfield dispensary, National school, &c., including the British and Foreign Bible Society, now in active operation. The earl of Devonshire's charity; unimprovable annual rent, £5, distributed in bread amongst the poor.

The Chesterfield charities were principally under the management of the corporation; but trustees were appointed on 16th March, 1837. The income derived from those under their management amounted, in 1837-8, to £733 9s. 11d.

From its Saxon name, *Cæster*, this place, like many other of our English towns, is supposed to have been a Roman station. From the Norman survey, where it is named *Cestrefield*, it appears to have been at that time a bailiwick to Newbold, now a very poor inconsiderable hamlet in this parish. How or by what means it rose into importance, it would, perhaps, be in vain now to inquire. It was erected into a free borough by Queen Elizabeth, and it gives the title of Earl to the family of Stanhope. The town is large and irregularly built. It is lighted with gas, and a police establishment has been instituted since 1837. It has a considerable trade, and extensive manufactories of lace, cotton, and silk, with tanneries and fellmongers works; but it is considered as more particularly belonging to the hosiery and lace districts, a large portion of the population being occupied in these manufactures. The lace trade has been considerably extended within the last few years: there were, in 1840, four extensive lace manufactories here; and 2 cotton mills and 1 silk mill, in 1838, employed 262 hands.—The neighbourhood abounds with coal, iron-stone, and lead-ore, all successfully wrought. There are several iron-foundries, where all kinds of machinery are made. The vivid but fitful blaze, which those in the vicinity of the town emit by night, sheds a peculiar air of grandeur over all the surrounding scene. Lead is sent in great quantities from Chesterfield by the canal that runs from that place into the Trent, a little below Gainsborough. There are potteries employing some hundreds of people. Under the municipal corporations act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, but is not divided into wards. Income, in 1837, £357 10s. 2d. Expenditure £336 18s. 11d. The sessions for the hundred, and, once a-year, for the county, are held in the town-hall. A court of requests for recovery of trading debts under £15, was established in 1840, under a special act of parliament obtained in the previous session. There is a gaol for debtors in the town. Chesterfield is a polling-place for the county. The market-day is Saturday. The fairs are held on January 25th, (St. Paul,) February 28th, (if either of these days falls upon a Sunday, the fair is held upon the preceding Saturday,) first Saturday and last Monday in April, May 4th and July 5th for cattle, horses, and pedlery, September 25th for cheese, onions, and pedlery, November 25th: toll free for sheep, cattle, &c. The races are held annually in autumn. The Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Bank was established here in 1834.

CHESTERFORD (GREAT), anciently *CAMBORICUM*, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; 4 miles north-north-west of Saffron Walden; intersected by the London and Cambridge railway. Acres 3,030. Houses 186. Pop., in 1801, 600; in 1831, 873. A. P. £2,362. Poor rates, in 1838, £554 18s. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Chesterford, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £427. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Bristol.—In 1459 Thomas Hill granted rents of certain tenements in Great Chesterford in trust for relief of the poor; income, in 1837, £76.—John Hart made a benefaction for the education of the poor; income, in 1837, £64 8s. Girls as well as boys are admitted into this school. The number of scholars, in 1837, was about 90.—Minor charities; income, in 1837, £21 1s. 6½d.—The village

of Chesterford is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Granta, with an open prospect into Cambridgeshire. Its market has been long discontinued, but it has still a fair for horses held on the 5th of July. This parish, which was once a considerable market-town, has afforded to antiquaries a rich harvest of coins, earthen-pots, stone-coffins, skeletons, urns of red clay, and scrolls of rotten parchments. It was, without doubt, a Roman station. The tenure in this parish is Borough English.

CHESTERFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; 3 miles north-west of Saffron Walden. Acres 1,260. Houses 46. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 211. A. P. £1,777. Poor rates, in 1838, £144. Living, a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Great Chesterford. In 1617 Lady Hunsdon granted £50 for the relief of the poor of this parish; income, in 1837, £22. In 1733 Lady Osborn granted £200 for clothing poor persons; income, in 1837, £15 4s. 8d.; and, in 1837, the income of Viscount Falkland's charity for the poor was £3 13s. 2d.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a parish partly in the middle division of Chester ward, and partly in the north division of Easington ward, union of Chester-le-Street, co. palatine of Durham; it includes the townships of Beamish Edmonsley, Harraton, Hedley, Kibblesworth, Lambton, Lumley Great, Lumley Little, Pelton, Plawsworth, Ravensworth, Urpeth, Ouston, and Waldrige, and the chapelries of Birtley, Lintgreen, Chester-le-Street, and Lamesley. A workhouse has been erected here, by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Chester-le-Street. The Chester-le-Street poor-law union comprehends 20 parishes, embracing an area of 49 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at £17,178. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,180. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,094. In 1686 Lumley hospital, in this parish, was endowed by John Duck for the support of 12 aged persons; income, in 1829, £40. Henry Smith's charity, with other gifts, for the support of the poor; income, in 1829, about £22. In the chapelry of Tanfield, in this parish, there is a charity school in which 14 boys are educated; income, in 1829, £25; and various legacies to the poor of this chapelry; interest, in 1829, £12 3s. Minor charities in this parish,—income, in 1829, £24 7s. Acres 31,260. Houses 2,824. Pop., in 1801, 11,665; in 1831, 15,378. Poor rates, in 1838, £3,717 2s. For the livings in this parish, see the chapelries of Chester-le-Street and Lamesley.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a chapelry in the above parish; 6 miles north of Durham; situated in a valley west of the river Wear; intersected by the Great North of England railway. Acres 2,940. Houses 323. Pop., in 1801, 1,662; in 1831, 1,910. A. P. £7,455. Poor rates, in 1838, £5:9 10s. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £480; in the patronage of H. Jolliffe and Lady Byron, in 1835. The church, which has a nave and side aisles, with an octagonal tower, is terminated by an elegant spire 160 feet high. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1814. Chester-le-Street, according to Camden, occupies the site of the *Condercum* of the Romans. It consists of one street about a mile in length, on the Roman military road between Durham and Newcastle. It has an excellent foundry; and at Birtley, in its neighbourhood, is a remarkable salt spring rising from a great depth in the earth, and yielding a large quantity of salt. It is the seat of the petty-sessions for the ward, which are held once a fortnight. It gives name to the parish and the

ward, and is one of the bishop's copy-hold manors. "Bishop Eardulfus being forced to fly with the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne, fixed his episcopal see here, A. D. 883, which being, by the bounty of good people, endowed with great revenues and privileges, had probably a chapter of monks, or rather of secular canons, attending it here also, translated with the bishopric to Durham, A. D. 985. But in memory of St. Cuthbert's body having been so long in this church, Anthony Beck, bishop of Durham, (and patriarch of Jerusalem,) A. D. 1286, made it collegiate, consisting of a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, and other ministers. The prebends of the seven portionists, with the vicarage of this church, were taxed in the Lincoln valuation, 26th Edward I., at £146 13s. 4d.; but the 20th Henry VIII. the deanery and seven prebends were valued at no more than £77 12s. 8d. in the whole, viz., the deanery, £41; prebend of Lamley, £5 16s. 8d.; Welton, £5 16s. 8d.; Chester, £6; Lamysley, £10; Tanfield, £3 6s. 8d.; Birtley, £3 6s. 8d.; and Urpeth, £2 6s. 8d." Tanner's Not. Mon.

CHESTER WARD, in the county of Durham, consists of three divisions,—east, middle, and west. It occupies the northern part of the county. Above a fourth of the land in this ward is heath. Area 158,060 acres. Houses 14,186. Pop., in 1831, 88,878.

CHESTERS (EAST, or LITTLE),—anciently *Vindolana*—in the parish of Halt-whistle, in the west division of Tyndale ward, county of Northumberland; 14 miles west-north-west of Hexham; near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

CHESTERS (WEST, or GREAT),—anciently *Æsica*—in the parish of Halt-whistle, west division of Tyndale ward, county of Northumberland; 17 miles west-north-west of Hexham; near the Picts wall.

CHESTERTON HUNDRED, in the county of Cambridge. It occupies the central part of the county. Area 16,599. Houses 741. Pop., in 1831, 4,168.

CHESTERTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; about a mile north of Cambridge, on the river Cam. Acres 3,080. Houses 238. Pop., in 1801, 741; in 1831, 1,174. A. P. £2,694. Poor rates, in 1838, £491 18s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Chesterton, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Chesterton poor-law union comprehends 38 parishes, embracing an area of 120 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 19,151. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,297. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,148. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £10 12s. 3d.; gross income £206. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £490. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. This parish is endowed with two charities—the church and town estate; income, in 1837, £68 18s. 6d.; expended in teaching poor children, procuring fuel for the poor, &c., and three minor gifts bestowed for purposes of general charity.—"In 1154 it appears that every one who kept a fire here was bound to pay a farthing to St. Peter's altar in Ely cathedral, by the name of Ely's farthings, and the fourth farthing arising from this town and that of Grancester [Grandchester] originally given to Ely by the king when lord of both these towns, used to be paid to the castle of Norwich by the name of Ely wardpenny.—Chesterton signifies the town next the castle or camp, and was given by King Henry I.,

20th of February, in the 11th year of his reign, to the prior and canons of Bernwell, in as ample a manner as King John had leased it to them at £30 per annum fee-farm; which lease was now made perpetual by that annual payment, so that he and his successors be for ever acquitted from the annuity of £10 which that king had given them per alms for ever out of the said manor which had view of frank-pledge now confirmed to exempt it from the hundred and sheriff."—Blomfield's Col. Can. pp. 28 and 220.

CHESTERTON, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, union of Peterborough, county of Huntingdon; 5 miles north-north-west of Stilton, bounded on the south by the river Nen. Acres 1,440. Houses 21. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 105. A. P. £2,331. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 8s. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £17 8s. 4d.; gross income £433. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Abingdon.

CHESTERTON, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 2 miles west by south of Bicester, on a branch of the river Ray. Acres 2,850. Houses 83. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 382. A. P. £3,104. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 10s. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 8s. 9d.; returned at £149 13s.; gross income £200. Patrons, the master and fellows of New college, Oxford.

CHESTERTON, a township in the parish of Wolstanton, Stafford; 2½ miles north-north-west of Newcastle-under-Lyne; close upon the Manchester and Birmingham railway. A church has been recently built here. Houses 196. Pop., in 1811, 356; in 1831, 960. Other returns with the parish.

CHESTERTON, a parish in Warwick division, hund. of Kington, union of Southam, county of Warwick; 5½ miles north-north-east of Kington, on a branch of the river Avon. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield, now in the dio. of Worcester; valued at £8; returned at £128; gross income £83. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby de Broke. Acres 2,960. Houses 39. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 168. A. P. £4,876. Poor rates, in 1838, £299 8s.

CHESWARDINE, a parish in Drayton division of the hund. of Bradford (North), union of Market Drayton, county of Salop; 4½ miles south-south-east of Drayton, near the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £260. Patron, in 1835, G. S. Harding, Esq. There is a charity school in this parish with an endowment of £4 per annum for teaching 4 poor boys to read. Other charities, including an annual rent of £20 for general behoof of the poor of this parish; income, in 1830, £37 6s. Church lands; income, in 1830, £17 14s. Acres 6,070. Houses 189. Pop., in 1801, 682; in 1831, 1,051. A. P. £7,167. Poor rates, in 1838, £348 4s.

CHESWICK, a small village in the parish of Kyloe, co.-palatine of Durham, though locally in Northumberland; 10 miles north-north-west of Belford. Pleasantly situated on high ground.

CHETNOLE, a chapelry in the parish of Yetminster, county of Dorset; 6½ miles south-south-west of Sherborne. Acres 1,340. Houses 37. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 236. A. P. £1,758. Poor rates, in 1838, £144 1s. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Yetminster.

CHETTISHAM, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, city of Ely, county of Cambridge. Pop., in

1821, 91. Living, a curacy not in charge; returned at £79; gross income £79. Patron, in 1835, the dean and chapter of Ely.

CHETTLE, a parish in the hund. of Moeckton-Up-Wimborne, Shaston division, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 6½ miles north-east of Blandford Forum. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 2s. 9d.; returned at £140; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, H. Chambers, Esq. Acres 1,510. Houses 31. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 129. A. P. £945. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 13s.

CHETTON, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; 4 miles south-west by west of Bridgenorth. It includes the chapelry of Loughton. Living, a rectory, consolidated with the curacy of Loughton and the rectory of Deuxhill and Glazeley; rated at £11; gross income £885; nett income £772. Patrons, in 1835, representatives of R. B. Browne. There are various benefactions in this parish; income, in 1820, £18 11s. 6d., applied for the support of the poor and the education of poor children. Acres 7,140. Houses 119. Pop., in 1801, 526; in 1831, 627. A. P. £1,708. Poor rates, in 1838, £340 8s.

CHETWOOD, or **CHETWODE**, a parish in the hund. of Buckingham, union and county of Buckingham; 9 miles west-west by north of Winslow. Acres 1,200. Houses 23. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 149. A. P. £1,424. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 7s. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; returned with Burton-Hartshorne, at £96. There was here a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Sir Ralph de Norwich.

CHETWYND, a parish in Newport, south part of the hund. of Bradford, union of Newport, county of Salop; 1½ mile north of Newport, on the river Mees. Acres 3,330. Houses 133. Pop., in 1801, 594; in 1831, 766. A. P. £5,095. Poor rates, in 1838, £220 4s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; rated at £10 16s. 3d.; gross income £775. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Borough, Esq. Charities; income, in 1821, £51 16s., carried chiefly to the parish poor rates.

CHETWYND-ASHTON, a township in the parish of Edmond, Salop; about a mile south of Newport. Acreage with the parish. Houses 57. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 246. A. P. £4,466. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 13s.

CHEVELEY HUNDRED, in Cambridgeshire. Area 12,867 acres. Houses 526. Pop., in 1831, 3,239.

CHEVELEY, a parish in the above hund., union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 3½ miles south-east of Newmarket. Acres 2,489. Houses 109. Pop., in 1801, 398; in 1831, 541. A. P. £2,386. Poor rates, in 1838, £410 17s. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 8s. 1½d.; gross income £522. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £708 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Hand, Esq. In 1588 John Baye endowed a free grammar-school in this parish; income, in 1837, including an augmentation by Lord Dovers, £80. The school had become inefficient as a free grammar-school. Reeve's and Baye's benefactions to the poor, in 1837, £18 2s. 9d. Five small houses and gardens, built by Lord Dovers, had also been claimed on behalf of the objects of these benefactions.

CHEVELEY, a parish in the hund. of Faircross, union of Newbury, county of Berks; 4½ miles north of Newbury. It includes the chapelries of Leck-

hamstead, and Winterbourne, and the tythings of Oare, Courage, and Snelsmore. Acres 9,410. Houses 391. Pop., in 1801, 1,422; in 1831, 1,857. A. P. £10,917. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,268 6s. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Leckhamstead, Oare, and Winterbourn, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £26 11s. 3d.; gross income £1,220. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £735. Patrons, in 1835, T. T. Wasey, Esq., and Rev. C. Capel, alternately. In 1732 Dorothy Pocock bequeathed 21 acres of land for the support of the poor of this parish; income, in 1837, £21 4s. 8d. Mather's benefaction—income, in 1819, £40 5s., of which £15 are paid to a schoolmistress for the education of 14 boys and girls, the residue expended in books, firing, and necessaries for the children. Henshaw's annuity of £10, paid to the schoolmaster of Cheveley for the education of 10 poor boys and 10 poor girls of the parish.—Minor benefactions to the poor; income, in 1837, £15 0s. 4d.; besides 17 acres, 3 roads, 28 poles of common land not worth cultivation.

CHEVENING, a parish in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Seven Oaks, county of Kent; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Seven Oaks. Acres 3,550. Houses 156. Pop., in 1801, 756; in 1831, 901. A. P. £4,178. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 19s. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, and a peculiar; rated at £21 6s. 8d.; gross income £650. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There are several charities in this parish. The countess of Stanhope's charity for apprenticing poor children; income, in 1836, £48 5s. 6d. Rebecca Wyndham's and Catherine Strode's benefactions of £100 each, for a like purpose, and the latter's second benefaction of £100, proceeds to be laid out in setting up poor girls in trade.—It was at his seat in this parish that the late Lord Stanhope displayed his mechanical genius by various inventions, and, in particular, where he perfected and set up his improved printing-press, which has now come into such general use.

CHEVERELL (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; 1 mile west of West Lavington. Acres 1,840. Houses 113. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 576. A. P. £2,893. Poor rates, in 1838, £390 7s. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16; gross income £416. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Radnor.

CHEVERELL (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of West Lavington. Acres 1,930. Houses 55. Pop., in 1801, 159; in 1831, 259. A. P. £1,659. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 10s. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £470. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Radnor.

CHEVETT, a township in the parish of Royston, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Wakefield; close on the York and Derby railway. Acres 850. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 38. A. P. £1,505. Poor rates, in 1838, £43.

CHEVINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south-west by west of St. Edmund's-Bury. Acres 2,240. Houses 100. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 573. A. P. £2,681. Poor rates, in 1838, £552 14s. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 3s. 9d.; gross income £427. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. White. Charities; income, in 1829, £20 12s.; residue distributed to the poor upon payment of land-tax and repairs of cottages.

CHEVINGTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland. Houses 37. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £81 8s. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Warkworth, not in charge.

CHEVINGTON (WEST), a township in the parish of Warkworth, county of Northumberland. Houses, in 1831, 22. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 117. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 15s.

CHEVIOT HILLS (THE), an extensive and celebrated range of porphyritic hills, occupying a circle of about 15 miles in diameter, on the border of England and Scotland, but chiefly within the county of Northumberland, between the Scottish border on the north-west, and the upper part of the river Coquet on the south, round by Prendwick, Ilderton, Wooler, and Kirknewton to Mindrim, including an area, in England, of from 90,000 to 100,000 acres. Many of these hills are of a conical form, some of them being perfect cones. Almost all are pointed, and finely formed, with smooth steep sides, their bases being separated only by deep narrow and sequestered glens. The soil on the lower slopes is fertile, producing a rich, close, green sward; but on the higher acclivities, patches of heath, points of rocks, and loose stones appear. Their only produce is grass; but they are the most valuable of the mountain tracts in this vicinity, being depastured by numerous flocks of the valuable and peculiar breed of sheep termed the Cheviots, now widely diffused not only over the north of England, but also over almost all Scotland. Goats also are kept among them, and they abound with grouse. On the top of the mountain, called by way of eminence, the Cheviot, there are extensive tracts of heath, and a large lough, which is often frozen at midsummer. The elevation of this mountain is 2,658 feet above the level of the sea. It presents large craggy rocks of whinstone and hornblende.

CHEW AND CHEWTON HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset. Area 46,700 acres. Houses 3,285. Pop., in 1831, 17,932.

CHEW-MAGNA, or BISHOP CHEW, a parish in the above hund., union of Clutton; 3 miles west of Pensford, on a branch of the Avon. It includes the tythings of Bishops-Sutton, Knowle, Knighton-Sutton, North-Elm, and Stow. Acres 4,490. Houses 329. Pop., in 1801, 1,345; in 1831, 2,048. A. P. £70,070. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,078 4s. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Dundry annexed, in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £30 13s. 4d.; gross income £708. Patrons, in 1835, heirs of Richard Roberts. Anciently this was a borough, and had an extensive woollen manufactory.

CHEWSTOKE, a parish in the same hund., union of Clutton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Pensford. Acres 1,910. Houses 133. Pop., in 1801, 517; in 1831, 693. A. P. £3,691. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 3s. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 3s. 4d.; gross income £312. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. P. Tait. A free school was established here by subscription in 1718; income, in 1825, £91 7s.; 20 boys were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, besides being supplied with copy and cyphering books, &c. A girls' school was also supported out of the income. Minor benefactions for the poor—income, in 1825, £29 14s., besides the interest of a benefaction of £90.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 6 miles north-north-east of Wells, among the Mendip hills. It includes the tything of Widcombe. Acres 7,020. Houses 278. Pop., in 1801, 1,015; in 1831,

1,315. A. P. £6,124. Poor rates, in 1838, £464 5s. Living, a discharged vicarage with the chapels of Emborrow, Farrington, Gournay, Paulton, and Stone-Easton, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £29 11s. 8d.; gross income £450. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £352 10s. Patron, in 1835, W. Kingsmill, Esq. About the year 1745, part of the common was enclosed and dedicated for the support of a day school for boys; income, in 1825, £20. In 1759, John Dory bequeathed £100, to be laid out in the purchase of land towards establishing a charity school for the education of poor girls; income, in 1825, £10 10s. In this school 14 girls were taught to read and knit stockings. Near this place lead ore and calaminaris have been found. Chewton-Mendip gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Waldegrave.

CHICH. See OXYTH-ST.-CHICK.

CHICHELEY, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport-Pagnel, county of Buckingham; 2½ miles north-east of Newport-Pagnel, on a branch of the river Ouse. Acres 1,620. Houses 43. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 218. A. P. £1,993. Poor rates, in 1838, £123 7s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8; gross income £67. Patron, in 1835, C. Chester, Esq. Charities—rent charge, £2 12s., paid to poor widows and widowers.

CHICHESTER.

A city and county of itself, locally situated in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, western division of the county of Sussex; 62 miles south-south by west of London, and about 6 miles from the sea-coast; on a plain which extends from Brighton to Portsmouth. The Lavant, a rivulet which is generally dry in the summer, nearly encircles the town, and falls into an estuary at Dell-key. There is a small harbour about a mile-and-a-half from the city, which communicates with it by means of a canal, forming a branch of the Portsmouth and London canal by the way of Arundel. There is a quay on the harbour to which vessels of 180 tons can come up at high tide. It is intended that the proposed railway between London and Portsmouth should run through Chichester. Acres 1,680. Houses, in 1762, 767; in 1801, 821; in 1831, 1,514. Pop., in 1739, 4,030; in 1762, 3,610; in 1801, 4,744; in 1811, 6,694; in 1821, 7,362; and in 1831, 8,270. A. P. £22,015. Poor rates, in 1838, £35,890 8s.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—This city is divided into 12 parishes:—1st, All Saints, sometimes called the Pallant, a discharged rectory, rated at £5 17s. 6d.; gross income £55. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, who is also the patron.—2d, St. Andrew's, a discharged rectory, rated at £2 13s. 4d.; gross income £106; in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester, who is also the patron.—3d, St. Bartholomew's, a rectory not in charge; gross income £65. Patron, General Crosbie.—4th, St. Martin's, a discharged rectory, rated at £1 6s. 8d.; gross income £69. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester, who is also patron.—5th, St. Mary's, a rectory, rated at £2 13s. 4d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor.—6th, St. Olave's, a discharged rectory, rated at £4 18s. 9d.; gross income £86; and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester, who is also patron.—7th, St. Pancras (within), a discharged rectory, rated at £8 10s. 8d.; gross income £120. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Bliss.—8th, St. Pancras (without).—9th, St. Peter the Great, or the subdeanery, a discharged vicarage, rated at

£16 8s. 4d.; gross income £159. It is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester, who is also the patron.—10th, St. Peter the Less, a discharged rectory, rated at £1 6s. 8d.; gross income £59; in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean of Chichester. Patron, the King.—11th, St. Peter of the County near Gybald, rated at £4 8s. 6d.; but the church is in ruins.—12th, The Close of the Cathedral, a precinct.

The total amount of the gross yearly income of the see, on an average of three years, ending 1831, was £4,375. But as the average amount of fines, on renewals, for these three years was greater than the general average receipts under that head, it is considered that the average on which the whole income has been computed, should be reduced by £400, or £500, per annum. The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter for the same three years, was £5,361; but, for similar reasons, it was expected, for the future, to be, *communibus annis*, about £2,500 per annum. The persons composing the corporation are a dean and four canons residentiary, who divide the nett income equally. There are also four minor canons, who receive from the funds of the dean and chapter, on an average of the three years above-mentioned, £117 8s. 1d., which is divided equally among them. They have houses assigned to them respectively, as have also the dean and two of the canons residentiary, who are bound to keep theirs in repair. Chichester is a diocese co-extensive with the county, 22 peculiars excepted.

The cathedral, erected in the 13th century, is the most conspicuous edifice in the city. As a cathedral church it is of an inferior class; but it is a very beautiful edifice, built in the usual form of a cross, with a fine tower rising from the centre, surmounted by an octagonal spire, 300 feet high, adorned with pinnacles at its base. Its style fixes the date of its erection about the middle of the 13th century. In 1721 it was struck by lightning, when several large stones were dislodged; one in particular, weighing near three quarters of a hundred weight, was thrown over the houses in West-street, without doing any damage in its descent. The fall of the spire was apprehended; but it was found, that though a considerable breach had been made about forty feet from the top, the remainder of the building was firm and compact: it was so completely repaired that no traces of the injury can now be discovered. The funds applicable to the repairs arise from dividends of money in the stocks, from the sale of timber, and from burial and monumental fees, which are sufficient for the substantial repairs. At the north-west corner of the church is a strong square tower, with four turrets and a lantern, containing a peal of eight bells. The cathedral is 410 feet in length, by 227 in breadth, along the transepts. The choir is fitted up in the most superb style. The stalls are of oak, beautifully carved and richly gilt, with the names of the dignitaries and prebendaries painted over them. In the south transept are portraits of all the kings of England, from William I. to George I. Here also is the tomb of St. Richard, bishop of the see, who is reported to have fed 3,000 people with bread intended for 901. The north transept is now used as a parish church. In the interior there are several curious ancient monumental stones and brasses. The nave is remarkable for having what appears to be a double aisle on each side; but these additional aisles are of later construction than the others, and were evidently divided into many chantries and chapels, in some of which are piscinas and traces of the altars formerly erected in them: in one of those on the north side is an ancient monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, and a

lady at his feet. This is commonly supposed to be the tomb of one of the earls of Arundel, and appears to have been removed hither from some other situation; the head of the figure reposes on a coronet; and on the breast is a lion rampant, the arms of that illustrious house. Opposite to this monument is a neat tablet executed by Flaxman, and erected by public subscription to the memory of the unfortunate poet, William Collins, who was born and died in this city. There are various other monuments by Flaxman, and a statue of the late Mr. Huskisson, who was for some time member for the city, was erected a few years ago. Some parts of the cathedral which had fallen into decay have been lately restored in a judicious manner.

The parochial churches are remarkable for the poverty of their appearance. The octagonal chapel of St. John, however, is a handsome structure; so also is the new Gothic church, capable of containing 1,000 persons, which was erected without the walls in 1836. Another new church was built in 1838. Besides the Established churches, there are here places of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, &c.; the Independent church was formed in 1785, the Presbyterian in 1688. There are three dissenting chapels licensed under the new marriage act.

Charities and Schools.—Among the charities, the most ancient is St. Mary's hospital, situated in St. Martin's square, parish of St. Martin. It is an old Gothic building, the date of which is unknown, but the style of its architecture is said to indicate that it was erected at least as early as the reign of Edward III. In Dallaway's History of Sussex, it is stated that the hospital was founded for the reception of nuns by William the dean, in 1173. This foundation, however, was not of long continuance; for in 1229 (13th Henry III.) letters patent were granted for the establishment of the hospital of the blessed Virgin Mary, and for annexing to it the church of St. Peter sub Castro. It was refounded by Queen Elizabeth as a corporation, consisting of one warden and five poor, to be nominated by the dean, and it is still continued on the terms, and subject to the regulations by her prescribed. The poor, who formed a part of the corporation in 1836, were 5 in number, 3 of them women and 2 men. The income of the custos or warden was £169 19s. 7d.; that of each of the poor was £30 9s. 1d. There are 3 other poor persons allowed to reside in the hospital, who receive pensions of 13s. 4d. each from the funds, with fuel and medical attendance.—In 1792, John Hardman, of the parish of St. Bride, tobacconist, bequeathed the interest of £15,500, with other funds, to the guardians or trustees of the city poor-house, to relieve the citizens in their poor's rates. In 1836, Hardman's estate produced an annual dividend of £652 10s. 6d. It appears that this valuable legacy always pays two, and generally three entire rates, in the year, the relief afforded by it being confined to the parishes, and parts of parishes, lying within the walls of the city, and to that part of the parish of St. Pancras which is within the liberties. If there should be a sufficient balance from the produce to pay the entire rate in the privileged district, the residents are altogether exempted, and the rate is called 'a dumb rate.'—There are five alms-houses, in the parish of St. Pancras, occupied by poor widows selected by the vestry, and endowed by Mrs. Martha Dear, in 1806, with an investment of £1,120 in the public funds, the annual dividend of which, amounting, in 1836, to £11 3s. 8d., is expended chiefly in supporting the alms-women, and repairing the alms-houses. The most important charity connected with this

city, however, is the free school, endowed in 1702 by Oliver Whitby, Esq., for the maintenance and education of 12 boys; but from an increase in its funds, the number, in 1819, was augmented to 28, the revenue being then about £1,100. It has since been yearly on the increase, and now exceeds £1,300. This charity is, by the foundation charter, restricted to members of the church of England.—The grammar-school, or boys' gray-coat school, was founded by Bishop Story in 1497, for the education of the sons of freemen of the city; income, in 1819, £70, chiefly expended in clothing 20 poor boys, and educating them at the Chichester National school. The girls' blue-coat school was established in 1710 by private subscription; income, in 1819, £40 0s. 11⁴d., which, with the addition of subscriptions and collections at church, was applied to the education and clothing of 22 poor girls at the National school for girls in this city. In 1835 there were 29 schools, daily and Sunday, in this city, including two Sunday and daily National schools, and to these an infant school, accommodating about 250, has recently been added. There is one Bell's and one Lancasterian school very flourishing. Each of these has a girl's school belonging to it.

Trade, &c.—The trade of this town consists chiefly of malt, flour, corn, timber, coal, and wool. About two centuries ago it nearly, if not wholly, monopolized the trade of needle-making in England. This trade was principally carried on in the parish of St. Pancras, without the east gate, where, before the civil war under Charles I. almost every house was occupied by a needle-maker. In 1643 this quarter of the town was completely demolished; and though the houses were afterwards rebuilt, the trade was never perfectly restored. After the revolution manufactories of this article were established at Sheffield and Birmingham; and though their needles were far inferior in quality to those of Chichester, yet being sent to market at a lower price, they obtained a sale on that account alone. The business is now wholly extinct in this city. There is no manufactory at present in Chichester. Large quantities of corn are exported through the town for London and the West of England. Salt is made at Itchenor, about 3 miles distant; abundance of oysters are brought to the fish shambles, and prawns and lobsters are caught at Salses, about 7 miles distant, forming considerable items in its commerce with London, which is greatly facilitated by means of the Portsmouth and Arundel canal, which passes on the south side of the town. Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days; and the markets are most abundantly supplied. Every second Wednesday there is a market for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. This market is one of the greatest held within the precincts of any city or town in England, London excepted. Its fairs are,—May 4th, Whit-Monday, August 5th, October 10th and 20th, for horses and horned cattle. There are annual horse-races in the vicinity at Goodward park, the seat of the duke of Richmond, which attract many spectators.

Municipal government.—The first charter of incorporation seems to have been bestowed on Chichester by King Stephen, but it was ultimately governed, previous to the passing of the municipal act, in 1835, under a charter granted by James II. The government was vested in a mayor, a recorder, a bailiff, and 38 common councilmen, from among whom the mayor was chosen. Under the municipal corporations bill, the city is divided into two wards,—the Friary ward, and the Cathedral ward, with 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The jurisdiction and liberties extend, in some directions, to a considerable distance from the walls, and in others, are almost

commensurate with the space enclosed by them. Since the 23^d of Edward I. the city has sent two members to parliament,—a privilege which it still retains under the reform act. The elective franchise, while vested in the corporation, freemen, and resident householders, paying scot and lot, was enjoyed by nearly 886 voters. The number of electors under the new franchise, in 1832, was 690; in 1836, 885; and in 1837, 884. The returns for 1836 and 1837 are prepared correctly according to the registrations; but many persons being doubly registered, viz. as £10 electors, and as scot and lot or freemen, the number of persons actually entitled to vote is less than the numbers now stated. The number of electors who polled at the general election, in 1837, was 631. The boundary of the parliamentary borough was considerably enlarged round the city, especially in the western and southern precincts, and in the vicinity of the Arundel canal basin. The houses rated at £10, in 1832, inclusive of those in the extended boundary, were 518. The population, in 1831, about 8,200. The returning officer is the mayor. This city has a borough court of record; but no regular entries of the amount of debts sued for have been kept. It has also had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter sessions appointed.

General description.—The city generally appears well-built, paved, watered, and drained. It is brilliantly lighted with gas. The principal streets are spacious, and contain many very large houses; but there is still room for considerable increase within the walls, which were originally very strongly built, having four gates fronting the cardinal points of the compass, and from these gates four principal streets, named after their gates, and respectively meeting in its centre nearly at right angles, where there still stands a cross erected in 1478 by Robert Storey, on his being translated from the see of Carlisle to that of Chichester. This cross, which is universally acknowledged to be one of the most elegant buildings of the kind existing in England, is an octagon in the decorated style of English architecture, and having a large central column from which spring numerous bold ribs beneath a vaulted roof. Eight pier buttresses support the superincumbent panelled wall, parapet, pinnacles, and flying buttresses, and the whole is surmounted by an open turret of modern and inferior workmanship. At one time the vicinity of this cross was used as a market-place; but the increased population requiring a more extensive area for the purpose, a large and convenient market house was erected in the North-street, on the completion of which, it was proposed to take down this cross as a nuisance. Fortunately, however, the city was exempt from the reproach of such a proceeding by the public spirit of some of the members of the corporation, who purchased several houses on the north side of the cross, in order to widen that part of the street by their demolition. The gates of the city have long ago been removed, but the walls remain nearly perfect, and were, upwards of a century ago, formed into terraces, covered with gravel, which, now shaded with rows of lofty elm-trees, afford a delightful promenade for the inhabitants, and are highly ornamental to the city. The friary, near the north gate, is an ancient building. "Every person," says Hay, "the least acquainted with ancient architecture, on viewing the friary in its present state, will be convinced that a considerable part of the building, still remaining, is of higher antiquity than the Conquest." In several places the walls are of flint, the arches elliptical, and many of the win-

dows, and some of the door-places, have the Gothic arch enclosed in a square. The wall which separates the precinct from the city is built in the same manner, and of like materials as the city-walls, which are confessedly of Roman fabrication. The chapel, attached to this friary, was converted into a guildhall, and is still used as such.—The gaol is an old insecure building. It comprises three rooms and four small cells. The town-council are about to build a new one.—The palace of the bishop is chiefly remarkable for its extensive and admirably planned gardens. The palace itself is an ancient structure. It underwent a thorough repair in 1725, when it was considerably enlarged and improved. In digging the foundation for the new buildings, several coins of Nero and Domitian, and a curious Roman pavement, were found; from which, and other circumstances, it is conjectured that the mansion of the Roman proprietors once occupied this spot. The council-chamber is small, and by no means ornamental. Adjoining it are the assembly rooms, of spacious dimensions, wherein most of the public meetings are held. The corn exchange is an elegant building, recently erected by subscription. The theatre in South-street has some pretensions to elegance. The custom-house is in West-street. The infirmary is a beautiful building, situated on the northern slope outside the city, and surrounded with airing grounds for the patients. It was erected by subscription in 1826, and was opened in 1827. It is one of the best planned and regulated establishments in the kingdom, although on a small scale. It contains about sixty beds, and is supported at an annual expense of about £1,400.

History and Antiquities.—Chichester is a place of great antiquity. It was unquestionably a Roman station, probably Regnum. According to Camden, it was "built by Cissa the Saxon, the second king of this province taking also its name from him, for Cissacester is nothing else but 'the city of Cissa,' whose father Ælla was the first Saxon that here erected a kingdom; yet, before the Norman conquest, it was of little reputation, noted only for St. Peter's montery, and a little nunnery. After the Conquest, it was ordained that the bishops' sees should be translated out of little towns to places of greater note and resort; this city being honoured with the bishop's residence, which was before at Silsey, began to flourish. Not many years after, Bishop Ralph built here a cathedral church, which, before it was finally finished, was burnt down. Notwithstanding, by his endeavours, and King Henry I. his liberality, it was raised up again." The bishopric was valued, 26th Hen. VIII., at £698 7s. 5d. in the whole. At the Norman survey, Chichester consisted of only 238 houses, which were given to Roger de Montgomery, who was created the first Earl of Chichester, and who, it is believed, was instrumental in effecting the removal of the episcopal see of Selsea or Sussex, from Selsea, where it had been established 300 years, and which was then a considerable town to this city,—a step which proved highly beneficial to Chichester. Since that period Chichester, fortunately, perhaps, for itself, has not been the theatre of many of those events that claim a place in the pages of history, of which so large a portion is filled with calamities. The siege which it sustained under Charles I. seems to be the only circumstance worthy of particular record. Amongst the antiquities of Chichester and its vicinity, and besides those already referred to, perhaps the most interesting are the ancient camps, particularly the Broile on the west side of the city, about half-a-mile in length, and one-fourth in breadth, with a ditch and rampart. One of the most remarkable relics of the Romans dis-

covered at this place, was an inscription preserved at Goodwood, the seat of the duke of Richmond. It was found in 1723 under the corner house on the north side of St. Martin's lane, about four feet below the surface of the ground, close to the two stone walls three feet thick, which united in an angle, and probably belonged to the temple mentioned in the inscription. The stone upon which it is engraved is of grey Sussex marble, and seems to have been about six feet long, by two and three quarters broad. The letters, beautifully and exactly drawn, are capitals from 2½ to 3 inches long. It is thus read and supplied by Gale:—*Neptuno et Minervæ Templum pro Salute domus divinæ et auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis legati Augusti in Britannia, Collegium fabrorum et qui in eo sodales, de suo dedicaverunt, donante aream Pudente Pudentini filio.* Another inscription was found in a cellar in East-street, very near the same spot as the preceding. In making a pass at St. Pancras churchyard, in 1830, there was found a piece of fine red Samian pottery, eight inches by seven, being part of a circular basin of nine inches in diameter. Some of the figures are admirably delineated, and the drawing and character are remarkably spirited.—The celebrated Bishop Bradwardine, and the poets Collins and Hayley, were natives of this city, which gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Pelham family.

CHICHESTER RAPE, in the western part of the county of Sussex, comprehending the hundreds of Aldwick, Bosham, Box and Stockbridge, Dumpford, Easebourne, Manhood, Westbourn, and Singleton.

CHICKEREL (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Collifordtree, union of Weymouth, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 3¼ miles north-west of Weymouth. It includes the chapelry of Herringstone. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 16s. 0d.; gross income £337; tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £273 10s. Patrons, in 1835, the Earls of Darlington and Sandwich. Acres 1,780. Houses 99. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 406. A. P. £2,126. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 10s.

CHICKLADE, a parish in the hund. of Dunworth, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 1 mile north of Hindon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 5s. 3d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, Marquis of Bath. Acres 1,000. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 127. A. P. £1,092. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 4s.

CHICKNEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 3 miles south-west of Thaxted. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, H. Cranmer, Esq. Acres 680. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 72. A. P. £773. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 8s.

CHICKSANDS - PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Clifton, county of Bedford; 6 miles east-east by north of Amptill, on the river Ivel. Pain de Beauchamp, about A.D. 1150, founded a priory here, of which the two quadrangles and cloisters are yet entire, and have been converted into a modern mansion. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 66.

CHICKWARD, **PENBER'S OAK**, and **LILWALL**, a township in the parish of Kingston, county of Hereford; 2½ miles west of Huntingdon. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 381. Other returns with the parish.

CHIDDEN. See **HAMBLEDON**.

I.

CHIDDINGFOLD, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Godalming, union of Hambledon, county of Surrey; 4¼ miles north-east of Haslemere. Living, a rectory, with Haslemere curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £26 6s. 7d.; gross income £560. Patron, the dean of Salisbury. Charities; income in 1824, £5 18s. Acres 5,590. Houses 201. Pop., in 1801, 848; in 1831, 1,095. A. P. £3,929. Poor rates, in 1838, £700.

CHIDDINGLY, or **CHITTINGLEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, union of Hailsham, county of Sussex; 5 miles north-west of Hailsham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8; returned at £150; reported gross income £166; aggregate amount of tithes £552 10s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Plymouth. There is an alms-house in this parish; income in 1836, £12. Acres 5,200. Houses 133. Pop., in 1801, 673; in 1831, 902. A. P. £2,344. Poor rates, in 1838, £672 7s.

CHIDDINGSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Somerden, union of Seven Oaks, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; 6 miles west-south-west of Tunbridge, near the source of the Medway, and in the immediate vicinity of the South Eastern railway. Living, a rectory, in the dio. of Canterbury, a peculiar valued at £28 9s. 4d.; gross income £555. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Charities; income in 1836, £14 10s. There are 3 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school, and contains 40 children. Acres 3,200. Houses 189. Pop., in 1801, 910; in 1831, 1,223. A. P. £4,264. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,180 16s.

CHIDEOCK, a parish in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, union of Bridport, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 2½ miles west of Bridport. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1830; and a Roman Catholic chapel licensed in 1791. Acres 2,240. Houses 136. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 838. A. P. £4,188. Poor rates, in 1838, £341.

CHIDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne, county of Sussex; 5 miles west-west by south of Chichester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10 19s. 2d.; returned at £138 2s. 3d.; gross income £114. Patron, in 1835, W. Newland, Esq. Acres 1,200. Houses 40. Pop., in 1801, 209; in 1831, 320. A. P. £1,850. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 11s.

CHIDLOW, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester. Acres 1,400. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 15. A. P. £219.

CHIEVELEY. See **CHEVELEY**.

CHIGNAL (ST. JAMES), a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 3 miles north-west of Chelmsford, on the river Chelmer. Living, a rectory, united with that of Mashbury, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £10 14s. 7d.; gross income £432. Patrons, in 1835, executors of the Rev. B. Hanbury. There were formerly in this parish two churches. Charities; income in 1837, £17 6s. 8d. Acres 930. Houses 43. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 222. A. P. £1,111. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 4s.

CHIGNAL-SMEALY, a parish in the hund. and union of Chelmsford, county of Essex; 4¼ miles north-west of Chelmsford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; gross income £124. Patron, in 1835, T. Austin and — Cook, alter-

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nately. Charities; income in 1837, £3 18s. Acres 1,050. Houses 10. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 75. A. P. £349. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 15s.

CHIGWELL, a parish in the hund. of Ongar, union of Epping, county of Essex; 6 miles south of Epping, bounded on the west by the river Roding. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £18; gross income £650. Patron, the prebendary of St. Pancras, in St. Paul's cathedral. A neat chapel has recently been built on Buckhurst hill, near Epping, in this parish. The Independents have a chapel at Chigwell. In 1629 Archbishop Harsnet erected two school-houses here, in which the youth of this and the adjoining parishes might be taught Latin, Greek, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Income in 1837, £340; besides interest of three £100 exchequer bills. Salary of English master £105; of grammar master £20. Minor charities; income in 1837, £66 6s. 2d.; besides interest of £132 three per cent. consols, and a rent-charge of £4 for an alms-house. A fair is held here on September 30th for hiring servants. Acres 5,360. Houses 324. Pop., in 1801, 1,351; in 1831, 1,815. A. P. £13,807. Poor rates, in 1838, £644.

CHILBOLTON, a parish in the hund. of Buddlegate, union of Andover, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles south-south-west of Andover, near the Andover canal. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Winchester, a peculiar; rated at £26 9s. 4½d.; gross income £467. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Charities; income in 1825, £6 5s. Acres 2,830. Houses 64. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 375. A. P. £2,309. Poor rates, in 1838, £142 7s.

CHILCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Fawley, union of Winchester, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles south-east of Winchester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, a peculiar; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; gross income £169. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Acres 2,390. Houses 36. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 192. A. P. £1,908. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 6s.

CHILCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Uggescombe, union of Bridport, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles north-east of Bridport. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £4 11s. 8d.; gross income £53. Patrons, in 1835, devisees of the Rev. E. Foyle. Acres 860. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 35. A. P. £479.

CHILCOMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; 6½ miles north-north-east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a perpetual curacy, and one of seven peculiars belonging to the dean of Wells; gross income £129. The church has been recently rebuilt. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Tooker. In 1681 Henry Werreit charitably laid out the sum of £100 in the purchase of four per cents. stock, the income to be applied in apprenticing poor children of this parish. There is here also a benefaction of £32 7s. 6d., the interest of which is given to the poor. Acres 1,140. Houses 96. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 487. A. P. £2,097. Poor rates, in 1838, £190 7s.

CHILCOTE, a chapelry in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, Derby; 6½ miles south-west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Acres 1,300. Houses 38. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 191. A. P. £2,209. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 18s.

CHILDERDITCH, a parish in the hund. of Chafford, union of Bellericay, county of Essex; 3 miles south of Brentwood, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage

in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £8; gross income £162. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £164 5s. 4d. Patron, in 1831, Lord Petre. There is a Sunday National school here. Acres 900. Houses 38. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 251. A. P. £1,965. Poor rates, in 1838, £101 5s.

CHILDERLEY, a parish in the hund. of Chesterton, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 7½ miles west-west by north of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £9s. 2d.; gross income £20. The church is in ruins. Patron, in 1835, N. Calvert, Esq. Acres 1,160. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 96. A. P. £1,080. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 7s.

CHILDER-THORNTON. See THORNTON-CHILDER.

CHILD-OKEFORD, a parish in the hund. of Red Lane, union of Sturminster, Sherborne division of the county of Dorset; 5½ miles north-west of Blandford Forum. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7; gross income £413; net income £316. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £250. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. L. North. Acres 2,100. Houses 125. Pop., in 1801, 498; in 1831, 612. A. P. £2,765. Poor rates, in 1838, £370 14s.

CHILDREY, a parish in the hund. and union of Wantage, county of Berks; 2½ miles west of Wantage, close on the Berks and Wilts canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £5 17s. 7d.; gross income £804. Tithes commuted in 1772. Patrons, the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. There is an allotment of land in this parish vested in the churchwardens for behoof of the poor; income, in 1837, £16. Minor charities £2 17s. 10d. There are other charities at schools in this parish, the trusteeship and management of which are vested in the provost and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford; but the state of these have not been inquired into by the charity commissioners, in consequence of clause 16, in acts 5 and Will. IV. c. 71. Acres 2,850. Houses 106. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 562. A. P. £3,036. Poor rates, in 1838, £409 14s.

CHILDS-ERCALL, a parish in the Drayton division of the hund. of Bradford, union of Market Drayton, county of Salop; 7 miles north-west of Newport, east of the river Tern. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; valued at £20; gross income £72. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £729 19s. 6d. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Sir C. Corbett. Acres 3,340. Houses 77. Pop., in 1801, 466; in 1831, 516. A. P. £5,116. Poor rates, in 1837, £168 2s.

CHILDS-WICKHAM, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Evesham, county of Gloucester; 5 miles west of Chipping Camden. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; a peculiar, rated at £7 16s. 10d., returned at £93 8s.; gross income £105. Tithes commuted in 1763. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Pruett. Acres 2,040. Houses 91. Pop., in 1801, 351; in 1831, 415. A. P. £2,289. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 18s.

CHILDWALL, a parish in the hund. and union of West Derby, co-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles south-west of Prescot; intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester railway. It includes the townships of Allerton, Childwall, Halewood, Spike, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton, and the chapels of Garston, Hale, and Wavertree. Living, a vicarage

in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £5s 11s. 8d., returned at £120 18s. 6d.; gross income £467. Patron, the bishop of Chester. That profound critic, Jeremiah Markland, was a native of this parish. Acres 14,580. Houses 1,260. A. P. £42,920. Pop., in 1801, 4,194; in 1831, 7,706. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,142 2s. Acres of the township 880. Houses 23. A. P. £2,336. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 14s.

CHILFORD HUNDRED, in the south-east part of the county of Cambridge. Area 21,430 acres. Houses 1,063. Pop., in 1831, 5,310.

CHILFROOM, a parish in the hund. of Tollerford, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; 5 miles north-west of Stratton, on the river Frome. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £5; gross income £180. Patrons, in 1835, Lords Sherborne and Poltimore alternately. There is a free school at Toller Porcorum, an adjoining parish, to which the poor of Chilfroom have the privilege of sending their children; but as the distance is considerable, they are seldom sent. A number of Bibles are distributed at intervals to the poor of this parish, in terms of the wills of John Hall, bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Sloper. Acres 970. Houses 20. A. P. £741. Pop., in 1801, 81; in 1831, 111. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 5s.

CHILHAM, a parish in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 6½ miles west-south-west of Canterbury, and west of the river Stour. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Moldash, in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £795; nett income £698. The church is cruciform, with an embattled tower, and contains a splendid mausoleum of the Colebrookes. Patron, in 1835, J. B. Wildman, Esq. Here are 2 daily and 1 Sunday National schools. Chilham was formerly a market-town, and it has still an annual fair or cattle-market on the 8th of November. The castle is a very ancient fabric. Its walls, venerably mantled with ivy, are from 10 to 12 feet thick; but greatly dilapidated. At a short distance, towards the south-east, is Chilham Park, the seat of J. B. Wildman, Esq., also a venerable edifice, but singular in its form. Acres 4,230. Houses 190. A. P. £6,951. Pop., in 1801, 807; in 1831, 1,140. Poor rates, in 1838, £476 3s.

CHILHAMTON. See **NEWTON (SOUTH)**.

CHILLAND. See **MARTYBORTHY**.

CHILLENDEEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Easry, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 3½ miles south-south-east of Wingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5; returned at £80; gross income £130. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 180. Houses 28. A. P., with Knowlton, £809. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 154. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 5s.

CHILLESFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-west of Oxford, at an estuary near Oxford Raven. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 3s. 4d.; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £285 4s. 6d. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Smear. Charities; income, in 1829, £5. Acres 1,420. Houses 16. A. P. £1,514. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 1s.

CHILLINGHAM, anciently **CHEVELINGHAM**, a small parish in the eastern division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles east of Wooler, on the river Till. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Dur-

ham; rated at £4, returned at £73; gross income £340. Patron, the bishop of Durham. It comprehends the townships of Chillingham, Hibburn, and Newton. In the church there is a beautifully raised tomb of alabaster, curiously ornamented over one of the ancient family of the Greys, barons of Wark. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Acres 4,980. Houses 82. A. P. £4,978. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 477. Poor rates, in 1837, £206 17s. Houses of the township 36. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 199. A. P. £2,403. Poor rates, in 1837, £39 14s.

—**CHILLINGHAM CASTLE**, belonging to the earl of Tankerville, stands on a fine eminence, surrounded by trees. It is a square heavy structure of Elizabethan architecture, four stories high in the wings, and three in the centre. There is here a marble chimney-piece, in sawing which, a live toad of immense size was found. The nidus in which it lay has been filled up with cement; but a painting of this wonderful phenomenon is preserved in the castle. There are here also good portraits of Bacon, Burleigh, Buckingham, King Charles I., and James II. The castle stands in a very large and beautiful park, which is tastefully skirted with plantations. On a rocky eminence, at the head of the park, is a circular double intrenchment called Ros castle. This was undoubtedly a fort of the ancient Britons; for Ros, both in the old Celtic, and in the Gaelic, signifies a promontory. Ros-lin castle, also, stands on the point of a rocky prominence. Chillingham Park contains a large herd of deer, and it is celebrated for the only uncontaminated breed of wild cattle in the kingdom. This breed is called the white Scottish bison. There is a vague tradition that they were originally enclosed from the Northumbrian or Caledonian forests, in the reign of King John or Henry III., when the park was first surrounded; but their existence here has long been considered an interesting problem of natural history. The general opinion is, that they are remnants of the ancient breed of wild oxen which in earlier periods pastured over the country, particularly its northern parts. The herd consists at present of about 80 individuals, and they possess all the characters of the wild species, by hiding their young, feeding by night, remaining in security in the day, and moving their positions when any person approaches, even at a great distance. In some parts of the park they will, however, allow persons to come within a moderate distance, when they snuff the wind, and if alarmed retreat with great velocity, taking advantage of the irregularities of the ground, by which they are soon concealed from sight. They are described as beautifully shaped, having short legs and a straight back, and their horns differing from those of ordinary cattle; the muzzle of the animal is brown, the ears are red, and the body is of a pure white. When any of their number become old or diseased, the rest of the herd will set upon it, and gore it to death; and in addition to all these characteristics of wild cattle, they appear to be of a species quite distinct from the English oxen, although this has not before met with the attention of naturalists.

CHILLINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Petherton, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 3¼ miles west-west by north of Crewkerne. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; certified at £15; gross income £60. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £237. Patron, in 1835, Earl Poulett. Acres 830. Houses 63. A. P. £1,500. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 311. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 2s.

CHILLINGTON. See **BREWOD**.

CHILMARK, a parish in the hund. of Dunworth, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; 4 miles west of

Hindon. In includes the tything of Ridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 13s. 4d.; reported gross income £450; aggregate amount of tithes £473 7s. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pembroke. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. A fair is held here on July 30th, for cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and cheese. Acres 3,210. Houses 107. A. P. £2,035. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 507. Poor rates, in 1838, £308 10s.

CHILSON, a chapelry in the parish of Charlbury, Oxfordshire; 5 miles south of Chipping-Norton, on the river Evenlode. It includes Shorthampton and Padlicote. Acres 1,010. Houses 44. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 251. Poor rates, in 1838, £308 6s.

CHILSWELL, a liberty in the parish of Cumner, Berks; 5 miles north-north-west of Abingdon. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 12. Other returns with the parish.

CHILSWORTH, a hamlet in the parish of Great Milton, Oxfordshire; on the river Thame. Acres 1,100. Houses 15. A. P. £2,647. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 15s.

CHILTERN-HILLS, a ridge of chalk and flint hills extending from Henley-upon-Thames in Oxfordshire, through the middle of Buckinghamshire to Tring in Hertfordshire, dividing the latter from Bedfordshire. But this ridge chiefly consists in and constitutes the high land in Bucks, in the centre of which county it bounds the rich vale of Aylesbury on the south. The average breadth of the Chiltern-hills is stated to be from 15 to 20 miles. The most elevated points in the ridge are Wendover-hill, in Bucks, 905 feet; and Kingsworth-hill, on the confines of Bedfordshire and Herts, 904 feet. The Grand Junction canal crosses this ridge near Tring, being there 389 feet above the level of the sea. The Chiltern-hills are the central and principal part of a most important range of hills, extending, according to some, even from Salisbury plain, and running in a north easterly direction, through Berks, Oxford, Bucks, and Bedford, to Cambridge and Suffolk, separating the waters of the Ivel, the Southern Ouse, the Nene, and other rivers that have their embouchure in the Wash, from those of the Western Colne, the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Stour, &c., that fall into the Thames, or the sea, on the Suffolk coast. The Chiltern ridge, though not particularly rich in soil, has been rendered extremely productive from the sedulous attention given to the cultivation and improvement of the land. Every variety of materials that will either constitute or increase manure is carefully collected, and judiciously applied. Improved modes of culture are readily adopted, and the general management of the land is praiseworthy and unexceptionable. The soil is principally composed of chalk, strong clay, and light loam upon gravel. It is applied chiefly to the growth of wheat, barley, oats, and beans. In some places there are considerably extensive woodlands, and the higher eminences command beautiful prospects. Ancient historians allege that the whole of the Chiltern district was once a forest, in which numerous banditti harboured, and it is said that, "to put these down, and to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts from their depredations, an officer was appointed under the crown, called the steward of the Chiltern hundreds." At all events, from time immemorial this district, which belongs to the crown, has given title to the now merely nominal and fictitious office of stewards of the Chiltern hundreds, which is retained to serve a convenient purpose, namely, to enable

members of parliament, on whom the office may be intentionally conferred, to vacate their seats, when they desire it, but cannot do so otherwise than by accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds, as a nominal office under the crown. The strictness of the law, which prevents a member, not otherwise disqualified, from vacating his seat, is thus evaded by a crown appointment, which itself disqualifies the member, and vacates the seat. This nominal office may be withheld, but is seldom refused. Indeed, it has been frequently granted to three or four members in a week; but it is productive neither of honour nor emolument. Though a fiction now, the Chiltern hundreds were once a veritable locality, in which the knight of the shire, who was averse to entering parliament, might take refuge, and be secure from the pursuit of the sheriff; who at times had occasion to state in his returns that, "having grievously assaulted my bailiffs, in contempt of the king, his crown, and dignity, and absconded to the Chiltern hundreds, into which liberty, not being shire land or guildable, I cannot enter, I am unable to make any other execution of the writ, as far as he is concerned." But when once the member had taken his seat in the house, the Chiltern hundreds were no longer a sanctuary to him. There are three Chiltern hundreds, Desborough, Stoke, and Burnham. The office is in the gift of the chancellor of the exchequer.

CHILTERN-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 4 miles east-north-east of Heytesbury. Living, a discharged vicarage united with that of Chiltern-St.-Mary, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 0s. 10d.; gross income £325. Patrons, the bishop and dean and chapter of Salisbury alternately. Acres 4,500. Houses 79. A. P., including that of Chiltern-St.-Mary, £4,657. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 382. Poor rates, in 1838, £216.

CHILTERN-ST.-MARY, a parish in the same hund. and union; on a branch of the Wiley river. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Chiltern-All-Saints. Acres 2,150. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 183. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 19s.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, a parish in the hund. of Stone, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; 2 miles south of Ilchester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 7s. 1d.; gross income £235. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Bayley. Acres 1,190. Houses 44. A. P. £2,772. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 228. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 5s.

CHILTINGTON (EAST), a chapelry in the parish of Westmeston, Sussex; 4 miles north-west of Lewes, on a branch of the river Ouse. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Westmeston. Charities; income in 1836, £2 10s. Houses 35. A. P. £1,645. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 258. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 15s.

CHILTINGTON (WEST), a parish in the hund. of West Easwith, rape of Arundel, union of Thakeham, county of Sussex; 7½ miles north-west of Steyning. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £12 16s. 10½d.; gross income £550; nett income £291. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £775 11s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Abergavenny. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 3,600. Houses 102. A. P. £1,331. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 718. Poor rates, in 1838, £465 3s.

CHILTON, a parish in the hund. of Compton, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 3¼ miles north of East Halsey. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio.

of Oxford; rated at £13 8s. 4d.; gross income £400. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Heneage. Charities; income in 1837, upwards of £11. Acres 1,500. Houses 50. A. P. £1,357. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 274. Poor rates, in 1838, £227 17s.

CHILTON WITH EASINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Thame, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Thames. Living, a donative in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; certified at £10 8s., returned at £80; gross income £67. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Ricketts. There is an alms-house at Studley, county of Oxford, founded, in 1639, by Sir George Croke, knight, and endowed by him with a rent charge of £90, issuing out of the estate of Easington in this parish. The foundation and endowment are chiefly for behoof of the poor of Chilton and Studley. Besides this charity, Almond's benefaction to the poor of this parish produced, in 1833, £27 10s. Minor charities £2 15s., besides 5 tenements occupied by poor families. Chilton is deserving of notice as the birth-place of the founder of the Studley charity, Sir George Croke, the patriot judge. This gentleman, who steadily opposed the levying of ship-money without the authority of parliament, in the reign of Charles I., was descended from the ancient family of Le Blount, who, being attached to the Lancastrians during the war of the rival houses, were obliged to conceal themselves under a fictitious name (Croke) till the accession of Henry VII., but afterwards retained it as a memorial of past danger. Sir George filled the office of Lord-chief-justice of the King's Bench many years; and during the perilous time which preceded the civil war, he performed the duties of his high station with the greatest integrity. He died in 1641. In the church are some ornamental monuments of the Croke or Blount family. Easington is a considerable hamlet of this parish, and formerly had a chapel of ease. Chilton house here was the seat of the Carters. Acres 2,080. Houses 70. A. P. £3,633. Pop., in 1801, 316; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £383 11s.

CHILTON-TRINITY, a parish in the hund. of North Petherton, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Bridgewater, near the mouth of the Parrot river. Living, a discharged rectory united with the vicarage of Bridgewater. Tithes, exclusive of the hamlets of Idstoke and Beer, commuted in 1839; rent charge £193 10s. 6d. Anciently this parish was a hund. of itself. It is divided into the manors of East Chilton, West Chilton or Chilton-Trivet, Idstoke-Inverne, and Hunstille. Acres 1,250. Houses 7. A. P. £3,835. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 49. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 15s.

CHILTON, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Sudbury, bounded on the west by the river Stour. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5 6s. 5d.; returned at £130; gross income £150. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £290. Patron, in 1835, Admiral Windham. Acres 1,090. Houses 23. A. P. with Great Waldingfield. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £130.

CHILTON, a township in the parish of Merrington, co.-palatine of Durham; 9 miles south-south-east of Durham; close upon the Great North of England railway, and connected with Stockton and Durham by a branch of the Clarence railway. Acres 2,350. Houses 31. A. P. £1,871. Pop., in 1801, 176; in 1831, 168. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 17s.

CHILTON-CANTILO, a parish in the hund. of

Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, though locally situated in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ilchester, on the river Yeo. It includes the chapelry of Nether-Adber. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 11s. 5d.; gross income £268. Patron, in 1835, John Bragge. In 1823, £50 were invested in the savings' bank here by William Toogood, the interest of which to be given to the poor. Acres 540. Houses 16. A. P. £1,868. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 127.

CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN, a hamlet in the parish of Moorlinch, Somerset; 5 miles east-north-east of Bridgewater. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells; gross income £19. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. J. Bowden. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £70. Here is a Sunday National school. Acres 1,790. Houses 65. A. P. £3,314. Pop., in 1801, 310; in 1831, 423. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 1s.

CHILTON-FOLIAT, a parish partly in the hund. of Kintbury-Eagle, county of Berks, but chiefly in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Hungerford, county of Wilts; 2 miles north-west of Hungerford, on the river Kennet. It includes the tything of Leverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £14 8s. 9d.; gross income £1,047. Tithes commuted in 1809. Patron, in 1835, E. W. L. Popham. Acres 3,740. Houses 136. A. P. £3,379. Pop., in 1801, 616; in 1831, 761. Poor rates, in 1838, £516 10s.

CHILVERS-COTON, a parish in the hund. of Hemlingford, Atherstone division, union of Nuneaton, county of Warwick; about a mile south-west of Nuneaton, intersected by the Coventry canal. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 4s., returned at £81; gross income £106. Tithes commuted in 1764. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The free-school, and other charities of the Newdigate family, possessed by this parish, including shares in the Coventry canal, realized, in 1833, an income of £250, expended in liberal distributions of money, clothing, &c. to the poor, and in educating their children, of whom there were, at that time, 92 boys, and about 40 girls, and in 1838, 83 boys and 67 girls, at the free-school, who were all taught the ordinary branches of education on Dr. Bell's system; the girls being also taught sewing and knitting: 12 boys and 12 girls are entirely clothed every year out of the proceeds of this charity. The other charities connected with this parish are, the towns lands; rents in 1834, payable to the churchwardens, £8 5s. 8d. Church money; income in 1834, £3 5s. 4d. Minor benefactions £1 10s. Besides the free-school, there are here two Sunday and daily, and two Sunday National schools; a Wesleyan Methodist school; and a Roman Catholic day, night, and Sunday school, instituted in 1837, at which 50 children are taught the ordinary branches of education. In all, there were 435 children receiving instruction at the schools in this parish in 1838.—Chilvers-Coton is a ribbon-weaving parish in connection with the county of the city of Coventry. In 1838 the ribbon-manufacture here seems to have been on the increase, while some of the looms were unemployed from want of weavers. The returns of the commissioners in their report on this parish, however, are chiefly mixed up with those on Nuneaton and Coventry: which see. There was at one time here an Augustine priory dedicated to the Vir-

gin Mary, which, at the dissolution, was valued at £122 8s. 6d. per annum. In 1538 it was granted to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was sold to Sir Edmund Anderson, who totally demolished the whole fabric, and out of the ruins erected Ardbury hall, the splendid seat of the Newdigate family. Attached to the Newdigate estate, is a nondescript extent of manor, termed the manor of St. John of Jerusalem, for which the present proprietor regularly deputes a keeper. Chilvers-Coton includes the hamlets of Grist and Ardbury. Acres 3,730. Houses 523. A. P. £6,020. Pop., in 1801, 1,877; in 1831, 2,494. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,038 4s.

CHILWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Attenborough, Nottinghamshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Nottingham. There are two daily schools here. Acreage with the hamlet of Toton 1,930. Houses 184. A. P. £3,523. Pop., in 1801, 638; in 1831, 892. Poor rates, in 1838, £364 10s.

CHILWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Mansbridge, union of South Stoneham, Fawley division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles south-east of Romsey. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, not in charge; rated in the parliamentary returns at £12; gross income £33. Patron, in 1833, J. Fleming, Esq. Charities; in 1825, a cottage with garden, inhabited by a poor person. Acres 1,400. Houses 21. A. P. £556. Pop., in 1801, 132; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £66 1s.

CHILWORTH, or **ST. MARTHA**, a chapelry, extra-parochial and extra-judicial, in the hund. of Blackheath, county of Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Guildford, north of the river Wey. Living, a donative curacy, in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £25. Patron, in 1835, W. Tinkler, Esq. Acres 930. Houses 37. A. P. £1,490. Pop., in 1801, 112; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 16s.

CHIMNELL. See **HOLLYBURST**.

CHIMNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Bampton, Oxford. Acres 620. Houses 7. A. P. £884. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 42. See **BAMPTON**.

CHINEHAM, a tything in the parish of Monk's-Sherborne, Southampton. Acres 520. Pop., in 1811, 32; in 1821, 41.

CHINGFORD, a parish in the hund. of Waltham, union of Epping, county of Essex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of St. Paul's, London, bounded on the west by the river Lea. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 5s. 5d.; gross income £595. Patron, in 1835, J. Heathcote, Esq. Charities; income in 1834, £22. Acres 3,000. Houses 194. A. P. £6,426. Pop., in 1801, 612; in 1831, 963. Poor rates, in 1838, £408 15s.

CHINLEY, **BUGSWORTH**, and **BROWN-SIDE**, a chapelry in the parish of Glossop, Derby; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chapel-in-le-Frith. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1662, and originally belonged to the Rev. William Bagshaw, an eminent nonconformist divine, who was called the "Apostle of the Peak." The Wesleyan Methodists have also a church here, organized in 1808. There is here a Sunday and a daily National school, besides a school connected with the British and Foreign school society, attended by 100 scholars. Acreage with the parish. Houses 189. A. P. £3,838. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 993. Poor rates, in 1838, £267 5s.

CHINNOCK (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells

and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 7s. 8½d., returned at £130; gross income £180. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The charities here consist chiefly of the charity lands; income in 1823, £29 13s. 4d.; expended in the support of a free-school, and in general relief to the poor. There is also a small benefaction to the second poor; income in 1823, £4. Acres 2,090. Houses 121. A. P. £2,810. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 673. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 15s.

CHINNOCK (MIDDLE), a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Berwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Crewkerne, on the Parret river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 9s. 7d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ilchester. With West Chinnock there are 2 Sunday National schools here. Acres 280. Houses 26. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, with Chinnock West, 523. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 10s.

CHINNOCK (WEST), a parish in the same hund., union of Yeovil. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Chisleborough, not in charge. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £160 4s. 8d. The only charity possessed by this parish is a benefaction of Sir John Strangway to the poor; interest in 1823, £16. Acres 600. Houses 92. A. P. with Chinnock Middle, £2,466. Pop., in 1801, 327; in 1831 returned with Chinnock Middle. Poor rates in 1837, £184 4s.

CHINNOR, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, union of Wycombe, Oxfordshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Thame. It includes the liberty of Henton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £26 0s. 5d.; gross income £541. Patron, in 1835, Sir James Musgrave. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1802. Acres 2,760. Houses 239. A. P. £2,277. Pop., in 1801, 667; in 1831, 1,009. Poor rates, in 1838, £869.

CHIPCHASE. See **GUNNERTON**.

CHIPPENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Staploe, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Newmarket. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £11 12s. 6d.; gross income £243. Patron, in 1835, J. Sharp, Esq. Lord Orford instituted a charity here for the education of poor children; income in 1837, £20, at which time there were 40 scholars in attendance. There are various other small benefactions, the income of which amounted, in 1837, to £24 17s. 3d. Acres 4,500. Houses 125. A. P. £3,347. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 665. Poor rates, in 1838, £441 3s.

CHIPPENHAM, a liberty in the parish and hund. of Burnham, county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Windsor. It forms part of the ancient demesnes of the crown.

CHIPPENHAM HUNDRED in the north and north-west of the county of Wilts. Area 65,160 acres. Houses 3,929. Pop., in 1831, 20,460.

CHIPPENHAM, a parish, borough, and market-town, in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 93 miles west of London; situated on the south bank of the Avon, on the great road from London to Bath. It is intersected by the Great Western railway, and the Wilts and Berks canal. It includes the tythings of Allington, Tytherton, Stanley, and Nethermore. Acres 9,100. Houses 765. A. P. £20,143. Pop., in 1801, 3,336; in 1831, 4,333. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,098 7s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Chippenham, by the poor-law commissioners. The Chippenham poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 88 square miles; with a population returned,

in 1831, at 19,265. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,489. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,984. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Tythot-on-Lucas, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 19s. 4d.; gross income £321; tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £322 15s. 10d. The church, in the centre of the town, is a very ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and chapel, with a tower and spire at the west end. Diversified in style, it has evidently been erected at different periods. There are several curious monuments in the church. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ's-church, Oxford. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1770, the Baptist in 1804. There is also a Tabernacle, licensed under the new marriage act. There are 13 daily schools, 2 of which are Sunday and daily National schools. The charities consist of Chippenham church lands; income, in 1884, £110 ls. The charity school, founded and endowed by Richard Scott in 1661; further endowed, in 1733, by a descendant of the founder, and subsequently with other small gifts; in consideration of all which, 12 poor boys were taught, in 1834, the ordinary branches of education.—Boy's charity to poor clothiers; income, in 1834, £30.—Gale's benefaction to the poor, £20.—Sir Francis Popham's charity to poor freemen, £26.—Henry Smith's charity to the poor, £18 2s.—Wick's, £18 10s.—Cock's estate for the support of a girls' school, £8; and Colborne's gift of £1,000 three per cent. consols; the dividends to be applied to the support of freemen and their widows.

The town is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Avon, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which is a fine stone-bridge of 22 arches, which has been widened of late years, and constitutes a fine feature in the approach from the north road. The streets, which have outgrown the old borough, are lighted with gas, watched, and paved, under an act obtained in 1834. There were, some years ago, a number of woollen manufactories here; but, in 1838, there remained only one; the weavers being in great distress. Out of 86 persons here depending on this manufacture, 55 were unemployed; the earnings of the remainder averaging 8s. 2½d. per week. A silk-factory had been recently established, containing 56 looms. For the two previous years this factory had also been in a declining state; 12 looms and 30 women weavers only being employed, earning 3s. a-week throughout the year. No children could get employment. There is an extensive flour-mill here. The town is a great thoroughfare on the Bath and Bristol roads, and in the line of the Wilts and Berks canal and of the Great Western railway. As its name denotes, it has long been celebrated for its markets. The market-day has recently been changed from Saturday to Friday; and the fairs are held on May 17th, June 22d, October 29th, and December 11th for hogs, sheep, horned cattle, and horses. A fair was also originated, in 1836, for the sale of wool. There are branches of the North Wilts, and of the Wilts and Dorset banking companies, and a saving bank, here. There is also a literary and scientific institution. Chippenham is a borough by prescription, and by charters in the reign of Mary, as well as by the reform act. It was governed by a bailiff and 12 burgesses, and returned, as it still does, two members to parliament. The right of voting was burghage tenor. The returning officer was the bailiff, and the greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to 1832, was 126. Assessed taxes, in 1831, £1,057 8s. 7½d. The several parishes of

Chippenham, Hardenhuish, and Langley-Burrell, and the extra-parochial space called Pewisham, formerly the forest of Chippenham, are included within the borough by the new boundaries act; the new borough thus extending far beyond the old in every direction. Under the corporations' reform act, the municipal borough has 4 aldermen and 12 councillors; but it is not divided into wards. Income of the borough, in 1837, 179 4s. 1d. Population of the new and extended borough, in 1831, 5,270. Number of electors registered in 1836, 239; in 1837, 240. Number who polled at the election of 1832, 311. The election of 1837 was not contested. The petty-sessions for Calne and Chippenham division are held here, and a court of requests is also held for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. Its jurisdiction extends over the hundreds of Chippenham, Calne, and North Damerham, and the liberty of Coraham. Chippenham is a place of great antiquity, and under the West Saxon kings, was one of the first cities in the island. "In those times," says Camden, "it was the country house of the Saxon kings, which King Alfred, by his will, bequeathed to his younger daughter. Now there is nothing worth seeing but the church." In 1474, Maud Heath caused a paved path or causeway to be formed, from Chippenham cliff, through the town to Wick hill, a distance of 4 miles. At different parts of this causeway upright stones are erected, each of which bears inscriptions. There are in the vicinity of the town two chalybeate springs, formerly celebrated, but now altogether neglected, except by the poorer classes, who still continue to use one of them occasionally, and sometimes derive great benefit, the waters having lost none of their medicinal qualities, though they be now seldom visited by the rich and fashionable. The ancient abbeys of Stanley and Lacock are within 3 miles of Chippenham. Stanley abbey is converted into a farm house. Lacock is the seat of the Talbots.

CHIPPING, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Blackburn, union of Clitheroe, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7½ miles east of Garstang; on a branch of the river Hodder. It includes the townships of Chipping, and Thornley with Wheatley. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £36 13s. 4d., returned at £113 6s. 4d.; gross income £102; tithes commuted in 1839; nett amount £375 18s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Ripon. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. In 1683, John Brabin bequeathed certain properties for the support of a free school here, and for apprenticing the scholars, and other purposes of general charity; income, in 1826, £60. At this time, 50 boys and girls were instructed, 16 of the boys receiving an annual suit of blue clothes. There are here an estate, the annual rents of which are devoted to the apprenticeship of poor children; income, in 1826, £61; besides charities for the relief of the poor; income, in 1826, £11 11s.: for behoof of the alms-houses and free school, £68; and for the support of under master in free school, £4 9s.; besides a few other unimportant charities. In 1838 there were 2 cotton mills, employing 118 hands, within this parish. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, St. Bartholomew, and August 24th for cattle. Acres 8,990. Houses 311. A. P. £6,865. Pop., in 1801, 1,214; in 1831, 1,850. Poor rates, in 1838, £523 13s. Acres of the township, 6,010. Houses 224. A. P. £4,449. Pop., in 1801, 827; in 1831, 1,334. Poor rates, in 1838, £378 3s.

CHIPPINGHURST, a hamlet in the parish of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire. Acres 140. Houses 4. A. P. £696. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 30. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 ls.

CHIPPING-NORTON. See **NORTON-CHIPPING.**

CHIPPING-ONGAR. See **ONGAR-CHIPPING.**

CHIPPING-SODBURY. See **SODBURY-CHIPPING.**

CHIPPING-WARDEN HUNDRED, in the south-western part of the county of Northampton. Area 21,370 acres. Houses 972. Pop., in 1831, 4,697.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a parish in the above hundred, union of Banbury; 6 miles north-north-east of Banbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £26 10s.; gross income £282. Patroness, in 1835, Lady S. North. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. The only important charity connected with this parish is the town-estate; income, in 1830, £75, expended in support of the poor, under deduction of expenses of repairing church-bells, &c. Acres 2,440. Houses 103. A. P. £2,762. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 500. Poor rates, in 1838, £379 8s.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE. See **WYCOMBE-CHIPPING.**

CHIPSTABLE, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Free-Manners, union of Wellington, county of Somerset; 1½ mile south-west of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 1s. 8d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. S. Richards. Charities £1 5s. Acres 2,420. Houses 68. A. P. £2,123. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 343. Poor rates, in 1838, £184 19s.

CHIPSTEAD, a parish in the second division of the hund. and union of Reigate, county of Surrey; 2½ miles north-east of Gatton; near the Surrey railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £17 13s. 11½d.; gross income £352. Patron, in 1835, H. Jolliffe, Esq. Here are a Sunday National school and several charities, the most important of which is Mary Stephen's charity for the education and apprenticeship of poor children; income, in 1825, £70; schoolmaster's stipend £21; scholars 40. The following charities are administered to the poor of this parish: Smith's charity; income, in 1821, £6 9s. Masere's charity; income, in 1824, £7 16s. 6d.; and Shaw's charity; income, in 1825, 16s. 4d. Acres 2,490. Houses 65. A. P. £2,079. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 522. Poor rates, in 1838, £123.

CHIRBURY HUNDRED, in the western part of the county of Salop; bounded on the north and east by Ford hundred, and on the south and west by Montgomeryshire. Area 26,890 acres. Houses 749. Pop., in 1831, 4,212.

CHIRBURY, a parish in the above hundred; pleasantly situated in a fine and fertile vale; 3 miles north-east of Montgomery. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £9 6s. 8d., returned at £120; gross income £180. The church consists of the nave of the conventual church of a priory of Austin canons. The tithes of this extensive parish were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the grammar-school of Shrewsbury. Patrons, the corporation of Shrewsbury. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1829, and the Baptist in the same year. In 1675, the Rev. Edward Lewis founded a free school here; income, in 1830, £100; average number of scholars about 50; schoolmaster's salary £20. Out of the income a sum of £1 was given to each of 10 poor widows, and the remainder was laid out in repairs and other contingencies. Minor charities, in 1830, £1. Chirbury is principally noted as having given the title of Baron to the celebrated Edward Lord Herbert of Montgomery. Acres 11,860. Houses 296. A. P. £9,182. Pop., in

1801, 1,391; in 1831, 1,576. Poor rates, in 1838, £844 18s.

CHIRDON, a township in the parish of Garstead, Northumberland. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801 68; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 7s.

CHIRK HUNDRED, in Denbighshire, North Wales. Houses 2,221. Pop., in 1831, 12,048.

CHIRK, a parish in the above hundred; 173 miles west-north-west of London. The great Holyhead road and the Ellesmere canal pass through the parish. The latter is carried over the Dee and the picturesque vale of Ceriog, by a magnificent aqueduct, 710 feet long by 24 wide, with iron parapet and bottom; on 10 forty feet span arches, carrying it 70 feet above the river. It was begun by Telfer in 1796, and finished in 1801, at an expense of £20,898. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £6 11s. 5½d.; gross income £570. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. The parish is divided into Upper and Nether Chirk, or Chirk above and Chirk below. The charities here owe their origin principally to the ancient family of Myddleton of Chirk castle. The free school, capable of holding 100 children, is conducted upon the National system. The endowments are very trifling. Consolidated charities; income, in 1837, about £63; besides other proceeds, all of which were distributed, at Christmas and Easter, to several classes of the poor. Sir Thomas Myddleton's charity for bread and other benefactions to the poor; income, in 1837, £54 4s. Minor charities £7 4s. The village of Chirk is seated on the brow of a limestone hill, in the midst of coal and lime-works, with other concerns, and is a place of some business, having the appearance of a considerable town. In the vicinity the petty sessions are held for the division of Nanheudwy. The fairs are,—second Tuesday in February, second Friday in June, August 12th and November 12th for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. For the beauty and magnificent extent of its views, the vicinity of this village is nearly unrivalled. On the highly romantic road from Chirk to Ruabon, and about 100 yards above Newbridge, such a scene presents itself, that, with the pencil of a Claude, on an autumnal evening, might be sketched one of the most exquisite landscapes the eye, perhaps, ever beheld. The river dashes along its rugged bed, and the rocky banks, clad with umbrageous wood, cast a darkening shade upon the stream, where the sombre green of the oak, with all the different hues of the ash, the elm, and hazel, intermingle; and these again diversified by tints of yellow, brown, and fawn, so pensively pleasing in the fall of the year, produce a most beautiful variegation. A few cottages beyond the bridge, with the smoke, tinged by the rays of a setting sun, while the distant mountains are dyed with purple, by his declining light, add additional effect to scenery, at all times possessed of interesting charms. Within half-a-mile of the town stands the castle of Chirk, built in the early part of the 11th century, still in perfect preservation, and inhabited by the Myddletons, whose seat it has been for more than two centuries. It has a heavy appearance, and is devoid of grandeur. Situated on an eminence, however, it commands a most beautiful and varied landscape, comprehending views into no less than 17 counties. Houses 288. A. P. £7,346. Pop., in 1801, 1,099; in 1831, 1,596. Poor rates, in 1838, £354 5s.

CHIRTON, a township in the parish of Tyne-mouth, Northumberland; on the northern bank of the Tyne; 1 mile west-south-west of North Shields. Acreage with the parish. Houses 636. A. P. £6,865. Pop., in 1801, 1,152; in 1831, 4,973. Poor rates, in 1838, £804 19s. The rapid increase of population

in this township is to be ascribed wholly to the extension of the collieries, from the introduction of railroads.

CHISELHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Oxford; on the river Thame. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Oxford, a peculiar of Dorchester, not in charge, returned at £50; gross income £54. Patron, in 1835, C. Peers, Esq. Acres 1,210. Houses 16. A. P. £1,725. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 14s.

CHISELHURST, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 11 miles south-east of London. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £16 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £500. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. There are various charities in this parish. The boys' free school, founded by William and John Harvill of Chiselhurst in 1781. Premises, bequeathed, are occupied as the school and the schoolmaster's dwelling; income, in 1819, £15. There were then between 40 and 50 boys at this school, who were educated on the National system. The girls' free school, supported by the yearly proceeds of various bequests, amounting, in 1819, to £24, with which 8 girls were clothed and educated, in a school wherein 12 other girls were also clothed and educated by private subscription. There is also a school at Fooks Cray, partly for behoof of the poor of this parish. Sir Philip Warwick's charity, consisting of the dividends on £150 consols, for the apprenticement of poor boys. The objects of this charity are also promoted by various other small gifts. Benson's charity, producing, in 1836, dividends to the amount of £18 7s. 6d., expended in comfortable clothing to poor families. There are other charities of minor importance. The celebrated annalist and antiquarian, William Camden, died on the estate of Camden place here in November, 1623, and was carried hence in great solemnity to Westminster abbey. The estate of Camden place had its name from him. Earl Camden is its present owner. Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great Francis Lord Bacon, was born in this parish in 1510. Acres 4,050. Houses 300. A. P. £6,784. Pop., in 1801, 1,217; in 1831, 1,820. Poor rates, in 1838, £513 17s.

CHISENBURY. See **NETHER-AVON**.

CHISHALL (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Royston, county of Essex; 8 miles west-north-west of Saffron Waldon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10, returned at £84 14s.; gross income £180; with Little Chishall tithes commuted in 1811. Patron, in 1835, J. Wilkes, Esq. Here is a Sunday National school. The income of charities, possessed by this parish, amounted, in 1837, to £5 4s. 4d. Acres 1,410. Houses 44. A. P. £2,180. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 371. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 7s.

CHISHALL (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Royston, county of Essex; 8 miles west of Saffron Waldon. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Heydon. Here is a Sunday National school. Acres 1,420. Houses 16. A. P. £919. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 106.

CHISLEBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-north-east of Crewkerne; bounded on the west by the Parret river. Living, a rectory with the curacy of West Chinnoek, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £14 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £542; tithes commuted in 1829; aggregate amount £246 17s. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of

Ilchester. Charities; income £1. There is an annual fair here the last Thursday in October for cattle of all sorts, cheese, hops, and pigs. Acres 810. Houses 93. A. P. 1,530. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 483. Poor rates, in 1838, £168.

CHISLEDON, a parish in the hund. of Kingsbridge, union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Swindon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 8s. 9d., returned at £113 17s.; gross income £173; tithes commuted in 1779. Charities; annual rents of land £12,—given to 20 poor housekeepers. Here are two Sunday and daily National schools. Patron, in 1835, T. Colley, Esq. Acres 5,710. Houses 210. A. P. £5,681. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1,148. Poor rates, in 1838, £499 7s.

CHISLET, a parish in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent; 7 miles north-east of Canterbury; on a branch of the river Stour. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £29 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £234. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. The charities in this parish consist of the charity school, instituted in 1787 by the archbishop, who demised certain lands on lease for 21 years, the rents to be applied for the maintenance and education of poor children of the parish. The lease was renewed in 1811, when the land was let at £40 per annum; and, in 1819, there were 27 children under tuition at this school; besides 60 instructed at the expense of the same funds in a Sunday school here. —Taylor's charity for general behoof of the poor; annual rents, in 1836, £80.—Church lands; various benefactions; annual rents, in 1836, £26.—Petyt's charity, £1. Acres 5,180. Houses 204. A. P. £8,401. Pop., in 1801, 84; in 1831, 1,145. Poor rates, in 1837, £505 2s.

CHISWICK, a parish in the Kensington division of the hund. of Ossulstone, union of Brentford, county of Middlesex; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of St. Paul's Cathedral; on the northern bank of the Thames. This parish comprises the hamlets of Stamford-brook, Strandon-on-the-Green, Little Sutton, and Turnham Green. Acres 1,120. Houses 876. A. P. £16,419. Pop., in 1801, 3,225; in 1831, 4,994. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,537 12s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London, and in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; rated at £9 18s. 4d.; gross income £629. The church is by no means a handsome structure. It is surmounted by a mean wooden turret and two flag-stones. There are various monuments in the interior, and in the churchyard are the remains of many distinguished persons, among whom we shall mention the celebrated Hogarth, who, with his wife, lies in a vault, over which is placed a monument, with a poetical inscription by his friend Garrick. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National, and 7 daily schools. A charity school was established here in 1706, by voluntary subscriptions for the education of 20 boys and 10 girls. Lady Capel endowed this school with an annual rent, amounting in 1819, to £37 10s. Other endowments followed, and, in 1819, the whole permanent income amounted to £47 4s. 1d. The receipts of 1817, arising from fixed income, subscriptions, charity sermons, and profits of girls' work, were £289 17s. 11d.; out of which 136 boys were educated, and 25 boys and 35 girls fully clothed. The school was united with the National society. There are various other charities for the general behoof of the poor, at discretion of the vicar or minister; total income, in 1825, £57 11s. 6d. The village of Chis-

wick is delightfully situated on the north bank of the Thames, near the Henslow road, and is adorned with a great number of elegant mansions. Of these the most striking is Devonshire house, or Chiswick house, belonging to the duke of Devonshire. With the exception of two wings which have been added by Wyatt, it was designed by the celebrated Kent, the father of modern gardening. The central compartment is crowned by an octagonal dome of delicate proportions; and the entrance is by two flights of stone steps, each having a double approach. The portico is supported by six fluted columns of the Corinthian order; the architrave, frieze, cornices, &c., being of the richest possible character. On one side of the double flight of steps is a statue of Palladio; on the other a statue of Inigo Jones. The interior is enriched by a fine collection of paintings, chiefly formed by the earl of Burlington. The gardens were laid out by the earl of Burlington, in the Italian style, with a redundancy of statues, vases, and other sculptural embellishments; but many judicious alterations have been effected since the time of Lord Burlington. The pleasure-grounds comprise about 32 acres, and are amply adorned by wood and water. Many of the statues placed in different parts of the garden are antique; and three, which were dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, are of most excellent workmanship. Here is a flower-garden of considerable extent, in which is an elegant conservatory, and a range of forcing houses, not less than 300 feet in length. Attached to the pleasure-grounds is a small park stocked with deer. The Right Hon. Charles James Fox died here in September, 1806; and subsequently, under very similar circumstances, the gifted George Canning. In 1814 the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and many illustrious personages, were entertained here by the duke of Devonshire.

The extensive gardens belonging to the Horticultural society of London, are in this parish. They have been established about 18 years, and were intended both as a place of experimental research in horticultural science, and as a station whence the most valuable, useful, and ornamental plants of all kinds, might be distributed through the country. They extend over about 33 acres of ground, and are arranged into an arboretum, rich in ornamental trees and shrubs; an orchard, containing a very extensive collection of fruit-trees; some forcing-houses, chiefly employed in the determination of the quality of different kinds of grapes; a kitchen-garden, in which trials are made of new vegetables, or of new methods of cultivation, and where young gardeners receive practical training and instruction; and, lastly, some hot-houses and green-houses filled with rare plants. The gardens are considered to be a kind of normal school for young men intended as gardeners, who pass an examination in the principles of their business before they are recommended to places. It was originally intended to erect a magnificent range of hot-houses; but the funds of the society having been mismanaged, their operations were crippled for a time. "No association of individuals," says Dr. Lindley, the secretary of the society, "ever produced so marked an effect upon gardening in a few years, as has been brought about by the distribution of cuttings of improved fruit-trees, of the finest kinds of vegetable-seeds, and of new plants, mostly imported direct from the British colonies and from the west coast of America, made annually from the society's gardens, independently of the collections sent in return to all parts of the world." In these gardens "a Daniel's hygrometer is used for ascertaining the state of the vapour in the atmosphere. Those by which the maximum and minimum of the

temperature of the air in the shade are ascertained, are placed in an open spot in the arboretum, screened from the rays of the sun, and sheltered from terrestrial radiation by a kind of umbrella of oiled cloth. They are attached to the northern side of the post which supports the umbrella, and stand four feet from the ground. That by which the maximum of heat is ascertained is filled with mercury; the one applied to registering the minimum of heat is a spirit thermometer. In addition to these, two other register thermometers of the same construction are used. The first is of mercury, and the ball is covered with black wool. It is exposed to the sun on the grass, in the arboretum, about two inches from the ground, and thus shows the maximum degree of heat to which vegetation is exposed during the day. The second thermometer is of spirit; its ball is also covered with black wool, and is fixed in the focus of a parabolic metallic speculum, and exposed to the full aspect of the sky. It registers the maximum degree of cold arising from radiation in such a situation. The rain gauge (Howard's) stands upon the level of the ground in the experimental garden."—[Medical Annual, 1839.]

CHISWORTH. See **LUDWORTH** and **CHISWORTH**.

CHITHURST, a parish in the hund. of Dumpsford, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 3½ miles west-north-west of Midhurst, on the river Rother. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Iping. By the new boundaries act this parish is included in the borough of Midhurst. Acres 1,100. Houses 27. A. P. £678. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 172. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 16s.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of South Molton, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 5½ miles west of South Molton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £34 18s. 11½d.; gross income £435. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rolle. A chapel has been recently built at Chittlehamholt in this parish. There is also a Baptist church here, formed in 1835, and there are ten daily, and two daily National schools in the parish. The church lands were the only charitable property in this parish in 1822, when the charity commissioners gave in their report; annual rents £17 10s. 2d. Acres 5,700. Houses 373. A. P. £6,208. Pop., in 1801, 3,003; in 1831, 1,897. Poor rates, in 1838, £893 18s.

CHITTOE, a tithing in the parish of Cannings-Bishops, Wilts; 5 miles north-west of Devizes. The hamlet of Chittoe is distant upwards of seven miles from the parish church. Charles Lewis Phipps, Esq. of Wanshouse, has generously offered to give land, and a donation of £50 towards the erection of an Episcopal chapel here. There is no school here, but the children attend schools in the adjoining parish of Bromham. Acres 890. Houses 51. A. P. £968. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 220. Poor rates, in 1838, £136.

CHIVELSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Colebridge, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 5½ miles south-south-east of Kingsbridge, near Start Bay. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Stokenham. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1690 or 1700. This parish possesses four daily schools. Acres 2,720. Houses 114. A. P. £2,586. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 601. Poor rates, in 1838, £399 11s.

CHIVINGTON (EAST). See **CHEVINGTON** (EAST).

CHIVINGTON (WEST). See **CHEVINGTON** (WEST).

CHOBHAM, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Godley, union of Chertsey, county of

Surrey; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Bagshot; and 3 of the Southampton railway; and 26 by railway from London. The river Mole nearly encircles the village of Chobham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 2s. 1d.; gross income £166. Patron, in 1835, S. Thornton, Esq. There are a Baptist church here, and 7 daily schools. The church lands of this parish yielded an annual rent of £16 16s. in 1823. Other charities £2 5s. Bagshot-heath, at one time the last resource of gentlemen of desperate fortunes, and, of course, famous in the history of criminal trials, is in this vicinity. The Basingstoke canal crosses this district. Great part of it has now been brought under the dominion of the plough, and, though but of a light and sandy soil, yields tolerable crops. There is a large pond between Chobham and Byfleet which covers nearly 150 acres. It is used for feeding fish for the London market. Acres 9,470. Houses 349. A. P. £6,598. Pop., in 1801, 1,176; in 1831, 1,937. Poor rates, in 1838, £737 17s.

CHOCKNELL, a hamlet in the parish of Leigh, Worcester, formerly a parish of itself, but the church is now in ruins, and the living united with the rectory of Leigh.

CHOLDERTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; 5 miles east-north-east of Amesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 0s. 7½d.; gross income £241. Patrons, the master and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. The only charity possessed by this parish, in 1832, was Cracherode's charity; income £12, £7 16s. of which was expended in teaching 12 children, and the residue dispensed to the poor of this parish. The name of this parish is sometimes written, though inaccurately, Choldrington. Acres 1,390. Houses 35. A. P. £1,041. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 161. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 4s.

CHOLDERTON. See **AMPORT**.

CHOLLERTON, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale-ward, union of Hexham, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north of Hexham, bounded on the west by the river Tyne. Living, a vicarage with Chipchase curacy, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £6 14s. 4½d.; gross income £399. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Christopher Bird. This parish comprises the townships of Barrasford, Broomehope and Buteland, Chollerton, Colwell and Swinburn, Gunnerton and Chipchase. It contains 5 daily, and 1 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities; unimproveable annual rent £2. Within the limits of this parish stand the anciently strong castles of Swinburn and Chipchase, now modernized into quiet habitations. Acres 16,020. Houses 227. A. P. £13,873. Pop., in 1801, 1,075; in 1831, 1,252. Poor rates, in 1838, £598 5s. Houses of the township 30. Pop., in 1821, 149; in 1831, 187.

CHOLMONDELEY, a township in the parish of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Nantwich. Cholmondeley castle was garrisoned in 1643 for the ill-fated Charles I., and in the course of a few months was repeatedly lost and won by the contending parties. It settled, of course, in the hands of the parliamentarians. Tithes commuted in 1639; aggregate amount, including those of Bickley, Bulkely, and Larkton, of rectorial £32 8s., impropriated £342. Acres 2,480. Houses 50. A. P. £2,507. Pop., in 1801, 292; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 2s.

CHOLMONDSTONE, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,470. Houses 32. A. P. £1,842.

Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 180. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 1s.

CHOLSEY, a parish in the hund. of Reading, locally situate in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, county of Berks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Wallingford, intersected by the Great Western railway. Living, with Moulsoford curacy, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £18 9s. 9½d.; gross income £360. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities; interest in 1837, £2 14s.; besides an accumulated sum of £20 to be distributed, with other sums, at the church doors, at the end of the 4th year of accumulation. Here was one of the three old monasteries referred to in King Henry I.'s foundation charter of the abbey of Reading, as having been long before destroyed. Acres 5,060. Houses 194. A. P. £6,344. Pop., in 1801, 814; in 1831, 983. Poor rates, in 1838, £540 1s.

CHOPPINGTON. See **BEDLINGTON**.

CHOPWELL, a township in the parish of Ryton, co.-palatine of Durham; north of the river Derwent. Acres 3,150. Houses 51. A. P. £3,286. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 254. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 11s.

CHORLEY, a township in the parish of Wilmslow, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-west of Macclesfield; intersected by the Nantwich and Birmingham railway. Acres 770. Houses 86. A. P. £2,218. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 474. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 14s.

CHORLEY, a township in the parish of Wrenbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles west of Nantwich. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,280. Houses 28. A. P. £1,383. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 168. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 14s.

CHORLEY, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Leyland, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Lancaster, and 9 miles south-south-east of Preston; on the Great Western road to London, and on the Great Turnpike road between Liverpool and Preston. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Wigan and Preston railway. Living, originally a curacy to the rectory of Croston, of the certified value of £23 6s. 0d.; but in 1793, upon Chorley being constituted a parish, erected into a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; gross income £1,031. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Master. To meet the increasing population, a new church has been built, under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners. It is in the Gothic style, with tower and pinnacles, and cost the sum of £11,845 12s. 5d. Free sittings 1,590; total accommodation 2,012. Living, a perpetual curacy. Patron, the rector of Chorley. Besides these, the Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship here. Of these the Independent chapel in Hollinshed street, and the Catholic chapel of St. Gregory, are licensed under the new marriage act. There is a charity school in the churchyard of Chorley, founded, in 1611, by the inhabitants, at the parish charges, and subsequently supported by various small endowments; income in 1825, £10, paid to the schoolmaster; but none of the scholars were taught here free of expense. The funds of this charity were, in 1800, applied towards building a workhouse upon the poor's lands in this parish, and the rents of the workhouse constituted the principal part of the income of the school charity. The annual rents of the poor's lands, in 1825, were £88 4s.; besides which, a yearly sum of £10 was paid by the parish, as interest of £200, in their hands, belonging to this charity. The residue of these and other proceeds were distributed to the

poor of the parish, non-resident as well as resident. Cooper's alma-house, consisting of six tenements and gardens, are inhabited by poor widows or single women, and endowed with a yearly emolument, amounting, in 1825, to £11 5s., which is divided amongst the alma-women. Other charities; income in 1825, £5. There are 22 daily schools, and three Sunday, and daily National schools in this parish. The Yarrow, a large and beautiful stream, encompasses the southern part of the township, and gives motion in its progress to immense masses of powerful machinery for spinning and weaving cottons, the manufacture of which, in all its branches, especially that of muslins, has, of late, been flourishing in this vicinity. Besides the water power, steam-engines are at work on the same manufacture. In 1838 there were 9 cotton-mills here, employing, collectively, 1800 hands. Printing and bleaching establishments on the banks of the Yarrow, and around the country, are almost innumerable, and impart to the whole district a refreshing air of bustle and industry. Indeed Chorley has become one of the most thriving and agreeable places in the county. Coal is found in great abundance; and there are also mines of lead ore and alum shale in the vicinity. An extensive bed of iron ore was discovered in 1833 on the estate of H. Fazakerley, Esq. of Gillibrand hall, in this neighbourhood. The quarries on the declivities of the hills yield excellent flags, slate, ashler, and millstone; and the Lancaster canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which form their junction a little to the south of Whittle-le-Woods, passing within about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile of Chorley, through the hamlet of Botany Bay, afford excellent media for the conveyance of these heavy materials. The facility with which building materials are obtained in this vicinity, and the enterprise of the inhabitants, have occasioned a great enlargement of the town within a few years. The streets and manufactories, &c. are lighted with gas. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday; the fairs on the 5th of May and 20th of August, for horned cattle, and on the 5th of September for toys and small wares. The September fair is held as a sort of annual jubilee; Bartholomew fair on a small scale; and the people indulge freely in all the gaiety and amusements of these festive occasions. Acres 3,110. Houses 1,564. A. P. £16,771. Pop., in 1801, 4,516; in 1831, 8,262. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,752 10s.

CHORLTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, Chester; 7 miles north-west of Whitchurch. Acres 610. Houses 26. A. P. £778. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 17s.

CHORLTON, a township in the parish of Backford, Chester; 4 miles north of Chester, intersected by the Dee and Mersey canal. Acres 580. Houses 16. A. P. £1,043. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 19s.

CHORLTON, a township in the parish of Wybunbury, Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Nantwich; intersected by the Birmingham railway. Acres 700. Houses 20. A. P. £728. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 17s.

CHORLTON WITH HARDY, a chapelry in the parish of Manchester, county of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Manchester, bounded on the south-west by the river Mersey. Living, a curacy subordinate to the collegiate church at Manchester; returned at £115; gross income £107. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1826, and was licensed under the new marriage act. Acres 1,400. Houses 123. A. P. £2,945. Pop., in 1801, 513; in 1831, 666. Poor rates, in 1838, £341 14s.

CHORLTON-ROW, a township in the parish of Manchester, county of Lancaster; about a mile south of Manchester; and comprised by the boundaries act in that borough. The number of electors resident here is about 1,905. Acres 700. Houses 3,972. A. P., in 1814, £19,484; in 1829, £66,445. Pop., in 1801, 675; in 1831, 20,569. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,948 4s.

CHORLTON, a chapelry in the parish of Eccleshall, Stafford; 6 miles north of Eccleshall, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Eccleshall, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £71. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of Lichfield. Houses 37. A. P., with Chorlton-hill, £2,301. Pop., in 1821, 237; in 1831, 251.

CHORLTON-HILL, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, county of Stafford. Acreage, with Chorlton, 1,660. Houses 23. Pop., in 1821, 94; in 1831, 135.

CHOSELL, or **CHOSELEY**. See **RINGSTAD** (GREAT), Norfolk.

CHOULESBURY, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 4 miles north-north-west of Chesham. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; returned at £68; gross income £41. Patron, in 1835, Trustees, into whose hands Joseph Neale, of Gray's Inn, Esq., by indenture of lease and release, dated in 1705, conveyed the advowson and right of patronage to this church, together with certain lands for charitable purposes; namely, for the annual distribution of Bibles and other religious books to the value of twenty shillings amongst the poor, the residue to be set apart for the remuneration of an afternoon preacher or lecturer in the churches of Choulesbury and Wincanton alternately; income, in 1833, £120, which was paid to the incumbent of the parish for the purposes appointed by the original patron. Other charities in this parish; income, in 1833, £3 5s. Acres 170. Houses 24. A. P. £220. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 14s.

CHOWBENT. See **ATHERTON**. At Chowbent there is now a Presbyterian chapel, licensed under the new marriage act.

CHOWLEY, a township in the parish of Coddington, Chester. Acres 580. Houses 12. A. P. £808. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 70. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 17s.

CHRISHALL, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Clavering. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £19; gross income £200. Patron, the bishop of London. Charities; income, in 1837, £6 4s. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,690. Houses 74. A. P. £2,845. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1830, 487. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 3s.

CHRIST-CHURCH, or **ST. TRINITY**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Caldicott, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Newport, south of the river Usk. It includes the hamlet of Caerton-ultra-Ponerna. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £13 4s. 2d.; gross income £300; in the patronage, in 1835, of Eton college. Church lands; annual rents, in 1833, £64 12s. There is a day and Sunday school here. A fair is held on the 29th of November for cattle. Acres 5,320. Houses 162. A. P. £7,724. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 862. Poor rates, in 1838, £407 17s.

CHRIST-CHURCH, **NEWGATE-STREET**, a parish in the city of London, within the walls, county of Middlesex; on the northern banks of the Thames

in the vicinity of St. Paul's. Living, a vicarage, with the rectory of St. Leonard, Foster-Lane, united, in the dio. of London; gross income £540; in the patronage, alternately, of the dean and chapter of Westminster, and St. Bartholomew's hospital. The church anciently belonged to a convent of grey friars, or Franciscans; but falling to the Crown at the dissolution of the religious houses, Henry VIII. gave it to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, for a parish church, in lieu of the two churches, of St. Ewen, in Newgate-market, and of St. Nicholas, in the Shambles; both of which were then demolished, and their parishes, together with as much of St. Sepulchre's as lay within Newgate, were added to this newly created parish. The old church was destroyed by the great fire in 1666; after which, the small parish of St. Leonard Foster, whose church was also destroyed, and not rebuilt, was annexed to Christ-church by the act for rebuilding the parish churches thus destroyed. The present church is one of the numerous works of Sir Christopher Wren, who finished it in 1704. It is well built of stone, strong, spacious, and handsome. The lofty columnar steeple, on its solid square tower, forms one of the most striking features in the architecture of the metropolis.

CHRIST-HOSPITAL, in the above parish, vulgarly called the Blue Coat school, is one of the five royal hospitals which ornament and honour the metropolis. It was founded by King Edward VI. in the year 1553, for the education and maintenance of fatherless and helpless children. The dilapidated monastery of the Grey friars—then become the property of the Crown, by the dissolution—was granted as the original foundation for the hospital. To the exertions, and the active intercession of the corporation of the city of London with the Crown, however, is the actual foundation of this and all the other royal hospitals to be attributed. They were originally endowed by subscriptions amongst the more distinguished citizens of London, stimulated, perhaps, in the first instance, by the extreme distress to which the suppression of the religious houses had reduced many of the mendicant poor. Four hundred children were admitted into this hospital in September 1552, and supplied with dress and all other necessities at the trust expense of the governors, the corporation of the city. The dress of the children, which was the fashion of the day, and exactly similar in pattern to that they now wear, was originally of "russet cotton;" but at the ensuing Easter, 1553, it was changed to the well-known and remarkable blue dress from which this hospital is often denominated the Blue Coat school. It consists of a long blue coat, enveloping the whole person, and secured by a leather girdle at the waist; a species of yellow apron or petticoat, called "the yellow;" corduroy or moleskin breeches and stockings of the same colour, and a pair of bands: a dress, as the charity commissioners justly observe, by no means tending to promote that freedom of action which is so natural to boys, and so necessary to their health and manly growth. The girls wear a purple frock, a green apron, and a white cap and tippet, with a straw bonnet.

It thus appears, however, that even in its infancy this was an institution of importance and magnitude, particularly when we consider the rudeness of the age in which it was established. Its progress towards its present affluent and enlarged state was most probably rapid; those who could no longer, as they thought, expiate their offences by donations to monasteries, now bequeathed money and lands to this and other foundations; so that it became and still continues one of the richest

charitable establishments in Great Britain; its revenues, in 1835, amounting to no less a sum than £58,128 4s. 8d.

The hospital buildings, both in London, and at Hertford, being found inconvenient and dilapidated, shortly before the year 1795, it was resolved gradually to take down and rebuild several portions of them, and to erect various additional buildings. An act of parliament was therefore obtained, empowering the governors to purchase and take in several adjoining premises, and otherwise to effect the proposed enlargements and improvements of the hospitals. Under the powers of this act, great alterations have been gradually made; and the means of facilitating the final execution of the plans for rebuilding the London hospital were at length afforded, by the completion of an exchange with the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital in 1819, which was highly beneficial to both parties. The new buildings, for which large subscriptions were raised, were begun in 1820, and are not yet entirely finished. It is impossible in a work of this kind, and especially without the aid of ground plans and elevations, to give any intelligible idea of the external appearance, or the internal economy of this extensive and somewhat irregular range of edifices; we shall therefore trace out merely a few of its obvious arrangements. The range extends chiefly from east to west, along the northern side of Newgate-street. It has various entrances, the principal of which is that which opens into the square on the north, denominated "The Ditch," from having been the boundary of the old town ditch, mentioned by Stowe and others, as "extending from the tower ditch to Christ's hospital." From this spot, the principal view of the hospital is obtained. The grammar-school and the mathematical-school, rebuilt in 1831-2, are situated on the north side of this spacious and airy court or square. The drawing-school is on the second floor. There are also wards here. On the south side are the head master's and the treasurer's houses, behind which are the treasurer's garden, fronting Angel-street, and Bull-and-mouth-street; with the range of counting-houses, offices, and yard, to the north of Christ-church. The eastern dormitories, built in 1836, also adjoin the counting-house yard. The writing-school, the garden, and the western dormitories, the steward's house, &c., are all situated to the west and south of the ditch. The hall and offices, with the hall play-ground, the infirmary and the counter prison limit the precincts on the west, to which there are entrances from Giltspur-street, through Green Dragon yard, and Windmill court. St. Bartholomew's stands to the north of Christ-church hospital.

The governors, according to the original charter, are the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London; but an act of parliament passed in the year 1782, to settle the disputes occasioned by the indefiniteness of this nomination, limited the governorship, belonging to the corporation, to the lord mayor, aldermen, and twelve of the common council. Besides these *ex officio* governors, 88 in number, any person being elected by vote of the governors, in general court assembled, and paying a subscription of £400, becomes qualified, as a donation governor;—of £200,—as a nomination governor. There are also "governors by special vote," selected for some cause other than contribution to the funds of the hospital. In 1837, there were 1 special, 513 donation, and 54 nomination, governors; the number in all, including those acting *ex officio*, being 406. The lord mayor, who is considered the patron of the hospital, *pro tempore*, has the privilege of presenting to the institution two chil-

dren annually; the president, who is invariably chosen from among the aldermen, three, two as president, and one as alderman; the treasurer two, and sometimes three; and the aldermen one each. The other governors present in rotation according to the number of vacancies. It is calculated that the benefaction-governors obtain one presentation in every 3 or 4 years. In addition to those already accounted for, there are some called "Gift Presentations;" these are such as the hospital, from estates bequeathed to it, are obliged to receive from different parishes, companies, &c. The Skinners and Fishmongers' companies possess a privilege of this kind; as does also Guy's hospital. The city authorities for a long time confined the benefits of this charity to the poor of their own corporation; but changes have been introduced by slow degrees, and certainly it cannot be inferred from the terms of any of the charters of the several royal hospitals, that it was the desire of their founders that the objects of these charities should be selected from any particular class, but from all indigent persons whatever, whether natives of the city, the country, or even other countries.

There are five grammar, two mathematical, one drawing, one music, and two writing, masters in this hospital. The grammar-masters instruct the pupils in classical knowledge, spelling, &c. The whole of the boys are taught writing and arithmetic, and proceed as far in the classics as their talent or age will allow; those, however, who are intended for any of the learned professions, cultivate the latter with greater assiduity, and learn only the fundamental parts of the former.

The grammar-school is conducted by the teachers in separate departments. The grammar-school boys generally receive an education half classical and half commercial. They are removed, as they advance, from the lower to the higher departments. There are scholarships, or exhibitions, at the two universities of Cambridge and Oxford, in the gift of the governors. Those pupils who are destined to supply the vacancies, as they occur, are termed Grecians, and are selected from the highest class of the grammar-school, the pupils in which are termed the Deputy Grecians. The number of Grecians chosen is regulated by the number of exhibitions allowed to students of this hospital; and of these, there are now eight at Cambridge, and one at Oxford, for periods of four years: thus there are two Grecians named yearly, to provide for the vacancies at Cambridge, and an additional one every fourth year, to supply the exhibition at Oxford. The sum of £560 per annum is at present applied in the maintenance, for 4 years, of 8 probationers, at Cambridge, with £60 a-year each; and 1 at Oxford with £80. This of course enables two to be sent to Cambridge yearly, and one to Oxford every fourth year. The head grammar and the mathematical masters now nominate the Grecians. They receive a complete classical tuition, and are instructed in Hebrew and mathematics. Each Grecian has a study in his ward, and is granted many privileges while in the hospital; and an allowance of £87 10s., for books, apparel, degrees, &c., is made to him when he proceeds to the university, and takes his degrees.

The mathematical school was originally ingrafted on this foundation by Charles II., for the nautical tuition of 40 boys, intended for the naval or mercantile service. The number is still implemented; but, in consequence of various subsequent endowments for the purpose, there were in 1837, 65 to 70 other boys receiving a mathematical education here. These, however, constitute an entirely distinct establishment, though they chiefly form a nursery, whence,

as well as from the grammar-school, the boys on the Royal foundation, or "the Royal Boys," are chosen on their own application. The 70 are superannuated at the age of 15, while the Royal boys may be retained till 16. The Grecians and deputy Grecians are also taught here those branches of mathematics which are most requisite for their future studies at the university. The Royal boys, and the 70, wear distinctive badges on the right or left shoulder, though they are otherwise all dressed alike, and observe the same school hours and holidays. Of the Royal or King's boys, 20 are sent to sea, in the course of each period of 2 years; 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, being sent yearly. If their conduct and progress have proved satisfactory, they receive each a watch as a reward, worth from £9 to £13; besides being fitted out with clothes, books, nautical instruments, &c., and afterwards receiving other gifts. Many of these boys obtain situations under surveyors: some are made captain's clerks; but many are not so fortunate. The drawing-school is appropriated chiefly to the use of the mathematical students; but those boys who are willing to cultivate their genius for this delightful and useful art, or whose future situations in life require a knowledge of it, receive lessons likewise. For the reward of industry, and for the excitement of emulation, there are two examination-days in the year, when every boy is examined according to his class, and prizes for arithmetic, writing, and drawing, consisting of silver pens, medals, and half-crowns, are contended for. There are also, at intervals, small money presents, and leave tickets given for good behaviour; and for the further instruction and amusement of the scholars, libraries have been instituted.

The number of children maintained and educated at the charge of this hospital, in 1837, was 1,148, 675 of whom were in London, and the remainder at Hertford, where there is a preparatory seminary for the boys, and an hospital for the girls, connected with this great establishment. See article HERTFORD. The hospital is divided into 14 wards, to each of which there are nurses amenable for the cleanly appearance and behaviour of their boys, and subordinate to a matron, who superintends the delivery of the provisions from the kitchen to the table, pays the weekly salaries of the nurses, and always attends in the hall. The medical and surgical department is conducted by a physician, a surgeon, and a surgeon apothecary who resides at the infirmary, which is also continually under the care of resident nurses, who have servants proportionate to the number of invalids. The greatest attention is paid to the patients; and no measures conducing to health, and consistent with reason, are neglected by the governors. In no institution, moreover, can the masters be more sedulously attentive to the morals of children than they are in this.

The charity-commissioners, in their report, observe, that complaints were addressed to them by judicious and respectable individuals at the time of their inquiry, in respect both to the description and the amount of the education afforded by this institution. The commissioners entirely agreed with them in thinking, that the boys educated here ought to be taught the principal modern languages; no system of education having any pretensions to be termed satisfactory or complete, in the present state of the intercourse between this country and the continent, that does not embrace the study of the French and German languages; and considering how large a proportion of these boys prosecute commercial pursuits of some kind or other after leaving the hospital, this knowledge is likely to prove serviceable to a much greater number than even that of the classics.

They further observe, that every disposition to improvement appears to prevail among those to whom the management of this most important institution is chiefly confided, and that some of the most valuable amendments have been effected in comparatively modern times.

There is another hospital or school in this parish, termed the Ward school, of Farringdon within, in Bull-and-mouth-street, which contains 80 boys and 60 girls; 60 of the former of whom, and 40 of the latter, are clothed; 12 of the girls are likewise boarded and lodged in the house.

CHRIST-CHURCH HUNDRED, in New Forest, west division of the county of Hants or Southampton. Area 39,500 acres. Houses 1,934. Pop., in 1831, 9,544.

CHRIST-CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS, a parish in the hund. of Ossulston, tower division, union of White-chapel, county of Middlesex, on the northern bank of the Thames, at the commencement of the Eastern Counties railroad. It was formerly only a hamlet in the extensive parish of Stepney; but from the great increase of inhabitants within its precincts, arising from the settlement of the persecuted French Protestants after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, it was made, in the year 1723, a distinct parish, under its present name. For brevity's sake it is frequently called the parish of Spitalfields; but not correctly, as Spitalfields is an extensive district, comprehending within its limits not only the parish of Christ-church, but also that of Bethnal-Green; and portions of various other parishes. Acres of Christ-church 70. Houses 2,271. A. P. £29,988. During the present century the population has not greatly increased. In 1801, it was 15,091; in 1811, 16,200; in 1821, 18,650; and in 1831, there was a diminution of 701, the numbers being only 17,949. Increase from 1801 to 1831, 2,858. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,158 11s.—Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the dio. of London, exempt from visitation; gross income £448; in the patronage of Brazen-Nose college, Oxford. The church, situated in Church-street, Spitalfields, is built of stone, with a lofty spire over a Doric portico. It is considered to be exceedingly handsome, particularly in the interior. It is one of the 50 churches ordered by parliament to be erected in 1710. It was begun, in 1723, by Nicholas Hawksmore, the favourite pupil of Sir Christopher Wren, and was finished in 1729. There is here also Sir George Wheeler's chapel, besides places of worship for Independents, Universalists, and Wesleyans; the latter of which was a French church till the year 1809. In all, the church accommodation, in 1838, consisted of 5,590 sittings; the average attendance being from 3,000 to 3,500, not much more than one-third of what ought to be expected.—Here is a parochial charity-school partly supported by endowments yielding £241 per annum. The children attending it are 60 boys and 60 girls, who are fully clothed in the charity uniform, with a conspicuous pewter badge, and the boys have an apprentice fee of £2 at the age of 14. The schoolmaster's salary is £85 a-year, that of the schoolmistress £38. Besides other minor charities, there are almshouses in the parishes of St. Dunstan-Stepney, St. Ann-Limehouse, and St. Leonard-Shoreditch, the latter belonging to the company of drapers, to all which the poor of this parish are eligible.—There are here 5 infant schools, and 34 daily, including a National, and three Jewish, schools; but the assistant hand-loom weaver's commissioner, J. Mitchell, Esq. remarks that none of these are carried on by schoolmasters on their own account, all being, in some degree, of a public nature; and that the amount of education is as deficient here as in Bethnal-Green. The inhabitants,

like those in Bethnal-Green, are chiefly journey men silk-weavers, who work in their own houses for the master weavers in Spitalfields. For a long period, the weaving population of Spitalfields was chiefly confined to Christ-church; but it emigrated into Bethnal-Green, which is, more particularly, now the abode of the weavers; while this parish has been found, by the commissioners, to contain a much smaller number of looms than has ever been supposed. In July 1838, there were only 669 looms employed as follows: viz., 169 on velvets; 1 on jacquard velvets; 24 on jacquard or figured goods; and 475 on plain goods. To these may be added 147 unemployed, and 10 which had been parted with. The employed looms were possessed by 383 families. For full particulars respecting the earnings, hours of labour, and, in general, the history, present state, and prospects of the weavers of Spitalfields, including those of Bethnal-Green, Christ-church, and other parishes in the district, see article **SPITALFIELDS**.

CHRIST-CHURCH, TWYNHAM, a parish, market-town, and, with the chapelry of Holdenhurst, a borough in the hund. and union of Christ-church, west division of the county of Hants or Southampton; 21 miles south-west of Southampton, and 100 of London; situated on the border of the New Forest, between the rivers Avon and Stour, whence its ancient name Twynambourne. These two streams unite a little below the town, and fall into an estuary at Christ-church bay, which forms a capacious harbour, an entrance to which can only be obtained at high water, and even then by small vessels, in consequence of the shifting position of a sand bank, which runs from Hengistbury head to St. Christopher's cliff, Isle of Wight. It has, however, the peculiar advantage of double tides, to which we shall again allude. It includes the tythings of Bure with Hinton, Hern with Palley, Iford with Tuckton, and Wington with Burton. Living, a vicarage, with Holdenhurst curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £16, returned at £113; gross income £166. Tithes commuted in 1802. Acres 24,640. Houses 1,108. A. P. £2,876. Pop., in 1801, 3,773; in 1831, 5,344. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,541 2s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Christ-church, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 350 persons. The Christ-church poor-law union comprehends 3 parishes, embracing an area of 56 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 7,089. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,446. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,970.

The church was formerly the collegiate church of a priory, so ancient that we have no records of the time of its original establishment. Camden only observes, that it was founded early in the Saxon times; and other writers are equally deficient as to the exact period of its origin. Its inmates were secular canons of the order of St. Augustine; and the establishment, as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, consisted of a dean and twenty-four canons. William Rufus bestowed the church and convent on Ralph Flambard, bishop of Durham, who had been dean here in the early part of his life. This prelate determined to rebuild the church, and the other conventual edifices, on a more extensive and superb scale than they had been originally constructed on; and for this purpose seized the canons' revenues, allowing each of them merely a sufficiency for his sustenance. He levelled the ancient buildings with the ground; and having sufficiently completed his new works, the church was solemnly dedicated to Christ. Baldwin, son of Richard de

Redvers, to whom Henry I. granted this church on the disgrace of the bishop, introduced a certain number of regular canons into the society, and placed them under the government of a prior. When the possessions of this priory were surrendered to Henry the Eighth, their annual nett value was estimated by the commissioners at £312 7s. 9d., Dugd.; gross income, according to Speed, £544 6s. 0d. The church is a very large and interesting building; and though it has been greatly altered since the time of Bishop Flambard, still displays some considerable portions of his work, particularly in the nave, the south-western aisle, and the northern transept. The nave is formed by a double row of massive square pillars, ornamented with demi-columns, and semicircular ornamented arches, springing between them, from grouped pilasters. The north transept has been much altered, but still displays evident marks of the Norman style. The chancel and all the eastern part of the edifice, from the transept, is of more modern date than the transept and nave. The windows are large and ornamented; the vaulting is handsome, and the sides are wainscotted with oak curiously carved. This church contains the most magnificent sculptured altar piece now remaining in England. It represents the root and branch of Jesse, and covers the entire surface of the altar screen. The figures, foliage, and architecture, are combined with peculiarly happy effect. The figures possess considerable merit; the foliage is beautifully formed and executed, and the shafts, canopies, and cornices, may be reckoned among the best productions of the 14th century. The Patrons are the dean and chapter of Winchester. At Bransgore a chapel to this church has been erected in the Grecian Doric style, with tower and steeple, by the parliamentary commissioners. Sittings 567. The Independents have a place of worship here, licensed under the new marriage act; the church was formed in 1680. The Pithay chapel here is also licensed. There are various endowed charities in the possession of this parish, the most important of which are, Clingan's gift for the apprenticing of poor youths of Christ-church; income, in 1825, £127 10s., where-with premiums of £10 10s. are paid with children apprenticed within the parish, and £15 with those apprenticed out of its bounds. The benefit of this charity is extended to girls as well as boys. In 1824 there were 15 children apprenticed with the aid afforded by this charity. The Magdalen charity; in connection with which, there was formerly here an hospital called the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, founder unknown, for lazars, or lepers, and poor alms-people; failing which, for other good or charitable uses, in the town of Christ-church. The income of this charity, in 1825, was £56 6s.; distributed to the poor. School money; income, in 1825, £15; applied in the education of 10 boys. Admiral Brown's gift; income, in 1825, £60; distributed to the poor of this and various other parishes. Minor charities; income, in 1825, £66 4s. 4d. This parish possesses 11 infant schools, 8 daily, 2 Lancasterian, and 6 day and boarding schools, with 2 Sunday and daily, and 2 Sunday National schools.

Christ-church is a borough by prescription. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, and common councilmen, amounting in all to 24. The corporation do not appear to have exercised any functions as magistrates. The old borough was co-extensive with one of the 8 tythings of the parish, which was called the tything of the borough. The gross receipts in the mayoralty of 1831-2 amounted to £69 14s. 6d.; pop., in 1831, 1,569. The franchise was vested in the corporation, which consisted, in all, of the mayor and an unlimited number of burgesses, of

whom, in 1831, there were 35; but the greatest number of electors who had polled during the previous 30 years, was 20. These returned two members to parliament. The new borough includes within its boundaries, excepting a distant portion of the tything of Hurn and Parley, all the parish of Christ-church, together with the chapelry of Holden-hurst; pop., in 1831, 6,077; constituency about 402 votes. The number of electors, however, who registered at the general election, in 1837, was only 259; the number polled 221. The new borough returns one member to parliament. Though the town is a corporation, it has been wholly under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and whether the limits of the new parliamentary borough would afford a competent number of persons to form a body of resident corporate magistrates could not with certainty be determined by the commissioners.

Christ-church derives its name from the church. Its ancient name was Twyneham. It is not a place of much consideration or importance; nor do there appear to be any causes in operation which are likely to produce any great increase of prosperity or population. No trade or manufactures are carried on in the town. The houses are of a middling description. The appearance of the inhabitants, who are thinly scattered, gives no indications of prosperity. Some of them derive employment from two breweries established here; others are employed in the salmon fishery on the Avon and Stour, or in fishing round the neighbouring shores, which abound with various kinds of fish. The poorer class of females are mostly engaged in knitting stockings, and children are employed in making watch-spring chains. The town, recently, was not lighted with gas, nor regularly paved; but it is well supplied with water. The market day is Monday, and there are two annual fairs, Trinity Thursday and October the 17th, for horses and bullocks. There is a branch of the Wilts and Dorset Banking company here.

From the hotel at Christ-church, which is conveniently fitted up, there is a beautiful view of the sea; of the Needle rocks at the west end of the Isle of Wight, &c. A peculiarity in the tides here has been already alluded to, namely, two high waters being produced by every tide. This phenomenon, so inexplicable from the general laws of tides, also occurs at the neighbouring port of Poole in Dorsetshire. It is occasioned by the situation of this coast with respect to the Isle of Wight, and from the contraction of the channel by the jutting out of the point of land on which Hurst castle stands. The tide flows into this channel from the west; and though at Hurst castle it sets in with uncommon violence, it does not meet the tide that passes round the island, till it has reached Spithead. The passage being too narrow for all the water to pass through, the time of high water at Hengistbury head is of course much earlier than either at Portsmouth or Chichester; at the full and change of the moon, the difference is three hours and a half. When the water begins to ebb, by flowing off from the west, the contraction in the channel at Hurst castle operates in a contrary direction; and by confining the water that has spread itself over the whole surface of the Southampton water, and of the channel within the island, gives the water in Christ-church bay an opportunity of flowing off much quicker, by which means it becomes so low, that the water that now pours through with great velocity at Hurst castle, is sufficient to produce a second rise in Christ-church and Poole harbours, of nearly three feet.* On a

* For additional particulars concerning the harbour and tides of Christ-church, see *Hampshire Repository*, vol. ii. p. 164, 174.

ridge of hills, about a mile and a half northward from the town, is an encampment; and other remains of an intrenchment may be traced in the vicinity. Hengistbury head, generally called Christ-church head by seamen, from its apparent connection with the church as viewed from the sea, is a bold headland, or promontory, forming the western termination of Christ-church bay: about a mile from the extremity of the point, the cliff dips for a considerable distance, and the estuary of the Stour and Avon is there only separated from the sea by a narrow neck of land. The principal parts of the castle that now remain, are the ruins of the keep, or citadel, and of an ancient stone building, that was probably the state apartment. The former occupied the summit of a small artificial mount, and, from the remains of the east and west walls now standing, appears to have enclosed an area of about twenty-eight feet by twenty-four: these walls are ten feet thick; their original height is unknown, as the upper parts have been taken down. From what remains of the ornamental parts of this building, it appears to have been elegantly finished, and cased with square stones; most of which, however, have been taken away: by the ruins of several walls, there were some ancient buildings at right angles to this hall, stretching away towards the keep. The origin of Christ-church is unquestionably extremely remote, and if not British, it was probably of Roman formation. It seems probable, indeed, that the spot on which the priory of Christ-church was erected, had originally been occupied by some heathen temple; similar instances of which auspicious substitution have occurred, not only in England, but throughout the whole continent of Europe; so that it seems to have been "a common practice with those who undertook the conversion of the heathens, to fix on such spots for their new places of worship, as had been hallowed in the opinion of the converts, by ancient consecration."[†]

CHRIST-CHURCH, a parish, partly in the east half-hund. of Brixton, and partly in the borough of Southwark, union of St. Saviour, county of Surrey; south of Blackfriars' bridge, and formerly part of the parish of St. Saviour, but disjoined in 1706 by act of parliament. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £870. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial £248 12s. 6d., of Eton college £130. Patrons, in 1835, Trustees. There are nineteen daily schools in this parish, besides the charity school in Blackfriars'-road, established in 1713 for boys, and in 1720 for girls, by means of donations and subscriptions by some of the principal inhabitants of the parish. Income of the estate, in 1819, £180 15s. 1d. The annual subscriptions, donations, and collections at sermons, amounted, on an average, to £320 more, and on the termination of the leases then existing, it was expected that the income of the charity would be very greatly increased. 130 boys and 80 girls were educated to a certain extent upon the new system. 35 boys and 24 girls were completely clothed; the rest being supplied with cheap Sunday dresses. Expense of clothing, in 1819, £257. Teachers' salaries £130. There are other important charities belonging to Christ-church, especially that on which its separate existence as a parish depended. Mr. John Marshall, in 1627, bequeathed to trustees a fund, out of which, in the first place, the sum of £12 per annum was to be given towards the yearly maintenance of a poor scholar at an univer-

sity, for the space of 7 years, at the expiry of which term others were to be successively chosen, to whom the annuity was to be given. The residue of this fund the donor directed to be employed in building a church in the parish of St. Saviour, to be called Christ-church; in providing a stipend of £40 to the preacher; and for other purposes. An act of parliament was passed in the 22d and 23d years of the reign of Charles II., for making the manor of Paris garden a parish, by the name of Christ-church parish, and in which it was stated, that William Angel, Esq., owner of the manor or liberty of Paris garden, had given a part of it as the site of the church, and for a churchyard. This act directed Marshall's trustees to raise, out of the estate, a sum not exceeding £400, over and above a sum of £700 already expended, for completing the church. Another act was passed in the reign of King William III., whereby we find that the £400 had been expended, but that the church still wanted a steeple and bells, and wherein a rate or assessment of £60 per annum was directed to be levied on the inhabitants of the new parish,—which had become very populous,—for the purpose of being added to the original £40 a-year, to be given to the minister; and Marshall's trustees were also thereby authorized to expend other £400 in the completion of the church, which was accordingly done. The trust estate became afterwards much improved; and, in the 11th year of the reign of George II., another act was passed for rebuilding and beautifying the church, at an expense not exceeding the sum of £2,500. The charity funds still accumulating, a decree of Chancery was obtained, in the 9th year of the reign of George III., authorizing the surplus rents and profits to be applied, with the funds of the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, towards the augmentation of small livings. The income of this charity in 1822, including churchyard rents derived from Angel's gift, was £965 11s. Edward's and Hopton's alms-houses are also valuable charities. The former was bestowed in 1717, for the purposes of purchasing ground, and building and endowing alms-houses, whenever the surplus income would afford it. In 1822 no new ground had been purchased; but there were 44 alms-houses built on part of an area, or plot of ground, also bequeathed by the benefactor, besides 15 houses built by a lessee, as part of 30 similar houses to be built on the same ground, by agreement, on a lease of 99 years from 1786, and yielding, in 1822, a rental of about £3,000 per annum. The income of this charity, in 1822, was £297, expended chiefly in the endowment of the alms-houses for behoof of 44 alms-people. Hopton's alms-houses are 26 in number; annual income, in 1822, £504, expended chiefly in the endowment of the alms-houses for behoof of 26 alms-men. In 1822 there were other charities in this parish to the extent of £486 13s. 3d. per annum, including Hamerton's, of £230 per annum, distributed weekly to the poor of the parish; and Bayse's, of £161 9s. per annum; £15 of which are paid to the organist of the church, and the remainder, one-half to poor clergymen of the church of England, and the other half to poor housekeepers of the parish. There was also, in 1822, an expectancy of about £30 a-year to be added to the last charity at the death of an annuitant. In the old manor of Paris Garden was situated one of the ancient playhouses of the metropolis, and here also were exhibited the bear-baitings so much in request among our ancestors. Acreage with Southwark. Houses 1,869. A. P. £56,960. Pop., in 1801, 9,933; in 1831, 13,705. Poor rates, in 1838, £4,805 15s.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a parish in the hund. of North Damerham, union of Chippenham, county

* *Grove's Antiquities*, vol. ii.

† *Topographical Remarks*, vol. ii. pp. 41—44.

of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Chippenham, intersected by the Great Western railway, and near the Wilts and Berks canal. It includes the chapelry of Avon. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Avon, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £27; gross income £804. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. The Independents have a place of worship here. There are a daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools in this parish. Charities; income in 1833, £2 10s. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 18 hands. Acres 2,810. Houses 138. A. P. £7,007. Pop., in 1801, 938; in 1831, 1,006. Poor rates, in 1838, £350 5s. See AVON.

CHRISTONYDD KENRICK, **CORDE CHRISTONYDD**, and **DYMEYNILLE UCHA**, a township in the parish of Ruabon, Denbigh; 2 miles north of Chirk. Houses 697. Pop., in 1821, 3,107; in 1831, 3,566.

CHRISTLETON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, county of Chester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of Chester, intersected by the Chester and Birmingham railway. This parish includes the townships of Christleton, Cotton-Abbots, Cotton-Edmunds, Littleton, Rowton, and Church-Lawton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £39 5s.; gross income £901. Patroness, in 1835, Lady Champneys. There is a day and Sunday school here. There is also a charity school here, founded in 1779. In 1837 there were 10 boys and 10 girls at this school, the expense of whose education was defrayed from the funds of this charity. The entire number of boys was between 60 and 70, and of girls between 50 and 60. Poor's money in 1837, £46, at 5 per cent. interest, which was distributed among the poor. Acres 3,070. Houses 171. A. P. £10,236. Pop., in 1801, 1,302; in 1831, 1,409. Poor rates, in 1838, £391 14s. Acres of the township 1,480. Houses 126. A. P. £4,280. Pop., in 1801, 651; in 1831, 633. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 12s.

CHRISTON, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-west of Axbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 1s. 8d.; returned at £110; gross income £99. Tithes commuted in 1829; aggregate amount £83 16s. 6d. Patrons, Sir J. Smyth and the Rev. C. Gare alternately. There is a day and Sunday school here. Charities; annuity in 1824, £10. Acres 350. Houses 15. A. P. £836. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 14s.

CHRISTOW, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Chudleigh, on the river Teign. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 6s. 8d.; returned at £138 0s. 7d.; gross income £176. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Exmouth. There are two daily schools here. Besides an alms-house, the only charity possessed by this parish in 1822, was a gift of land then yielding £30 per annum, £5 of which was payable to Ashton alms-house, and £5 to the rector of Truham, the residue being chiefly distributed to 5 poor people, inhabitants of the alms-house. Acres 3,680. Houses 100. A. P. £2,915. Pop., in 1801, 422; in 1831, 601. Poor rates, in 1838, £304 18s.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, an extra-parochial division, entirely surrounded by the borough of Brecon, Wales. Houses 18. Pop., in 1821, 107; in 1831, 88. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 2s.

CHUDLEIGH, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Exminster, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of

Exeter, on the eastern bank of the Teign. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21; gross income £571. Patrons, the feoffees of the parish. The Independents have a chapel here; licensed under the new marriage act. The church was formed in 1710. There are four infant, one daily National, and six daily schools in this parish: one of the latter, Pincout's free-school, is endowed with £30 per annum, arising from an estate at Croydon, in the county of Surrey. There are various other charities connected with this parish, the most important of which is the parish lands; income in 1822, £35 16s. 2d. Other gifts then yielded £14 15s. 6d.

Woollen manufacture was formerly carried on to some extent in this place. The cider made here has a high character. An orchard of three acres, very near the town, is recorded to have yielded a sufficient quantity of apples for 60 hogsheads. The market-day is Saturday, and fairs are held on June 11th for sheep, and September 21st for horned cattle. The privilege of holding all these was purchased by the bishops of Exeter, who had, at one time, a magnificent palace about a quarter of a mile to the south; but there are now scarcely any remains of this edifice. In 1807 the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. The only fire-engine in the place was burnt; 180 houses, besides out-houses of great value, were destroyed, and the total loss amounted to about £70,000. The town is now in a renovated state, however, the inhabitants having been relieved by liberal subscriptions.

Chudleigh rock, about half a mile from the town, is, in the opinion of Polwhele, "one of the most striking inland rocks in the island." Its eastern aspect is bold, broad, and almost perpendicular, and appears one solid mass of marble. To the north-west it is more rugged, and an impetuous stream, dashing from a hollow of the rock over the rude fragments that impede its progress, forms a romantic water-fall. Warner, mentioning the immense masses of lime-stone of which the Chudleigh rock is formed, observes, that "Nature, who ornaments with incomparable taste, has relieved the flat broad face of these prodigious elevations with mountain plants, scattering them down the steep; or making amends for their absence, by throwing an elegant drapery of ivy over the parts where she has denied her trees." From the most elevated part of the rock the views are very rich; the scenery is composed of fine hanging woods; and in some places the branches of a picturesque oak form a sort of natural canopy for the contemplative spectator. Midway down the cliff is a large cavern, the gloomy recesses of which are said in the traditions of the peasantry to be inhabited by Pixies, or Piskies, a race of supernatural beings, "invisibly small." Various quarries have been opened in this rock, and a kiln erected for the burning of the lime-stone, which is of superior quality, and employs a great number of hands. This parish formerly abounded with woods; and the north-east side of the parish still retains the name of Cludleigh-woods. Cludleigh confers the title of baron on the Clifford family, whose seat at Ugbrook, about a mile to the south or south-west, is considered to be one of the most enchanting situations in the county. The views in the vicinity are eminently beautiful. Acres 6,230. Houses 413. A. P. £8,968. Pop., in 1801, 1,766; in 1831, 2,278. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,011 9s.

CHUMLEIGH, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Witheridge, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 21 miles north-west of Exeter, on the river Dart. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bar-

stable and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20 18s. 1½d.; gross income £440. The church was formerly collegiate, and there are still five prebends annexed to, though not necessarily united with, the rectory. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Hole. The Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here; one of these, styled Sharpe's chapel, is licensed under the new marriage act. The Independent church was formed in 1700. There are 5 daily schools in this parish, including a school connected with the British and Foreign school society. There are several charities connected with this parish, the principal of which are; the parish lands; income in 1824, £60 10s.; and Osborne's gift; annual rents in 1824, £10; both of which sums, together with £5 11s. 6d., the annual proceeds of another small gift, were distributed amongst the poor. There is also a charity-school, supported by an endowment, in 1824, of £10, wherewith 12 boys and 12 girls were taught to read, and the girls to knit and sew. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, trade, and manufactures. In 1797 the church was struck and much damaged by lightning. In 1803, 95 houses and uninsured property to the value of £11,000 were destroyed by fire, and in 1813, much damage was done by a storm, during which the river Dart, in some places, rose 10 feet in the short space of 15 minutes, and bridges, fences, &c. were swept away. The market-day is Thursday; but, as a corn market, it is almost unused. There is an annual fair on the last Wednesday in July, for cattle. Chumleigh is often spelled Chimley, but this is merely the vulgar Devonshire pronunciation. Acres 8,650. Houses 304. A. P. £6,247. Pop., in 1801, 1,383; in 1831, 1,573. Poor rates, in 1838, £759 5s.

CHUNAT, a township in the parish of Glossop, Derby; 8 miles north-north-west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Houses 19. Pop., in 1811, 145; in 1831, 119. Other returns with the parish.

CHURCH-ASTON, a chapelry in the parish of Edgmond, Salop; about a mile south of Newport. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Edgmond. There are 3 daily schools here. Acreage and A. P. with the parish. Houses 87. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 451. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 4s.

CHURCHAM, a parish partly in the hund. of Westbury, and partly in the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, union of Westbury on Severn, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles west by south of Gloucester, north of the river Severn. It includes the hamlets of Over Higham, and Linton. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Bulley, in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £20 5s.; gross income £389. Tithes commuted in 1802. There is a boarding-school here. Charities, income in 1826, £5. Acres 4,100. Houses 171. A. P. £5,252. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 906. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 14s.

CHURCH-BRAMPTON. See **BRAMPTON-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-BROUGHTON AND SAPPERTON. See **BROUGHTON-CHURCH** and **SAPPERTON**.

CHURCH-CONISTONE, a chapelry in the parish of Ulverstone, county of Lancaster. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £75 19s. 10d.; gross income £102. Patron, in 1835, T. R. G. Braddyll. There are two daily schools here. It is 4 miles west from Hawkshead. Acres 7,210. Houses 101. A. P. £1,314. Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 587. Poor rates, in 1838, 196 19s.

CHURCH-DOWN, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, and union and county of Gloucester; 3½ miles east of

Gloucester, close on the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway. It includes the hamlet of Hucklecot. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, returned at £80; gross income £88. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Bristol. There are two daily schools in this parish besides a charity-school, founded in 1734 by Henry Window, Esq., and endowed with a rent charge of £20 for the instruction of children of this parish, together with that of Badgeworth. There are several other trifling charities possessed by this parish. Acres 4,070. Houses 199. A. P. £3,287. Pop., in 1801, 644; in 1831, 982. Poor rates, in 1838, £331 6s. See **BADGEWORTH**.

CHURCH-EATON, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Cuttleshone, union of Penkridge, county of Stafford; 7 miles east of Newport, near the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £14 19s. 9½d.; gross income £1,078; nett income £976. Patron, in 1835, Earl Talbot. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres, including Marston, High-oun, and Little-oun, Osalow, and Wood-Eaton, 4,980. Houses 162. A. P. £5,796. Pop., in 1801, 784; in 1831, 922. Poor rates, in 1838, £329 3s.

CHURCH-END, a township in the parish of Shenley, Buckingham. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,510. Houses 54. A. P. £2,463. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 240.

CHURCH-ENSTONE. See **ENSTONE CHURCH**.

CHURCHENFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Church-Staunton, Devon. It has fairs on 25th January and last Friday in March, for horses, and last Friday in April, for bullocks. It is 9 miles north-east from Honiton.

CHURCH-GRESLEY, a parish in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; 4½ miles south-east of Burton-upon-Trent. It includes the townships of Drake-low, and Linton, and the hamlets of Castle-Gresley, Swadlincote, Oakthorpe, and Donisthorpe. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lichfield, of the certified value of £6; gross income £108. Patron, in 1835, E. Moulsey, Esq. This parish possesses 5 daily schools. Acres 6,700. Houses 484. A. P. £8,470. Pop., in 1801, 1,180; in 1831, 2,543. Poor rates, in 1838, £390 1s.

CHURCH-HONEYBOURN, with **PODON**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Blacken-hurst, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 5½ miles east of Evesham. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 4s. 4½d.; returned at £58 14s. 10d.; gross income £290. Patrons, in 1835, the heirs of the Rev. T. Williams. Acres 1,290. Houses 25. A. P. £1,287. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 106. Poor rates, in 1838, £49 19s.

CHURCH-HULME, a chapelry in the parish of Sandbach, Chester; 4 miles east of Middlewich, intersected by the Nantwich and Birmingham railway. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Sandbach, of the certified value of £23 3s.; gross income £54. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Armitstead. There are 4 daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools here. Acres 760. Houses 78. A. P. £1,611. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 406. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 2s.

CHURCHFIELD. See **OUNDLIE**.

CHURCHILL, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Oxford; 2½ miles south-west of Chipping-Norton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 16s. 0½d.; gross income £198. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Langton, Esq. There

are 2 day and Sunday schools here. Charities; income, in 1824, £14 9s. 7d. This parish is principally remarkable as the birth-place of Warren Hastings. Acres 2,850. Houses 127. A. P. £4,869. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 633. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 13s.

CHURCHILL, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 4 miles north of Axbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the court of Barnwell at Wells; gross income £98. The church is a handsome structure, and has a remarkably fine altar-piece, representing the Lord's Supper; and there are some crosses on the floor in a beautiful state of preservation. There are a daily, and a Sunday and daily National school here. Charities; income, in 1824, £31 10s., expended in providing clothing, bread, &c. for the poor, and in educating their children. Acres 2,430. Houses 184. A. P. £4,264. Pop., in 1801, 599; in 1831, 985. Poor rates, in 1838, £398 3s.

CHURCHILL, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Kidderminster, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kidderminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 6s. 8d.; reported gross income £258; tithes commuted in 1811. Patron, in 1835, Lord Lyttleton. There are a daily and a boarding school here. The charities consist of 9 houses and 4 acres of land, with other property; total income, in 1829, £30 5s.—£15 15s. of which was applied in teaching 20 children reading and catechism; the residue being expended on repairs and ornaments of the church. Acres 950. Houses 28. A. P. £1,142. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 114. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 16s.

CHURCHILL, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 4 miles east-south-east of Worcester; close on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; reported gross income £175; tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £165 16s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, R. Berkeley. Charities; income, in 1829, £7 5s. 4d. Acres 1,000. Houses 19. A. P. £1,083. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 161. Poor rates, in 1838, £70 6s.

CHURCH-KNOWLE, a parish in the hund. of Haslour, union of Wareham and Purbeck, Blandford division of the county of Dorset; about a mile south-west of Corfe Castle. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £17 17s. 6d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Clavell. There are 3 small daily schools here. Acres, including the tythings of Bradle and Creech, 2,500. Houses 86. A. P. £512. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £306 16s.

CHURCH-LANGTON, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market Harborough, county of Leicester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Market Harborough; on the river Welland. Living, a rectory with the curacies of Langton-Thorp and Langton-Tur, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £48 13s. 4d.; gross income £1,032; nett income £969. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Hanbury. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. It includes the township of Langton (East), and the chapelries of Langton (West), Langton-Thorp, and Langton-Tur. Acres 4,280. Houses 210. A. P. £9,739. Pop., in 1801, 942; in 1831, 968. Poor rates, in 1838, £841 4s.

CHURCH-LAWTON, a parish in the hund. of Northwich, union of Congleton, county of Chester.

Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £9 2s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, C. B. Lawton, Esq. Tithes commuted in 1839. Rent charge £260. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,540. Houses 98. A. P. £2,754. Pop., in 1801, 445; in 1831, 516. Poor rates, in 1838, £259 13s.

CHURCH-LENCH, a parish, partly in the lower division of Blackenhurst hund., and partly in the upper division of Halfshire hund., union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 6 miles north-east of Pershore. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; valued at £9 11s. 10½d.; gross income £170. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £116 6s. 6½d. There is a daily school here. Acres, including the hamlets of Atch-Lench and Sheriffs-Lench, 2,600. Houses 78. A. P. £2,354. Pop., in 1801, 275; in 1831, 399. Poor rates, in 1838, £187.

CHURCH-OAKLEY, a parish in the hund. of Chuteley, union of Basingstoke, county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Basingstoke; intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £11 13s. 11½d.; gross income £325. Patrons, the master and fellows of Queen's college, Oxford. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,640. Houses 52. A. P. £1,411. Pop., in 1801, 247; in 1831, 249. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 8s.

CHURCH-OVER, a parish in the Rugby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Rugby; intersected by the Midland Counties railway to Leicester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £15; gross income £280. Patron, in 1835, Abraham Grimes, Esq. There are an Independent church here, and 2 day and Sunday, and 1 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities; income in 1834, £24; applied for behoof of the poor. Acres 1,440. Houses 56. A. P. £3,273. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 295. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 19s.

CHURCH-SPEEN, a tything in the parish of Speen, Berkshire. Pop., in 1801, 408; in 1821, 600. Other returns with the parish.

CHURCH-STAUNTON, a parish in the hund. of Hemyock, union of Taunton, county of Devon; 10 miles north-north-east of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £28 5s. 5d.; gross income £430. Tithes commuted in 1799. Patron, in 1835, P. Clarke, Esq. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. In 1838 there was a silk-mill here, employing 63 hands. Acres 4,980. Houses 176. A. P. £3,677. Pop., in 1801, 730; in 1831, 977. Poor rates, in 1838, £443 9s.

CHURCH-STRETTON. See **STRETTON-CHURCH**.

CHURCH-STOKE, a parish, partly in the hund. of Chirbury, county of Salop, but mostly in the hund. of Cawree, county of Montgomery, North Wales; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Montgomery. It includes the townships of Weston-Madoc, and Brompton with Riston. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; certified at £10; gross income £151. The tythes and the patronage belong to the hospital at Clun. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Houses 74. A. P. £6,335. Pop., in 1811, 1,181; in 1831, 1,453. Poor rates, in 1838, £610 1s.

CHURCH-STOWE, a parish in the hund. of Stanborough, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 2 miles north-west of Kingsbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage with Kingsbridge, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 16s. 11d., returned at £122; gross income £128. Tithes

commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £298 12s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 small daily schools here. Acres 1,640. Houses 57. A. P. £3,331. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 326. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 16s.

CHURCH-TOWN, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire; 4 miles east of Blackburn; intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified at £12 17s. 8d., returned at £130. Patron, in 1829, Earl Howe. There are 1 daily National and 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. The calico-printing is carried on in this township to a great extent. Acres 620. Houses 176. A. P. £995. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 979. Poor rates, in 1838, £345.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Totness, county of Devon; 1½ mile west of Brixham, near Tor Bay. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Brixham. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. Charities; income £5 10s. per annum, applied for behoof of the poor. Acres 2,380. Houses 140. A. P. £4,400. Pop., in 1801, 663; in 1831, 763. Poor rates, in 1838, £306 15s.

CHURTON-BY-ALDFORD, a township in the parish of Aldford, county of Chester. Acres 760. Houses 44. A. P. £232. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 238. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 13s.

CHURTON-BY-FARNDON, a township in the parish of Farnton, county of Chester; 7 miles south-south-east of Chester; bounded on the east by the river Dee. There is a daily school here. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of impropriate, £70; of curatorial, £1. Acres 450. Houses 25. A. P. £848. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 1s.

CHURTON, a parish in the hund. of Swanborough, union of Devizes, Wiltshire; 4 miles north-north-east of West Lavington. It includes the tything of Conock. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 0s. 5d.; gross income £172. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 small daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,040. Houses 77. A. P. £1,939. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 266. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 10s.

CHURWELL, a township in the parish of Batley, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Leeds; west of the river Aire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 2 daily schools. Acres 540. Houses 196. A. P. £1,378. Pop., in 1801, 502; in 1831, 1,023. Poor rates, in 1838, £217 6s.

CHUTE, a parish in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Andover, Wiltshire; 3½ miles north-east of Ludgershall. It includes the extra-parochial liberty of Cadley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, and a peculiar of the dean and chapter there; rated at £11; gross income £244. Patron, in 1835, the prebendary in Salisbury cathedral. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities; income, in 1833, £6 16s., distributed to deserving poor in clothing and blankets. Acres 3,220. Houses 75. A. P. £2,903. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 501. Poor rates, in 1838, £298 9s.

CHUTE-FOREST, an extra-parochial district in the hund. of Kinwardstone, county of Wilts; 5 miles north-east by north of Ludgershall. Acres 1,930. Houses 17. A. P. £1,705. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 110. Poor rates, in 1838, £245 8s.

CHUTELY HUNDRED, in the Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton. Area 10,010 acres. Houses 370. Pop., in 1831, 2,025.

CILCEN, **CILCEIN**, or **KIL-KEN**, a parish in the

hund. of Coleshill, union of Holywell, county of Flint, North Wales; 4 miles west-north-west of Mold, at the foot of Moel-Famma, in the vale of Clwyd, west of the river Allen. Living, a rectory and discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £23 0s. 7d.; reported gross income £401; aggregate amount of tithe-composition £775 14s. 2d. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Houses returned under the seven townships of which it is composed, viz., Cefn, Llan, Llysdan-hunedd, Llys-y-coed, Maes-y-gros, Michlas, and Tullymen, 215. A. P. £3,416. Pop., in 1801, 967; in 1831, 1,189. Poor rates, in 1838, £329 16s.

CILCENIN, or **KILKENIN**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Ilar, union of Aberayron, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 9½ miles east-east by south of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Living, a chapelry, not in charge, to the vicarage of Llanbadern-Tref-Eglwys; certified at £5, returned at £45; gross income £32. Patron, in 1835, the bishop of St. David's. There is a daily school here. This parish is famous in Welsh history as the scene of a bloody battle between Maelgwynne and his nephews, Rhys and Owen, who attacked his camp in the night. Houses 161. A. P. £417. Pop., in 1801, 530; in 1831, 695. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 7s.

CILIAERON. See **KILLYARON**.

CILMARGH and **ISHGORD**, a hamlet in the parish of Llandeveylog, Carmarthenshire. Houses 27. Pop., in 1821, 169; in 1831, 162. Other returns with the parish.

CIL-RHEDDYN. See **KIL-RHEDDYN**.

CIL-Y-BEBILL. See **KIL-Y-BEBILL**.

CIL-Y-MAENLLWYD. See **KIL-Y-MAENLLWYD**.

CINDERFORD, a district in Dean Forest, Gloucester; 2½ miles from Holy Trinity church; and 3½ from Viney hill. A chapel has recently been built here by the commissioners of Queen Anne's bounty. There are large iron-works here. Notice was given in March, 1840, of an intended application to parliament for a bill to make a branch from the Forest of Dean railway, commencing at Cinderford bridge, and terminating at Brimsill, near the river Severn.

CIPPENHAM. See **CIPPENHAM**.

CIRCOURT. See **GOOSEY** and **CIRCOURT**.

CIRENCESTER—colloquially, **CICETER**—a borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, on the western bank of the Churn, 4½ miles north from its confluence with the Severn. A branch of the Thames and Severn canal comes close to the town, and the Cheltenham and Great Western railway has a station on the west side of the town. Acres 5,900. Houses 1,079. A. P. £7,421. Pop., in 1801, 4,130; in 1831, 5,420. Poor rates, in 1838, £938.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Cirencester, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Cirencester poor-law union comprehends 39 parishes, embracing an area of 134 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,720. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,777. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,658.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.—Living, a discharged perpetual curacy in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £450; in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a magnificent Gothic structure, with an embattled tower 132 feet high, and ornamented with pinnacles and statues. The interior consists of

a nave, side aisles, a choir or chancel, and 5 chapels. There are two rows of clustered columns, five in each; which, with two pilasters at each end, support the roof. The great east and west windows are filled with tasteful arrangements of painted glass. The antiquary will be gratified, in this church, by the sight of several very rich sepulchral brasses. The wool merchants, for whom Cirencester was celebrated, traded, in the 15th century, with the manufacturers in Flanders, where these brasses were made and given in exchange. They consist of male figures in armour, and female, in mitred head dresses of that age, with veils and long loose gowns. Many inscriptions and monuments are contained in the different parts of this edifice. On the outside of the church, under the parapet of the north side of the nave, is a range of curious sculpture, representing a series of figures, chiefly habited as minstrels, with various instruments of music practised in the 15th century. This is an extremely interesting specimen, if it be remembered that we have no accurate knowledge of the musical instruments of the Greeks and Romans, but that collected from their bas-reliefs and statues. Under the parapet, on the south side, is another range of sculptured figures, conjectured to represent some of the characters in the old mysteries or moralities, which, at the time of the erection of this fabric, were the favourite amusements of the people. The coincidence of parts in this church renders it evident that it was built from an original design, regularly pursued from its commencement to its completion; though the arms of the contributors, from their different dates, prove it to have been many years in hand. Besides this church, and another which has been desecrated, "there was," says Leland, "afore the Conquest, a fair and rich college of prebendaries in this town, but of what Saxon's foundation no man can tell." "King Henry I. built here, A. D. 1117, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, a stately abbey for Black canons, which he endowed with the lands of the secular priests and other revenues and privileges, which were so much increased by some of the succeeding kings, that 26th Hen. VIII. it was valued at £1,051 7s. 1d. ob. per annum, Dugd., Speed; but the site was granted 1^o Edward VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour, and 6^o Elizabeth, to Richard Masters." Tanner's Not. Mon. All that remains of this rich abbey—whose mitred abbot was a lord of parliament—is a barn and two gateways. There are here several chapels-of-ease, besides places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Unitarians, &c. &c. The Baptist chapel is licensed under the new marriage act.

Charities and Schools.—There are numerous charities, some of them valuable. The most important are,—the charity founded in 1779 by John Day, Esq. of Lechdale, in this county, which consists of tithes and other property, yielding, in 1828, a yearly income of £263 10s. 10d., which, after paying the land taxes and other expenses, the donor appointed to be distributed by his trustees to the poor and unfortunate housekeepers of the church of England, in the parishes of Cirencester and Minchinhampton, not deriving alms from the parish, and renting houses at the rate of £3 per annum at least; each of them receiving not less than £3, nor more than £15 per annum. This property is under the management of the minister and churchwardens of Cirencester.—The Blue coat school, so named from the dress of the boys, was established by subscription in 1714. Four years afterwards, Thomas Powell, Esq., while living, endowed it with an annuity of £15 for 99 years, which annuity has long since expired with its term; but, by his will, he bequeathed about 10

acres of land in trust, a moiety of the annual rents and profits of which to be applied to the support of this school; the other moiety to the support of the Lewis lane almswomen. In virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery, made in 1737, £20 per annum were appropriated out of the estates of Rebecca Powell, under the general power given by her to her trustees, for endowing the Yellow school, to the support of this establishment; both being carried on under the same management. Other endowments followed; and, in 1828, the income of this charity amounted to £113 8s. 3d.; 20 boys and 20 girls then receiving instruction, who were all entirely clothed.—The Yellow coat school was founded under the will of Mrs. Rebecca Powell, who died in 1722, for teaching 20 boys of Cirencester, reading and arithmetic, and the art of framework-knitting; and for clothing and teaching 20 girls, and learning them to spin. After much delay, by different applications to the court of Chancery, the school was commenced 15 years after the death of the testatrix. It consists of a large stone edifice, in which are taught and clothed 40 boys and 20 girls of the Yellow coat charity, besides those of the Blue coat and quarterly schools,—both of which participate in the funds of Mrs. Powell's charity. The mode of instruction, in 1828, was in accordance with the National plan. The total number of children taught in the schools was 286;—131 boys, and 155 girls. The boys appointed to the benefit of the clothing establishment of the Yellow coat charity are selected from the quarterly schools by the parish minister. The total income of Mrs. Powell's charities in 1828, was £653 9s. 3d., including the Blue coat school endowment, the expenditure comprehending donations to almswomen, gratuities and apprentice fees for the scholars, &c. &c.—There is here also a free grammar-school, founded by Bishop Ruthall, who was a native of this town, and an eminent privy-councillor to Henry VII. The master is appointed by the Lord-chancellor. Several eminent persons have been educated at this school; and among them the far-famed Dr. Jenner, inventor of the vaccine inoculation. Income, in 1828, £18 18s. 2d.—Among other charitable institutions, there are three hospitals.—St. John's, founded by Henry I., the revenues of which amounted, in 1828, to £90; out of which 8 poor almswomen received each 3s. 6d. a-week;—St. Lawrence's hospital, said to have been founded by Edith, lady of the manor of Wiggold; income, in 1828, £18 15s. 3d., out of which three widows received each £3 15s. 10d. per annum. The hospital no longer exists; but three cottages have been built in lieu thereof,—one at the expense of Earl Bathurst, who has made other valuable improvements on the property belonging to this charity;—St. Thomas's hospital, founded by Sir William Nottingham in 1483; income, in 1828, £6 18s. 8d., given to four poor men, two of whom live in the hospital. There are various other charities in this parish of minor importance. There are 13 daily, 2 Lancasterian, and 6 day and boarding schools.

Manufactures, &c.—There is little trade. The manufacture of woollen cloth was formerly carried on here to a great extent, having been established as early as the period of Henry IV., who granted a charter to a body of weavers in this town. For wool it was the first market in the kingdom, but the trade, both in wool and woollen cloth, is now trifling. There is a small carpet manufactory, however, and a large cloth one, in the town. It has two market-days; Monday for provisions and corn, and Friday for provisions. The fairs are Easter Tuesday, July 18th, Monday before, and Monday after, Old Michaelmas; November 8th for cattle, sheep, horses, wool

oil, and leather, and a new sheep fair held on the first Monday in August, September, and October. There are also annual races.

The town has a very respectable appearance as a country town. It is in good condition, rather increasing in buildings, and seems to be inhabited by persons in opulent circumstances. It consists of four principal and a number of less considerable streets. Several new streets have been recently built, and others are in progress. The streets generally are lighted with gas, well paved, and supplied with water. It is celebrated for the salubrity of its atmosphere, and its general healthfulness.

Franchise, &c.—The parish extends far beyond the limits of the old, but coincides with those of the new, parliamentary borough. The town itself had spread beyond the old borough boundaries. The right of election resided in all the inhabitant householders, being parishioners, and not receiving alms, and was thus enjoyed by nearly 700. But the greatest number polled, within the 30 years previous to 1832, was 573 in 1812. This is not a municipal or incorporated borough. It is governed by two high constables, assisted by 14 of the principal inhabitants called wardmen, chosen annually at the court leet of the manor. Representatives were sent from this borough to the great council of the nation so early as the reign of Edward III.; but it is only since the reign of Elizabeth that it acquired the privilege of sending regularly two burgesses to parliament,—a privilege which it still enjoys under the reform act. The number of electors, in respect of property occupied by virtue of the reform act, registered in this borough for the year 1836, was 102; for the year 1837, 119; and of electors, in respect of rights, other than those conferred by the same act, registered in 1836, 483; for 1837, 467; making, in all, for 1836, 585; and for 1837, 586. The two constables, or steward and bailiff of the manor, are the returning officers. Cirencester is one of the polling-places for the eastern division of the county of Gloucester. The jurisdiction of the county magistrates extends over this borough, in which the petty sessions for the seven hundreds of Cirencester are held. A court of requests is also held here for the same division.

History and Antiquities.—Cirencester is a town which has excited not a little antiquarian interest. It was anciently a city of the Britons, prior to the invasion of the Romans. Camden terms it "a famous city of great antiquity, called, by Ptolemy, *Corinium*; by Antonine, *Durocornovium*." It was a town of importance also during the Roman domination, when it was the metropolis of the *Dobuni*, and the seat of a Roman colony. The eligibility of this spot for a Roman station is evinced by the circumstance of the Foss-way, the Irmin-street, and the Icknield-way, all meeting here. The town was more extended than it now is. On the departure of the Romans, the government of this city reverted to the Britons, and was afterwards wrested from them by the West Saxons. From the year 656, when Penda, the first Christian king of Mercia, annexed it to the Mercian kingdom, down to the time of Henry IV., this city underwent various vicissitudes; and here the rebellion against Henry, and in favour of Richard II., terminated by the death of the principal leaders, the earls of Kent and Salisbury, who were shut up in their quarters in this town, and slain by the townsmen; in recompense for which, Henry sent the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, with an order for an annual allowance of venison from the forest of Bradon, and of wine from the royal cellars, to enrich and to enliven their election dinners. (Rymer, VIII. 250.) By this charter the town was erected

into a hundred of itself, but it being cancelled by the court of chancery in the reign of Elizabeth, the town has merged into the adjoining hundred. It was here, as is generally stated, that matters came to the last extremity between Charles I. and his people, by the inhabitants insulting and resisting Lord Chandos, when attempting to carry into effect a commission of array. It made, however, ample amends for this patriotic ebullition, by declaring for that priest-ridden bigot, James II., in 1688, and attacking Colonel Lovelace on his march to join the prince of Orange.

Scarcely a year passes without the discovery here of some memorial of antiquity, or vestige of the Roman occupation. Tesselated pavements, Roman sculptures, statues, altars, urns, and coins; and subterranean vaults of Roman brick. There are also tumuli, and vestiges of Roman walls and fortifications, together with the remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman bull-ring, or amphitheatre. There was a castle here in the time of Henry III., when it was totally destroyed.

OAKLEY GROVE, the seat of Earl Bathurst, lies on the west of Cirencester. The mansion is only a small distance from the town, the view of which is intercepted by a lofty wall, lined with perennial trees. It was built early in the last century, and though very spacious, is more convenient than grand. The plan is French, with a large hall in the centre, and rooms *en suite*, like Petworth, in Sussex, erected about the same time, by Charles, duke of Somerset. Though the sameness of the surface at Cirencester, rendered a picturesque effect difficult, if not wholly impracticable; yet the park and grounds confer a superior credit on Henry, Lord Bathurst, who was one of the first to explode the formalities introduced by Le Nôtre, under the influence of King William: the praise of priority of design is certainly due to him; for till the art of modern gardening had been introduced by Kent and Brown, and applied in so universal a degree, this park was unrivalled, excepting by that at Stowe, and by Mr. Pelham's at Esher. In the park is an ancient stone cross which formerly stood in the lesser market-place in Cirencester, and was removed hither a few years ago. On the base is some rude ornamental carving; and round the capital of the shaft, which is octangular, and about thirteen feet high, were four shields of arms, now nearly obliterated. There is also a circular tumulus, called Grismond's tower, about twenty feet high; in which several urns were found, containing ashes and burnt bones.

CLACK, a hamlet in the parish of Lineham, Wiltshire; 5 miles south-west of Wootton-Basset, close on the Wilts and Berks canal. It has fairs April 5th and October 10th.

CLACKCLOSE HUNDRED, on the south-west extremity of the county of Norfolk, between Downham and Swaffham. Area 91,880 acres. Houses 3,288. Pop. in 1831, 17,663.

CLACKHEATON, or CLACKHEATON, a chapelry in the parish of Birstal, west riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-south-east of Bradford, in a fertile valley on a branch of the Aire; the adjacent view is very romantic. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Birstal; gross income £125. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Currer. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £2,387 8s. Sittings 603. The Independents have also a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1724. There are 3 daily schools in this chapelry. Clackheaton is a weaving village. There are at present 250 hand looms here, 30 of which are worsted looms. See articles BIRSTAL and LEXDS. Here Dr. Richardson discovered the site and remains of a

Roman town. The coins discovered were principally of the lower empire. Acres 1,630. Houses 619. A. P. £3,455. Pop., in 1801, 1,637; in 1831, 3,317. Poor rates, in 1838, £438 13s.

CLACTON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 14 miles east-south-east of Colchester. Living, a discharged vicarage, with Holland (Little) donative, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £240. Patron, in 1835, F. Nassau, Esq. Charities; income in 1836, £5 10s. There are 5 daily schools in this parish. A fair for toys is held here on the 29th of June. Acres 4,170. Houses 223. A. P. £6,918. Pop., in 1801, 904; in 1831, 1,149. Poor rates, in 1838, £401.

CLACTON (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Tendring, county of Essex; 12 miles east-south-east of Colchester. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, F. Nassau, Esq. Charities; income in 1836, £35, expended in clothing, coals, &c., to the poor, and in alms to the sick, &c. There is a daily school here. A fair for toys is held here on the 25th of July. Acres 3,110. Houses 78. A. P. £4,772. Pop., in 1801, 475; in 1831, 546. Poor rates, in 1838, £195.

CLAIFE, a township in the parish of Hawkeshead, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-east of Hawkeshead, bounded on the east by Eastwaite water, and on the west by Winandermere, which is here a quarter of a mile broad, and over which there is a ferry. There is an endowed daily school in this township. Acres 5,310. Houses 76. A. P. £1,972. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 463. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 4s.

CLAINES, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Droitwich, Worcestershire; 2½ miles north of Worcester, east of the river Severn, and near the Worcester and Birmingham canal. It includes the tything of Whistons. Living, a curacy, with St. George's, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Worcester; returned at £100; gross income £261. Patron, in 1835, Sir O. Wakeman, Bart. A new church has been erected here by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, at an expense of £3,345 10s. 8d. Sittings 1,005. The income of charities possessed by this parish in 1828 was £38 10s. 2d., chiefly expended in alms, food and clothing, &c., to the poor. There are a daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools in this parish. The latter, St. George's district school, is attended by 118 pupils daily, and by 170 on Sundays. Part of this parish extends into the city of Worcester, and is united with it by the new boundaries act. The nunnery of Whitestons, now the very handsome mansion of White Ladies, to which Charles II. retired after the battle of Worcester, is in this parish. Here also is the island of Bevery, formed by the Beverburn, or Barbon, a stream which runs through the parish. This island is remarkable for having twice proved an asylum to the citizens of Worcester; in the time of Hardicanute in 1041, and in 1637 during the time of a dreadful pestilence. The Hamlet of Claines is delightfully situated among fertile meadows, and in the vicinity of lofty groves, elegant policies, and picturesque scenery in general. Acres 4,600. Houses 1,066. A. P. £15,594. Pop., in 1801, 2,046; in 1831, 5,568. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,108 13s.

CLANABOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton, county of Devon; 2 miles south-east of Bow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of

Exeter; rated at £5 17s. 8½d., returned at £124 9s., gross income £171. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,790. Houses 9. A. P. £980. Pop., in 1801, 59; in 1831, 58. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 9s.

CLANDON (EAST), a parish in the second division of the hund. of Woking, union of Guildford, county of Surrey; 4½ miles east-north-east of Guildford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 6s. 10½d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, Lord King. There are 2 daily schools and a workhouse in this parish. Acres 1,430. Houses 40. A. P. £1,203. Pop., in 1801, 280; in 1831, 261. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 3s.

CLANDON (WEST), a parish in the second division of the hund. of Woking, union of Guildford, county of Surrey; 3½ miles east-north-east of Guildford. Living, a rectory; rated at £13 10s., returned at £124 13s.; gross income £148. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £141 9s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Onslow. Charities; income in 1823, £8 6s. There are 2 daily schools here, besides a day and Sunday National school. Acres 990. Houses 75. A. P. £1,729. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 389. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 14s.

CLANFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 5 miles east-north-east of Lechlade. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 6s. 5½d., returned at £100; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, G. Elliott and H. Bennet, Esqs. Charities; unimprovable rents in 1823, £5. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,640. Houses 114. A. P. £2,357. Pop., in 1801, 455; in 1831, 529.

CLANFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Finch Dean, union of Catherington, Alton (South) division of the county of Southampton; 5½ miles south-west of Petersfield. Living, a rectory united with that of Chalton. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 2,280. Houses 38. A. P. £697. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 18s.

CLAPCOTA, a liberty in the parish of All-Hallows, Berks. Acres 1,000. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 55; in 1831, 34. Other returns with the parish.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Stodden, union and county of Bedford; 2½ miles north-west of Bedford, on the northern bank of the river Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the diocese of Ely; rated at £5 13s. 4d., returned at £140; gross income £237. Patron, in 1835, Lord Carteret. Charities; income in 1821, £50, for the apprenticeship of poor children. "Clapham was formerly a chapelry of Oakly, and it is singular that, although it has long been a distinct parish, the inhabitants still bury their dead there." *Lyson's Mag. Brit.*, Vol. 1. 69. Acres 1,490. Houses 65. A. P. £2,009. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 296. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 1s.

CLAPHAM, a parish and village in the hund. of Brixton, union of Wansworth and Clapham, county of Surrey; 4 miles south-south-west of St. Paul's, London. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; gross income £1,299. Patron, in 1835, W. Bowyer Atkins, Esq. The church was erected in 1776 under the authority of an act of parliament, at an expense of £11,000. There are two chapels belonging to the establishment here. The Independents have also two places of worship here, and the Baptists one. An Independent church was formed in 1819, and a Baptist church in 1777. There are various small charities connected with this parish; income in 1828, £60 10s., distributed

principally in alms and clothing among the poor. This parish possesses 5 daily, 5 infant, 26 boarding schools, and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. This has long been distinguished as one of the richest and most respectable of the numerous villages that surround the metropolis. It is built around a common, extending to about 200 acres, originally a mere morass, now skilfully drained, intersected with carriage-drives, and tastefully adorned with trees and shrubs, planted so as to give the place the appearance of a park. The houses are, for the most part, occupied by the merchant-princes of the city. The neighbourhood is in such esteem that the value of land here is very great. It is within the limits of police. The road to London is brilliantly lighted with gas, and there is a reservoir of fine water near the road to Wandsworth from which the village is supplied. The county-magistrates hold a petty-session here once a-week, and it is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the borough of Southwark. The influential families here generally embrace the Calvinistic sense of the articles of the church of England; hence Clapham is often alluded to in the controversies between the partizans of the two opinions. Acres 1,070. Houses 1,589. A. P. £22,223. Pop., in 1801, 3,864; in 1831, 9,958. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,247 13s.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 6 miles south-west of Steyning. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £14; gross income £113. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Norfolk. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,920. Houses 40. A. P. £1,381. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £171 7s.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewcross, union of Settle, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-west of Settle. It includes the townships of Austwick, Clapham with Newby, and Lawkland. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £5 17s. 1d., returned at £100; gross income £135. Patron, the bishop of Ripon. Besides the charities for education possessed by the township of Clapham-with-Newby, which see, the most important of those connected with this parish, are Ellis's gift of Newby Hall and Newby Corn-mill, yielding, in 1824, annual rents amounting to £89, which, after deduction of £6 13s. 4d. to the schoolmaster of Clapham-with-Newby, he directed to be paid to the minister of the parish for preaching two sermons every Lord's day;—Inglesby's gift of £20 per annum to the minister of the chapel at Lawkland, and £10 per annum to the poor of the township of Austwick not receiving parochial relief;—Minor charities, in 1824, about £30. There are 7 daily schools in this parish. A fair for sheep is held here on October 2d. Acres 24,340. Houses 399. A. P. £1,551. Pop., in 1801, 1,693; in 1831, 1,909. Poor rates, in 1838, £788 9s.

CLAPHAM-WITH-NEWBY, a township in the above parish; 6½ miles west-north-west of Settle. There is a sheep fair held here on the 21st of September. There are 4 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £9 12s., and another with £3 6s. 8d. per annum. One of these schools is kept in a room built, in 1824, by subscription, on the site of an old township schoolroom. Acres 14,720. Houses 188. A. P. £6,266. Pop., in 1801, 847; in 1831, 944. Poor rates, in 1838, £328 15s.

CLAPTON. See CROYDON-WITH-CLAPTON.

CLAPTON, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles north-east of North

Leach. Living, a curacy, annexed to Bourton-on-the-Water. There is a daily school here. Acres 700. Houses 26. A. P. £1,172. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 4s.

CLAPTON, a parish in the hund. of Navisford, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 4½ miles east-east by north of Thrapston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 8s. 9d.; gross income £158. Tithes commuted in 1839. Rent charge £295 16s. Patron, in 1835, W. P. Freeman. Charities; income in 1830, £11. Acres 1,900. Houses 17. A. P. £2,501. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 99. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 12s.

CLAPTON. See MAPERTON.

CLAPTON, a parish in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 6½ miles west of Bristol. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 9s. 2d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. A. Gordon. Acres 980. Houses 27. A. P. £1,213. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £65 8s.

CLAPTON, a tything in the parish of Midsummer-Norton, Somersetshire; 10 miles south-west of Bath. Pop., in 1811, 117; in 1821, 106.

CLARBESTON, a parish in the hund. of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 5½ miles north-north-west of Narberth. Living, a curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; certified at £5 10s.; returned at £29 10s.; gross income £60. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £42 15s. Patron, the executors of T. Phillips. There is a daily school in this parish. It is situated exactly in the centre of the hundred, and on very elevated ground. Houses 33. A. P. £583. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 218. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s.

CLARE, a parish and market-town in the hund. and union of Riasbridge, county of Suffolk; 15 miles south-south-west of Bury-St.-Edmunds, on the northern bank of the river Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £4 18s. 9d.; gross income £195. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. There are places of worship here for the Quakers, Baptists, and Independents. The Baptist church was formed in 1803, and the Independent in 1700. The principal charities in this parish are those under the management of the churchwardens, namely, the church estate; annual rents in 1829, £114 18s., applied to the reparation of the church, &c.; the alms-houses and poor's lands, income in 1829, £50, appropriated to the relief and maintenance of the alms-folk and poor of Clare and the hamlet of Chilton. There is also a charity here, which originally consisted of an unimproveable annuity of £25, bestowed for educational and other purposes; but, from the annuity having fallen into arrear, the churchwardens, about the year 1735, entered into possession of the property subject to it, which, in 1829, yielded an annual rent of £55 16s., £15 of which was paid to a schoolmaster for instructing 10 children; and £15 expended in bread and clothing for 8 poor widows, the remainder being carried to the general account of the churchwardens. The common pasturage lands, appropriated by Queen Mary, constitute another charity, which yielded, in 1829, an income of about £50, arising from gates or depasturages for 40 cows, let out to such persons as did not occupy above 15 acres of land, who applied for the benefit, or others, including the vicar, who had the depasturage of two cows. The income, after various deductions, was distributed among the poor

inhabitants of Clare who had been married 5 years, and who had no cows to depasture on the lands. There are 6 infant, and 5 daily, schools here. This is the seat of the petty-sessions for the division. There is a market here on Friday, and two annual fairs, Easter Tuesday and 26th July. The manufacture of baise was carried on here lately, but to no great extent. This is a place of great antiquity, having been during the heptarchy a frontier town of the kingdom of East Anglia. After the Conquest it gave the title of earl to the family of De Clare, and that of duke to Lionel, third son of Edward III., who was created the first duke of Clarence, a title which has ever since become appropriated to the royal family. Its last revival was in 1789, when his late Majesty was created duke of Clarence, &c. by his father King George III. There are here the remains of an ancient castle, in which Earl Alfreic founded the church of St. John the Baptist, which Gilbert de Clare gave, A. D. 1090, to the monastery at Bec in Normandy, and thereby it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey until the year 1124, when his son Richard removed them to Stoke. Friars Heremites of the order of St. Austine are said to have been seated here in A. D. 1243. Acres 3,410. Houses 326. A. P. £3,417. Pop., in 1801, 1,170; in 1831, 1,619. Poor rates, in 1838, £687 15s.

CLAREBOROUGH, or CLAYBOROUGH, a parish in the Northcay division of the wapentake of Bas-setlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles north-east of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. Living, a discharged vicarage with St. Saviour, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the province of Canterbury and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 15s. 4d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. Charities, in 1826, £8 19s. 8d. There are 7 daily schools here. Acres 3,870. Houses 477. A. P. £6,505. Pop., in 1801, 1,202; in 1831, 2,106. Poor rates, in 1838, £468 12s.

CLARENDON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 3 miles east-east by south of Salisbury. This was anciently a royal forest, and a chase for many of the early English monarchs. Near the north-western extremity of it there was formerly a palace, the ruins of which still exist. In 1164 King Henry II. held a council here, in which those laws were passed, respecting the limits of the ecclesiastical authority, still called 'the Constitutions of Clarendon,' the intention of which was to check the growing despotism of the clergy, and to assert the supremacy of the civil power. These enactments form a remarkable epoch in the history of the British constitution. During the reign of Edward II. Clarendon park seems to have been disforested: at least it was then for the first time called the park instead of the forest of Clarendon. In the reign of Charles II., it was bestowed upon Monk, previously created duke of Albemarle. It afterwards gave the title of earl to Chancellor Hyde, author of various works, especially of a very laboured but very partial history of the troubles in the reign of Charles I., which he calls 'the Great Rebellion.' Much has been said about the great magnitude and importance of the Clarendon palace; but, from a survey, made in 1272, it appears that this, in common with other country palaces, was merely a hunting seat. It was only one story high, containing two kitchens, one for the king, the other for his household; and the king and queen had separate chapels. The roof was covered with thin boards, like tiles, called shingles. The superficial contents of the park

are estimated at 4,300 acres, nearly one-third of which is now appropriated as woodland. Acres 4,160. Houses 24. A. P. £3,522. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £223 11s.

CLARETON. See ALLERTON-MAULEVERRE.

CLAREWOOD, a township in the parish of Corbridge, Northumberland; 7 miles east-north-east of Hexham. Houses 11. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 12s.

CLARO WAPENTAKE, in the west riding of the county of York, consists of two divisions, the upper containing 16, and the lower, 13 parishes. Area 212,650 acres. Houses 8,230. Pop., in 1831, 42,066.

CLASE (HIGHER), a hamlet in the parish of Llangevellauch, Glamorganshire; 5 miles north-west of Swansea. Houses 101. A. P. £2,065. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 531.

CLASE (LOWER), a township in the same parish. There are 4 daily schools here. Houses 849. A. P. £13,447. Pop., in 1801, 2,217; in 1831, 4,251. Poor rates, in 1838, including Higher Clase, £1,002 10s.

CLASEMONT, a district in the above township and parish, including the village of MORRISTON—which see. Returns with the village, township, and parish. Here are numerous copper-works, and collieries, which belonged to Sir John Morris, Bart., whose residence, Clasmont hall, is one of the finest in the county.

CLATFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Pershute, Selkley, Wiltshire; 2 miles south-west of Marlborough. Here was an alien priory to the abbey of St. Victor, in Caletto, or en Caux, Normandy, founded by Sir Roger Mortimer. In the valley of Clatford-bottom is an ancient cromlech.

CLATFORD-GOODWORTH, or GOODWORTH-CLATFORD, a parish in the hund. of Wherwell, union of Andover, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 2 miles south of Andover, intersected by the Andover canal. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10; gross income £205. Patron, in 1835, W. Iremonger, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,390. Houses 90. A. P. £1,793. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £340 7s.

CLATFORD (UPPER), a parish in the hund. and union of Andover, county of Southampton; 1 mile south of Andover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £22; gross income £460. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Frowd. There are 3 daily, and 1 Sunday and ~~daily~~ National, schools here. Acres 970. Houses 103. A. P. £2,566. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 487. Poor rates, in 1838, £278 16s.

CLATTECOTT, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Banbury, county of Oxford; 6 miles north of Banbury; intersected by the Oxford canal. Acres 670. House 1. A. P. £550. Pop., in 1801, 7; in 1831, 9. Poor rates, in 1838, £16 7s.

CLATWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-east of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 10s. 5d.; gross income £337. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Carew, Esq. Acres 4,000. Houses 49. A. P. £2,664. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 246. Poor rates, in 1838, £207 2s.

CLAUDD-MADOG, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-wrtydd, Brecon; 12 miles west of Builth. Houses 55. A. P. £706. Pop., in 1811, 265; in 1831, 297.

CLAUGHTON-WITH-GRANGE, a township

in the parish of Bidston, co.-palatine of Chester; 8 miles north of Great Norton. Acres 700. Houses 37. A. P. £666. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 224. Poor rates, in 1838, £27.

CLAUGHTON, a township in the parish of Garstang, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-east of Garstang; intersected by the Lancaster and Preston railway. There is a dissenting chapel here, licensed under the new marriage act. There is also a daily school. Acres 3,300. Houses 139. A. P. £2,209. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 929. Poor rates, in 1838, £231 18s.

CLAUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, south of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east of Lancaster; east of the river Lune. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 13s. 10d., returned at £150; gross income £145. Patron, in 1835, T. Fenwick, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Charities in 1836; income £3 4s. 6d. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,530. Houses 18. A. P. £1,551. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 10s.

CLAVERDON, a parish in Henley division of the hund. of Barlichway, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Warwick; 3½ miles east of Henley-in-Arden. It includes the hamlets of Langley and Pindley. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Norton Lindsey, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 12s. 1d.; gross income £300. Patron, the archdeacon of Worcester. There is here Matthew's charity; income, in 1826, £78 4s., applied to parochial purposes, except £12 12s. applied in teaching 30 to 40 children at a daily school here. Other charities £4 10s. Acres 4,380. Houses 134. A. P. £4,468. Pop., in 1801, 402; in 1831, 666. Poor rates, in 1838, £299 6s.

CLAVERDON, or **CLAVERTON**, a parish in the liberty of Hampton and Claverton, union of Bath, Somersetshire; 2½ miles east-south-east of Bath. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Bath; rated at £10 6s. 10½d.; gross income £215; tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £162 11s. Patron, in 1835, John Vivian, Esq. Charities in 1824; income, £8 6s. There are two schools here, a daily and a Sunday, and daily National school. Acres 1,180. Houses 28. A. P. £1,626. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 10s.

CLAVERING HUNDRED, in the north-west extremity of the county of Essex. Area 18,140 acres. Houses 809. Pop., in 1831, 4,062.

CLAVERING HUNDRED, in the south-east corner of the county of Norfolk. Area 28,880 acres. Houses 1,057. Pop., in 1831, 6,611.

CLAVERING, a parish in the hund. of Clavering, union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; 6½ miles north-north-west of Stansted-Mountfitchet, on the river Stort. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Langley, in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £22 13s. 11½d.; gross income £512; tithes commuted; aggregate amount of vicarial, £474 3s. 10d.; of those due to Bridewell, St. Thomas's and Christ's hospitals, £575 2s. 5d. Patrons, the governors of Christ's hospital, London. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1692, and licensed under the new marriage act. There are several small charities; income, in 1837, £17 16s., £10 of which are applied in the apprenticeship of poor children, the remainder given to the poor; together with a barrel of red herrings distributed annually in the church; four to each married couple, two to each widow and widower, and one to each child. There are 1 Sunday and daily, and 1

Sunday, National, besides 3 other daily schools. Acres 1,680. Houses 215. A. P. £6,204. Pop., in 1801, 900; in 1831, 1,134. Poor rates, in 1838, £620 7s.

CLAVERLEY, a parish in Hales-Owen division of the hund. of Brimstree, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; 5 miles east of Bridgenorth. Living, a curacy, a peculiar not in charge, in the diocese of Lichfield; rated at £120; gross income £100; tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of curatorial, £12; of impropriated, £2,056 14s. Patron, in 1835, Sir Thomas Whitmore. The charities in this parish, exclusive of a free school after mentioned, yielded, in 1820, an annual income of £51 17s. 9d.; £10 of which was paid to the parson, and £34 7s. 9d. distributed in doles to the poor. The remainder consisted of rents of church land, &c. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which, endowed with £25 per annum, was united, in 1831, to the National society. Acres 7,530. Houses 329. A. P. £11,603. Pop., in 1801, 1,328; in 1831, 1,521. Poor rates, in 1838, £529 2s.

CLAWRPLWYF, a hamlet in the parish of Mynyddyalwyn, Monmouth. Acres 5,870. Houses 336. Pop., in 1801, 476; in 1831, 1,918.

CLAWTON, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; 3½ miles south of Holsworthy, on the river Claw. Living, a discharged curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, certified at £20; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Melhuish. Charities, in 1823, income £1 8s. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 5,950. Houses 86. A. P. £2,005. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 570. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 12s.

CLAXBY, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 3 miles south of Alford. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Wells. Acres 590. Houses 12. A. P. £859. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 101. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 12s.

CLAXBY, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 3½ miles north of Market Raisen. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed, in 1740, to that of Normanby-upon-the-Wolds; rated at £8 10s. 10d.; gross income £868. Patron, in 1835, R. Atkinson, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,980. Houses 59. A. P. £2,839. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 205. Poor rates, in 1838, £488 3s.

CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE, a parish in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles south-east of Horncastle. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 10s. 10d.; gross income £70; tithes commuted; aggregate amount £78 17s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, Champion Dymoke, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 690. Houses 4. A. P. £1,250. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 25.

CLAXTON, a township in the parish of Great-ham, co.-palatine of Durham; 6 miles north-east of Stockton-upon-Tees. Acres 610. Houses 6. A. P. £822. Pop., in 1801, 42; in 1831, 32. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 8s.

CLAXTON, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 7 miles east-south-east of Norwich. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, returned at £100; gross income £61. Patron, in 1835, Sir Charles Rich, Bart. Charities in 1828; income £9 6s. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,040. Houses 36. A. P. £908. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 14s.

CLAXTON, or **LONG CLAWSON**, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton Mowbray, county of Leicester; 6 miles north-north-west of Melton Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 10s. 2d., returned at £150; gross income £120. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, Lord Godolphin. There are 3 daily schools here, two of which are supported out of an estate lying at Frisby-on-the-Wreak, yielding an annual rent of £62 8s. Other charities; income, in 1837, £8. Acres 3,450. Houses 157. A. P. £5,190. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 776. Poor rates, in 1838, £471 11s.

CLAXTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township in the parish of Bossall, north riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles north-north-east of York. There are two schools here, a daily and a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 880. Houses 31. A. P. £1,068. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 12s.

CLAYBOROUGH. See **CLAREBOROUGH**.

CLAYBROOKE, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester. It includes the townships of Great Claybrooke, Little Claybrooke, and Little Wigston, the liberty of Bittesby, and the hamlet of Ullesthorpe. Living, with Wibtoft and Wigton curacies, a vicarage formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £30 10s. 5d.; gross income £529. Patron, the Crown. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £26 per annum. The other charities, exclusive of those belonging to the hamlets of Great and Little Claybrooke, and Ullesthorpe (which see), are the church-lands; annual rent, in 1837, £41 12s.; minor charities, £1 3s. 7d. Acres 4,370. Houses 246. A. P. £7,732. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 491. Poor rates, in 1838, £480 2s.

CLAYBROOKE (GREAT), a chapelry in the above parish; 5 miles north-west of Lutterworth; close on the Midland Counties railway. Charities in 1837; income of poor's-lands, £30, distributed half-yearly among the poor; other charities £6 13s. 4d., besides £5 expended jointly on Great and Little Claybrooke hamlets. Houses 93. A. P., including Claybrooke-Little, £3,082. Pop., in 1801, 331; in 1831, 481. Poor rates, in 1838, £197 2s.

CLAYBROOKE (LITTLE), a township in the above parish; 4 miles west-north-west of Lutterworth. It is situated in the centre of the parish, and contains the church, with 2 daily and 2 Sunday schools. Charities in 1837; income of poor's-lands, £14. Houses 15. Pop., in 1801, 58; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 11s.

CLAYDON, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 4½ miles north-north-west of Ipswich, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Akenham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £570. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. Drury. There are 1 Sunday National, and 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 600. Houses 89. A. P. £1,653. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 402. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 4s.

CLAYDON, a chapelry in the parish of Cropredy, county of Oxford; 6½ miles north of Banbury, close on the Oxford canal. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Cropredy. Charities in 1824; annual rent of poor's-land, £20 10s. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,160. Houses 61. A. P. £2,016. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 291. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 19s.

CLAYDON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of

Ashendon, union of Winslow, county of Buckingham; 2½ miles south-west of Winslow. It includes Bottle Claydon. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Claydon-Steeple. Charities in 1832; income, £12 8s. 8d., for behoof of poor, and apprenticeship of their children. See **CLAYDON (MIDDLE)**. There are an infant and a Sunday school here. Acres 2,160. Houses 71. A. P. £3,705. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 336. Poor rates, in 1838, £352 17s.

CLAYDON (MIDDLE), a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union and county of Buckingham; 4 miles south-west of Winslow. Living, a vicarage in the same archd. and dio.; rated at £13; gross income £560. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Verney. There are 6 almshouses here, endowed, in 1832, with an unimprovable annual rent of £15 12s. There are also funds for behoof of the poor of the three Claydons, and for apprenticing their children; income, in 1832, £17 12s. Other charities in this parish, £47 9s., for behoof of the poor. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,850. Houses 22. A. P. £4,127. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 136. Poor rates, in 1838, £114 11s.

CLAYDON (STEEPLE), or **STEEPLE CLAYDON**, a parish in the hund., union, and county of Buckingham; 4½ miles west of Winslow. Living, a vicarage with that of East Claydon, in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 3s. 9d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Verney. For charities, see **CLAYDON (MIDDLE)**. There are a daily and an infant school here. Acres 3,270. Houses 176. A. P. £4,976. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 881. Poor rates, in 1838, £521 4s.

CLAYHANGER, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 4½ miles east-east by north of Bampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £15 17s. 3½d.; gross income £302. Patron, in 1835, R. Harrison, Esq. There is a daily school here, with an endowment of £7 10s. Acres 2,320. Houses 50. A. P. £1,750. Pop., in 1801, 213; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 16s.

CLAYHEDON, or **CLEHEDON**, a parish in the hund. of Hemyock, union of Wellington, county of Devon; 13½ miles east-east by north of Tiverton; south of the Black Down hills. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £38 5s.; gross income £621. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Clarke. Charities in 1820; income, £7 15s. There are 3 small daily schools, and a day and National school here. Acres 4,530. Houses 141. A. P. £3,445. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 767. Poor rates, in 1838, £560 14s.

CLAYLANE, a township in the parish of North Wingfield, county of Derby; 5½ miles south of Chesterfield. There is a daily school here, endowed with £15 15s. per annum. Houses 109. A. P. £1,415. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 564. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 5s.

CLAYPOLE, a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles south-east of Newark, on the Watham river. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, in two mediocreties; rated, the north at £16 8s. 4d.; gross income £410; the south at £15 15s.; gross income £360. Tithes commuted in 1769. Patron, in 1835, J. P. Plumptre, Esq. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,370. Houses 115. A. P. £4,323. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 566. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 3s.

CLAYTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Belleau, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-west of Alford. Tithes commuted; aggregate amount £170 11s. 8d. Acres 220. Houses 8. A. P. £1,253.

Pop., in 1821, 57; in 1831, 61. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 16s.

CLAYTON, a liberty in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; 2 miles south-south-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne; in the vicinity of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Houses 33. Pop., in 1811, 171; in 1831, 171. Other returns with the parish.

CLAYTON, a parish in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Hurst-Pierpont, close on the London and Brighton railway. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Keymer, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £21 0s. 10d.; no return. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. There are a small daily and a Sunday and daily National school here. Fairs are held on July 5th and September 26th for cattle and sheep. Acres 1,870. Houses 60. A. P. £1,974. Pop., in 1801, 337; in 1831, 489. Poor rates, in 1838, £307 12s.

CLAYTON. See **SOUTH STAINLEY** with **CLAYTON**.

CLAYTON, a township in the parish of Bradford, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west by south of Bradford. The commissioners for building new churches reported, in 1837, that they intended to make a grant in aid of building one here. The Baptists have a place of worship here; and there are 6 daily schools. Acres 1,610. Houses 846. A. P. £2,965. Pop., in 1801, 2,040; in 1831, 4,469. Poor rates, in 1838, £603 8s.

CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY, a parish in the northern division of the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles north-west of Doncaster. Living, a curacy with Frickley, subordinated to the vicarage of Hooton-Pagnel, in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £17 3s. 10d.; gross income £73. Patron, in 1835, S. A. Warde, Esq. Charities in 1827; income, £3 5s. 4d. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,640. Houses 65. A. P. £2,390. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 321. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 6s.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE, a township in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles north-north-west of Blackburn; east of the river Ribble. Acres 950. Houses 84. A. P. £2,436. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 551. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 6s.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, a township in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Clitheroe; intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are 4 schools here, 3 daily and 1 Sunday National. Acres 950. Houses 377. A. P. £1,999. Pop., in 1801, 1,130; in 1831, 2,171. Poor rates, in 1838, £350.

CLAYTON (Wssr), a township in the parish of High Hoyland, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles west-north-west of Barneley. Tithes commuted in 1799-1800. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1794, the Baptist in 1821. There are 5 daily schools in this township. Acres 1,060. Houses 183. A. P. £1,972. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 867. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 3s.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS, a township in the parish of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Chorley; close on the Wigan and Preston railway. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £9 6s. 2d. per annum. Acres 1,370. Houses 158. A. P. £2,943. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 926. Poor rates, in 1838, £234 10s.

CLAYWORTH, a parish in the North-clay divi-

sion of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 5 miles north-north-east of East Retford, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. It includes the township of Wyeaton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £26 10s. 10d.; gross income £630. Tithes of the township commuted in 1790. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. There is a charity school here; endowment in 1627, £64; other charities £10 18s. Besides the charity school, there are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,190. Houses 126. A. P. £4,821. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 577. Poor rates, in 1838, £252.

CLEADON, or **CLEVEDON**. See **WHITBURN**, Durham.

CLEARWELL, a tything in the parish of Newland, Gloucestershire; 7 miles west of Blakney. Houses 135. Pop., in 1801, 544; in 1831, 678. Other returns with the parish.

CLEASBY, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, union of Darlington, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west by south of Darlington, on the river Tees, and close on the North of England railway. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £188. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Ripon. Charities in 1821; income £10 15s. 2d. There are two daily schools here. Acres 970. Houses 33. A. P. £1,246. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 2s.

CLEATHAM, a township in the parish of Manton, county of Lincoln; 6 miles south-west of Glandford-Bridge. Acres 1,210. Houses 11. A. P. £1,560. Pop., in 1801, 43; in 1831, 76. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 19s.

CLEATHAM, a township partly in the parish of Gainsford, and partly in the parish of Staindrop, co.-palatine of Durham; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Barnard-Castle. Acres 1,010. Houses 24. A. P. £876. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 94. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 16s.

CLEATOR, or **KEKELL-TERR**, a parish in Allerdale ward above Derwent, union of Whitehaven, Cumberland; 2 miles north of Egremont, on the river Ehen. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £6 12s., returned at £80; gross income £77. Patron, in 1835, T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. In 1838 there was a flax-mill here, employing 188 hands. There are two daily schools here. Acres 3,000. Houses 85. A. P. £2,246. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 487. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 16s.

CLEE, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Great Grimsby. It includes the township of Cleethorpe. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; returned at £100; gross income £104. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There is a daily school here. There are here a number of singular fountains called 'draw or blow wells,' being deep circular pits whence issue continual streams of pure water. By the vulgar they are supposed to be unfathomable. The superstitious custom or rite of strewing the floor of the church on Trinity Sunday with new mown grass, is here still in observance in consequence of a bequest of land for that purpose. The parish is within the liberty and new boundaries of Great Grimsby. Acres 3,530. Houses 144. A. P. £1,514. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 674. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 1s.

CLEE-ST.-MARGARET'S, a parish in the

hund. of Munslow, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 17½ miles north-north-east of Ludlow. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £2 8s. 4d.; gross income £179. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Pelham, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,530. Houses 59. A. P. £685. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 294. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 5s.

CLEER (Str.), a parish in the hund. of West, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 2½ miles north of Liskeard. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 6s. 8d.; gross income £281. In the patronage of the Crown. Charities in 1837; income £1 5s. There are 7 daily schools in this parish. There is here a consecrated fountain, with a stone cross very near it. There are also three contiguous Druidical circles distinguished by the name of the Hurlers, and an extraordinary mass or pile of rude rocks resting on a slender base, and called the Cheese Wring. There is a cromlech in the vicinity, of greater magnitude than that of Mona. Acres 9,700. Houses 167. A. P. £5,448. Pop., in 1801, 774; in 1831, 986. Poor rates, in 1838, £489 11s.

CLEETHORPE, a township in the parish of Clee, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles east-south-east of Great Grimsby. There are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 2 daily schools here. This village is much frequented during the summer months for sea-bathing. Many new lodging-houses have been recently built, and the general accommodation much improved. Acreage with the parish. Houses 113. A. P. £747. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 497. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 13s.

CLEEVE-BISHOP'S, or BISHOP'S-CLEEVE, a parish which forms the hund. of Cleeve, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-north-east of Cheltenham. It includes the township of Bishop's-Cleeve, and the hamlets of Gotherington, Stoke-Orchard, Southam and Brockhampton, and Woodmancot. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Stoke-Orchard, in the dio. of Bristol and Gloucester, exempt from visitation; rated at £84 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,624. Patron, the Rev. W. L. Townsend. Charities in 1836, £2. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. The rectory house here was at one period the residence of the bishops of Worcester. On the ridge of hills, called Cleeve-Clouds, are many vestiges of ancient military transactions, and the extremity of the ridge is fortified by a deep vallation. The views in this vicinity are very picturesque. The valley is backed by the Malvern hills, with Cleeve-Cliff rising perpendicularly 630 feet, its base being nearly lost in fine woodland scenery. Acres 8,150. Houses 340. A. P. £9,416. Pop., in 1801, 1,355; in 1831, 1,642. Poor rates, in 1838, £468 8s. Houses of the township, 122. A. P. £2,063. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 550. Poor rates, in 1838, £185 11s.

CLEEVE-CHAPEL, or CHAPEL-CLEEVE, a hamlet in the parish of Old Cleeve; 2 miles east of Dunsar. Here was a chapel erected on a rock, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in early times much frequented by pilgrims, and enriched by their offerings.

CLEEVE (Ord), a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, western division, county of Somerset. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7; gross income £472. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Newton. Charities in 1825; income £18 7s. 6d. There are 3 daily schools here. William de Romare, nephew of William de Romare earl of Lincoln, before A. D. 1188, built a Cistercian abbey here, and bestowed

upon it the property of the whole parish.* At the dissolution it was endowed with £155 9s. 5d. The ruins are still extensive. This parish is full of high craggy cliffs, which abound in alabaster, and afford extensive views of the Welsh coast. Acres 4,340. Houses 264. A. P. £6,385. Pop., in 1801, 1,040; in 1831, 1,347. Poor rates, in 1838, £584 6s.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Evesham, county of Worcester; 5 miles north-east of Evesham, east of the river Avon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £8; returned at £138; gross income £160. Tithes commuted in 1775. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,590. Houses 77. A. P. £1,909. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 368. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 3s.

CLEGYROG, or CLYGYROG, a township in the parish of Llanbadrig, Anglesey. Houses 88. A. P. £1,336. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 427.

CLELEY HUNDRED, in the county of Northampton. Area 26,620 acres. Houses 1,462. Pop., in 1831, 7,413.

CLEMENTS (Str.), a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 1½ mile south-east of Truro, in which borough part of it is included. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9; gross income £260. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities in 1837; income £8 5s. 4d. Acres 3,520. Houses 566. A. P. £7,029. Pop., in 1801, 1,342; in 1831, 2,885. Poor rates, in 1838, £611 15s.

CLEMENTS (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; ¾ mile east of Oxford, and separated from it only by the river Cherwell. It includes part of Magdalen bridge within its boundaries. Living, a rectory not in charge. A new church has been built in this parish, by subscription, and, at the same time, an elegant set of baths. This parish possesses 6 daily schools. There is an hospital here, founded by William Stone in 1685. There are also almshouses and a bequest of the value of about £400 per annum, for the general relief of the poor. A branch of one of the principal Roman ways runs through this parish, over Headington hill, and across the Cherwell near Holywell church. Acres 580. Houses 366. A. P. £1,352. Pop., in 1801, 413; in 1831, 1,836. Poor rates, in 1838, £402 9s.

CLENCH-WARTON, a parish in the hund. of Freebridge-Marsh-Land, union of Wisbeach, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west of King's Lynn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £14 6s. 8d.; gross income £348. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. F. W. Goldfrap. Here is a Sunday National school. Charities in 1835; income £4 10s. Acres 3,010. Houses 53. A. P. £4,827. Pop., in 1801, 232; in 1831, 478. Poor rates, in 1838, £425.

CLENNELL, or CLENHILL, a township in the parish of Allenton, Northumberland; 10½ miles west-north-west of Rothbury. Houses 4. Pop., in 1801, 18; in 1831, 15. Poor rates, in 1838, £2 4s.

CLENT, a parish formerly in the south division of the hund. of Seidon, union of Bromsgrove, county of Stafford, but included in Worcestershire, to which county it is now annexed; 3½ miles south-south-east of Stourbridge. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Rowley Regis, in the archd. and

dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 16s. 5½d.; gross income £446. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are places of worship here for the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. The Baptist church was formed in 1802. This parish possesses 2 daily and 3 infant schools, besides 2 charity-schools, one of which is a Sunday school with an endowment, in 1820, of £21 19s. 6d. per annum; and the other a day school with an endowment of £8. The church lands in this parish yielded, in 1820, an annual rent of £67 3s.; Maris and Cole's charity to the poor, an income of £35; and minor charities £8 7s. Acres 2,520. Houses 188. A. P. £4,337. Pop., in 1801, 738; in 1831, 922. Poor rates, in 1838, £336 10s.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury-Mortimer, county of Salop; 11 miles east of Ludlow, on the river Rea. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £13; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, W. L. Childe, Esq. There are here places of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel within a short distance of the town. There are also an infant, and 2 daily free-schools in this parish. The principal free-school was founded, in 1714, by Sir L. W. Childe, master in chancery, who bequeathed, by will, £3,500 for its endowment. Other benefactions followed, and the annual revenues, some years ago, were £472; the number of scholars 110: 15 boys and 9 girls were clothed, and 2 boys apprenticed. The head master's salary was £60; under master's £40; mistress's £20. The head master had other perquisites—especially an annual allowance of 30s. a-head for copy books, &c. to the children—amounting in all to £111 3s. The heir of the founder is visitor to the school, makes rules, and orders and appoints the master. There are other trifling charities in this parish. The Clec hills in the vicinity abound in limestone, coal, and iron-ore, but the trade carried on is comparatively small. The market-day is Thursday, and there are three annual fairs, April 21st, June 11th, and October 27th, for horned cattle, sheep, and pigs. Pierce Plowman, author of 'Visions,' published under his name, was a native of this town. Acres 7,670. Houses 336. A. P. £8,210. Pop., in 1801, 1,368; in 1831, 1,716. Poor rates, in 1838, £690 16s.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Cleobury-Mortimer, by the poor-law commissioners. The Cleobury-Mortimer poor-law union comprehends 17 parishes, embracing an area of 88 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 8,703. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,990. Expenditure in 1838, £2,332.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; 8 miles south-west of Bridgenorth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 12s. 3d.; gross income £300. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Brazier. Acres 1,710. Houses 34. A. P. £727. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 8s.

CLERKENWELL, a large district or out-parish of the city of London, Finsbury division of the hund. of Ossulston, county of Middlesex; 1 mile north-north-west of St. Paul's cathedral, London. Acres 320. Houses 6,015. A. P. £149,361. Pop., in 1801, 23,396; in 1831, 47,634. Poor rates, in 1838, £15,766 8s. The livings are: 1st, St. James's, a perpetual curacy, with the curacy of Pentonville, in the archd. and dio. of London; gross income £793. The patronage belongs to the parishioners. 2d, St. John's, a rectory not in charge; gross income £260

Patron, the Lord-chancellor. St. John's parish is distinct from the parish of St. James, although, as regards their poor, they are under one management. 3d, St. Mark's, a perpetual curacy; gross income £565. Patron, the bishop of London. The church was built at an expense of upwards of £14,000. 4th, St. Philip's, a curacy; gross income £280; in the patronage of the perpetual curate of St. Mark's. There are here places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Methodists, and Free Thinkers. There are here also a Scottish church, and a Welsh chapel. Three of the dissenting chapels are licensed under the new marriage act. This parish possesses 3 day and boarding schools, with 27 daily schools, some of which, particularly the parochial, are endowed. There is a workhouse here, and a female penitentiary at Pentonville, in the parish of St. James's, capable of admitting 100 penitents. This institution was founded in 1807, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriar's-road, in consequence of the means of the latter being inadequate to the applications made for admission. It is considered by those who have visited it to be remarkably well conducted. There is also a medical dispensary upon rather a respectable foundation. There are various other charities possessed by this parish, the most important of which are, Sir G. Strode's charity, rent charge £125; Sir R. Wood's, £62; Wiglesworth's, for apprenticing poor children; income in 1826, £52 10s. Minor charities, exclusive of the endowments for schools, £153 4s. 3d.

The artificial river brought from Amwell near Ware in Hertfordshire, after a course of 38 miles, falls into the great cistern, known by the name of 'the New River Head,' in this parish, whence it supplies the metropolis. This splendid and useful achievement was accomplished by Hugh Middleton, citizen and goldsmith of London, at the expenditure of his whole fortune, and without further assistance than the sum of £6,347 4s. 11½d. from James II. It was completed on the 29th of September, 1613. The property was divided into 72 shares, one moiety of which was vested in Mr. Middleton, and 28 other persons incorporated by charter of James I., 1619. The other moiety was vested in the crown. Hugh Middleton was created a baronet by James in 1622, probably to console him in some degree for his losses; and Charles I., after his accession to the throne, restored to him that moiety of the river concern which had been vested in the crown. This is perhaps one of the most extensive works of the kind which the history of the civilized world can anywhere furnish.

There is, in Clerkenwell Green, a splendid sessions house for the county, built in 1779-82. Besides the quarter-sessions, general and adjourned sessions are also held here. The new prison is situated on the eastern side of Gray's-Inn-lane-road, nearly opposite Guildford-street. It is the house of correction and general receiving-prison of the county of Middlesex. It is under the management and control of the sheriffs and a committee of magistrates. It was established by patent, granted to the liberty of Clerkenwell in the reign of James I., but the greater part of the present buildings is of the date of 1816, when the prison was altered and enlarged at an expense of upwards of £40,000. Its central position in the metropolis, and its contiguity to the sessions-house, render the site a convenient one. The prison is divided into 12 airing-yards, and contains 9 day-rooms, 15 sleeping-rooms, and 12 single cells, with two infirmaries, and a chapel and governor's house. Committals in 1836, 5,922; in 1837, 6,337. Expenses in 1837, £3,763 10s. 2d. In Cold Bath Fields—formerly a scene of amusement—there

is a county house of correction, which is one of the largest criminal prisons in the kingdom. It consists of three distinct divisions, viz., the old building, erected in 1794; the new vagrants' ward, completed in 1830; and the female wards, completed in 1832. The whole prison, in its three several buildings, will contain together, without being crowded, about 900 prisoners. It is in substantial repair, and tolerably secure against escapes. There is a fire-engine on the establishment, and the greater part of the buildings are fire-proof. The number of prisoners, in 1835, was 7,931; in 1837, 9,850. Expenses in 1837, £13,455 14s. 9d.

The name of this parish is derived from 'The Clerks,' or, to use the ancient plural, 'Clerken, Well,' which still exists, and beside which the parish-clerks, an incorporate society of the city of London, were accustomed to assemble at different periods for the representation of sacred dramas. Besides this well, there were others, some of them celebrated for the comfortable accommodations afforded by the houses that had been erected over them or beside them. Of these no inconsiderable number are still among the places of amusement whose names are familiar to the ears of the present generation: such are Islington Spa, the White Conduit House, Bagnigge Wells, New Tunbridge Wells, and Sadler's Wells. A little knowledge of the writings of Fielding and Foote will introduce any one to the Mulberry and Vineyard gardens, now we believe not to be seen; and the Pear garden at Hockley-in-the-hole, though long ago shut up, will stand for ever open in the delightful pages of the Spectator. The water of the Clerkenwell was for many years suffered to run to waste; but at length the parishioners caused it to be walled in, and a pump to be erected in it for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, on the front of which there is an inscription relating to its history. It stands in Ray-street, nearly opposite Mutton-hill. It is said that the celebrated and noble but eccentric Swede, Baron Swedenborg, the "highly illuminated" founder of "the New Jerusalem church," died in Bath-street, in this parish. His writings contain a singular mixture of strange visions, and profound theories and disquisitions on theology and metaphysics, and have been more ridiculed than understood; they manifest, however, eccentricities transcending all the ordinary inspirations of erratic genius.

Of the ancient religious houses which existed in this parish, we find the following account in Tanner:—"Sir Jordan Briset gave fourteen acres of land hereabout to one Robert, a priest, his chaplain, in order for him to build a religious house, either for nuns or grey monks, upon which here was a priory founded for nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, about the year 1100, to the honour of God and the assumption of our Lady. This nunnery was valued 26th Henry VIII., at £262 19s. Dugd., £282 16s. 5d., Speed., and was granted by act of parliament, 31st Henry VIII., to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, who 35th Henry VIII., gave the same back to the king, and he, *anno regni* 37, granted the same to Walter Henley and John Williams, Knts.—In the north suburbs of the city of London, near West Smithfield, the before-mentioned Jordan Briset, by some called a knight, by others a baron, erected, A.D. 1100, or some few years after, an house or hospital for a new religious order, then famous in Christendom, viz., the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who, by the liberality of the kings and nobility of England, and the accession which was made to them upon the suppression of the templars, temp. Edw. II., were endowed, at the suppression, with lands to the yearly value of 3,040 marks, according to Mr. Leland; £2,385 12s. 8d., Dugd. and Speed.; £3,385 19s. 8d.,

Stow. The lord-prior here had precedence of all the lay-barons in parliament, and chief power over all the preceptories and lesser houses of this order throughout England. The site of this priory was granted, 38th Henry VIII., to John Viscount Lisle, and great part of the church, with the fine bell tower, was blown up 8th Edward VI. But King Philip and Queen Mary, 4 *et* 5 *regni*, re-established a lord-prior; and some brethren of the order repaired the house, and restored many of the old estates in divers counties to the same, who were again suppressed in the first year of Queen Elizabeth." Tanner's Not. Mon. Little or nothing now remains of this once celebrated priory besides the grand entrance to St. John's-square, called St. John's gate. It was over this gate where that faithful servant and useful patron of literature, Edmund Cave, had his printing-office, and whence he issued with so much eclat, for many a year, 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' still bearing the gateway on its title-page.

CLEATHER (St.), a parish in the hund. of Leaweth, union of Camelford, county of Cornwall; 7 miles east of Camelford, on the river Inny. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 11s. 10thd., returned at £100; gross income £168. Patrons, in 1835, J. Carpenter and T. J. Phillips, Esqs. Charities, in 1837, £2 10s. Acres 3,540. Houses 29. A. P. £1,998. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 171. Poor rates, in 1838, £138 14s.

CLETTERWOOD, a township in the parish of Buttington, county of Montgomery, South Wales. Houses 42. A. P., including that of the neighbouring township of Hope, £2,471. Pop., in 1801, 201; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £177 14s.

CLEVEDON, a parish in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; 12 miles west-west by south of Bristol, on the coast of the Severn, a few miles south-west of the mouth of the Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £15 14s. 4d.; gross income £450. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. A new church, called Christ-church, was consecrated here in August, 1839. Charities, in 1824, income £21 10s. There are 3 daily, 3 boarding, and 2 Sunday and daily National schools here. The village stands on a cliff on the shore of the Bristol channel. The church, on a rock overhanging the shore, occupies a high and particularly prominent situation. The rocks in the vicinity rise with great boldness and grandeur to a majestic height. Pathways have been formed along the edge of the cliffs, which are continued terraces, commanding beautiful prospects of the Bristol channel. Clevedon has acquired comparative importance as a bathing-place. It may now in some measure be considered as the rival of Weston, over which it has the advantage of more varied and picturesque scenery, though not of a convenient sandy beach. The air is mild, and, on the whole, Clevedon is well-calculated for the residence of invalids. A branch railway from Clevedon to Yatton, on the Bristol and Exeter railway, is contemplated. Acres 2,970. Houses 197. A. P. £6,145. Pop., in 1801, 334; in 1831, 1,147. Poor rates, in 1838, £224 12s.

CLEVEDON-MILTON, or MILTON-CLEVEDON, a parish in the hund. of Bruton, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 2¹/₂ miles north-north-east of Bruton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £278. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. Charities,—in 1823, income £16 19s. Acres 1,320. Houses 45. A. P. £1,702. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 242. Poor rates, in 1838, £45.

CLEVELAND-PORT, a hamlet in the parish of

Ormesby, N. R. of Yorkshire. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1737. This district, called Cleveland, or Cliffand, is partly encompassed by the Tees and the German ocean. It was formerly called Cargo Fleet, and through it about two-thirds of the produce of Cleveland is shipped and sent coastwise to London, Newcastle, and other markets. The trade carried on is said to average nearly £1,000 per day throughout the year. The name Cleveland is either derived from the high cliffs which it exhibits, or from its strong stiff clay soil, whence the doggerel generally applied to the place, 'Cleveland in the clay, bring in two soles but carry one away.' Thomas Wentworth, 4th Baron Wentworth, was created Earl Cleveland in 1628. He died without issue male; but Charles II. revived the title in favour of his mistress Villiers, whom he created Duchess of Cleveland. The dukedom became extinct in 1774; but was again revived, in 1833, in the person of William, Marquis of Cleveland.

CLEVELEY, a hamlet in the parish of Enstone-Church, county of Oxford; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Neat-Enstone. Houses 46. Pop., in 1821, 214. Other returns with the parish.

CLEVELEY, a township, part of it in the parish of Cockerham, and part of it in the parish of Garstang, co-palatine of Lancaster; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Garstang, intersected by the Lancaster and Preston railway. Acres 530. Houses 26. A. P. £691. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 140. Poor rates, in 1833, £93 17s.

CLEVERTON. See **LEA AND CLEVERTON**.

CLEWER, a parish in the hund. of Ripplesmere, union of Windsor, county of Berks; 1 mile west of Windsor, on the southern bank of the Thames. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £14 1s. 0d.; gross income £486. Tithes commuted; rent charge £468 19s. 9d. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, licensed under the new marriage act. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £45 per annum. The 29th of May is held here as a fair. Acres 1,490. Houses 541. A. P. £4,872. Pop., in 1801, 1,685; in 1831, 3,011. Poor rates, in 1833, £1,268 3s.

CLEY. See **COCKLEY-CLEY**.

CLEY, NEAR THE SEA, a parish, market-town, and seaport, in the hund. of Holt, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 25 miles north-north-west of Norwich, 8 west of Wells, and $\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Holt; on the river Glaven, about 1 mile from the beach. A great part of this parish is salt-marsh. Acres 1,980. Houses 169. A. P. £1,846. Pop., in 1801, 547; in 1831, 827. Poor rates, in 1833, £420 3s. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £338. Patron, in 1835, John W. Tomlinson, Esq., who is lord of the manor, owner of great part of the soil, and has a neat residence on an acclivity above the town. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel here; and in the town is a Lancasterian school, established in 1834. There are 5 small daily schools in the parish. The workhouse is now divided into tenements for poor families. At the enclosure in 1812, 52 acres of land were allotted to the poor. The jurisdiction of the port extends about 30 miles along the coast. The harbour is very narrow and shallow; but in its course to the sea it forms a junction with the Blakeney channel; and it is in contemplation to make a pier harbour on the beach, as a refuge for vessels passing this part of the coast, where there are many shifting shoals of sand. The custom-house for the port of Blakeney

and Cley, including Cromer and several fishing towns, is situated here; and according to its returns for 1834, there were exported in that year 27,000 quarters of corn, and 10,000 sacks of flour; and imported 16,000 chaldrons of coals. In the same year there belonged to the various places within the limits of the port, 72 registered vessels, besides upwards of 300 fishing vessels; but the latter are chiefly at Cromer, Sheringham, Runton, &c. There was formerly a market-day on Saturday, and the last Friday and Saturday in July are still annually held as a pleasure fair. It was into this small port that the vessel with Prince James of Scotland, afterwards James I., on board, was forced by stress of weather on his passage to France, and detained a prisoner by the mariners of Cley. "The seamen of the place," says Camden, "made a present of him to King Henry IV." who confined him in the Tower of London, where he continued 17 years, when he was released, and immediately ascended the Scottish throne.

CLEYGATE, a manor in the parish of Thames-Ditton, county of Surrey; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Eshar. Houses 120. Pop., in 1821, 559; in 1831, 708. Other returns with the parish.

CLIBURN, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, county of Westmoreland; 7 miles north-west of Appleby, on the Lyvennet river. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £9 1s. 5d.; gross income £200. Tithes commuted in 1806. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which has an endowment of £21 per annum. Acres 1,360. Houses 45. A. P. £2,117. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1833, £69 9s.

CLIDDESSEN, a parish in the upper half-hundred of Basingstoke, union of Basingstoke, county of Southampton; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Basingstoke. Living, a rectory consolidated with the rectory of Farleigh Wallop; rated at £10 16s. 3d.; gross income £685. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Portsmouth. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,150. Houses 47. A. P. £2,106. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1833, £248 6s.

CLIEVELOAD, a hamlet in the parish of Powick, Worcestershire; 3 miles south-south-west of Worcester. Its chapel, rated at £1 17s. 1d., has long been in ruins. Houses 6. Pop., in 1821, 36; in 1831, 29. Other returns with the parish.

CLIFFE WITH LUND, a township in the parish of Hemingborough, east riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Selby, and 28 from Hull; intersected by the Leeds and Hull railway. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,280. Houses 94. A. P. £2,760. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 490. Poor rates, in 1833, £106 12s.

CLIFFE, a parish in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; 6 miles north of Rochester, south of the river Thames. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, a peculiar; rated at £50; gross income £1,300. Tithes commuted. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a free school, with an endowment of £10 per annum, besides a cottage occupied by the school-mistress. The church was formerly collegiate. The rector has been in the habit of exercising over this parish several branches of the ordinary jurisdiction without any special commission, such as granting probates of wills, letters of administration, and licenses. The village, designated from the cliff on which it is situated, was anciently larger than it is at present. This is supposed to have been at one time a residence of the bishops of Canterbury. According to an old custom, the rector here has been in the habit of distri.

buting at his parsonage-house, annually, on St. James' day, a mutton pie and a loaf to as many as may choose to demand it. Acres 5,400. Houses 163. A. P. £5,894. Pop., in 1801, 525; in 1831, 832. Poor rates, in 1838, £782 19s.

CLIFFE (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Dover. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; gross income £34; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. Acres 1,090. Houses 10. A. P. £1,024. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £83.

CLIFFE, a township in the parish of Manfield, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Darlington. Acres 970. Houses 12. A. P. £460. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 68. Poor rates, in 1838, £7 12s.

CLIFFE, or ST. THOMAS-AT-CLIFFE, a parish in the hund. of Ringmer, union of Lewes, county of Sussex; about 1 mile east of Lewes. Living, a discharged rectory in the dio. of Canterbury, a peculiar; rated at £5 12s. 6d., returned at £100; gross income £130. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. There are 3 daily and 2 day and boarding schools in this parish. There is a charity here for repairs of the church and for behoof of the poor; income in 1836, £60 17s. 6d.; minor charities about £5 10s. Acreage with the borough of Lewes. Houses 229. A. P. £2,241. Pop., in 1801, 1,113; in 1831, 1,408. Poor rates, in 1838, £666 3s.

CLIFFE-REGIS, or KING'S CLIFFE, a parish in the hund. of Willybrook, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Oundle, on a branch of the river Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 16s. 3d.; gross income £584. Patron, the earl of Westmoreland. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. This parish possesses 5 daily schools, 2 of which are supported by endowment. It was at one time a market-town. An annual fair is held here on the 29th October, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turners' ware. There is an endowed alms-house here. The Rev. William Law was a native of this parish, where he was born in 1686, and died in 1761. He is well-known as author of 'The Serious Call'; but more remarkable as translator of the works of that superlative and extraordinary German mystic, theosopher, and rosicrucian, Jacob Böhme, or Behmen. Law became deeply tinged with the ascetic doctrines of Böhme; after which he wrote, amongst others, those singular treatises, 'The Spirit of Prayer,' 'The Spirit of Love,' and 'The Way to Divine Knowledge';—works, which, with those of Böhme himself, are much admired by some of the Society of Friends. Law's enthusiastic regard for him was such, that he boasted of reading no books but Böhme's and the Bible. He was celebrated as a polemical and non-injuring divine. His successful vindication of the received doctrine of the eucharist against the heterodox notions of Bishop Hoadley, is well-known; and his name will go down with eclat to the latest posterity, connected, as it is, with the famous Bangorian controversy. Acres 4,460. Houses 229. A. P. £3,486. Pop., in 1801, 876; in 1831, 1,173. Poor rates, in 1838, £368 13s.

CLIFF (NORTH), a township in the parish of Sancton, east riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south of Market-Weighton. The Hull and Selby railway passes near to this place. Acres 1,480. Houses 11. A. P. £728. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 8s.

CLIFF (SOUTH), a township in the parish of North Cave, east riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south

of Market-Weighton. Acres 1,700. Houses 22. A. P. £965. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 10s.

CLIFFE-PYPARD, or CLEEVE-PEPPER, a parish in the hund. of Kingsbridge, union of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, county of Wilts; 4 miles south of Wootton Bassett. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9, returned at £129; gross income £294. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Goddard. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £30. Other charities, income in 1834, £10 1s. Acres 5,050. Houses 155. A. P. £6,356. Pop., in 1801, 624; in 1831, 885. Poor rates, in 1838, £719 6s.

CLIFFORD, a township in the parish of Bramham, west riding of York; 3 miles south-south-east of Wetherby; south of the river Warfe. There are a daily school here, and 2 boarding schools. Acres 1,500. Houses 219. A. P. £2,616. Pop., in 1801, 660; in 1831, 1,166. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 13s.

CLIFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Huntington, union of Hay, county of Hereford; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kington, south-east of the river Wye. It includes part of the township of Vowmine. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 10s., returned at £128 9s. 6d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Trumper. There are one daily National, and two Sunday schools in this parish, the children of which have a right to attend the free school at Dorstone. There is also a charity school here, erected by voluntary subscription, and endowed with a conditional stipend to the schoolmaster of £50 per annum, besides £16 for books, fuel, &c. These endowments are paid out of the annual proceeds of a charity instituted in 1722 by John Smith, Esq., for the purposes of building and repairing 6 alms-houses in the parish of Peterchurch, and endowing them with a weekly stipend of 2s. 6d. to each of 6 alms-women of that parish, besides £10 per annum amongst them for fuel, &c.; the overplus rents of the charity property to be paid to the poor of the parish of Clifford. The estimated income of this charity in 1837, was £358 10s. 3d.; the residue of which, after payment of the alms-people's annuities and other expenses, was appointed, by the court of chancery, in July, 1837, to be expended, for the future, as follows: viz. £60 per annum to increase the income of the 6 alms-people at Peterchurch; £35 per annum to apprentice 2 boys and 1 girl from the charity school; £60 per annum for fuel to the poor of this parish; and £66 per annum, as already mentioned, to the charity school of Clifford. There are other minor charities in this parish; income, in 1837, £12 12s. Some remains of Clifford castle, the baronial residence of the lords de Clifford, are still to be seen here upon a bold eminence rising from the banks of the Wye. Here was also a cell of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the priory at Lewes, in Sussex. Acres 6,920. Houses 164. A. P. £9,720. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 807. Poor rates, in 1838, £361 9s.

CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS, a parish locally situated in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftgate, but included in the hund. of Tewksbury, union of Stratford-on-Avon, county of Gloucester; 2 miles south of Stratford-on-Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £18 15s. 7½d.; gross income £174. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. A. Annesly. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities in 1829; income, £39 17s. 7d., expended chiefly on the poor of the parish. Acres 1,530. Houses 69. A. P. £2,100. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 336. Poor rates, in 1838, £163 2s.

CLIFTON HUNDRED, in the south-east corner of Bedfordshire. Area 18,005 acres. Houses 990. Pop., in 1831, 5,558.

CLIFTON, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Bedford, west of the river Ivel. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £20 2s. 11d.; gross income £446. Tithes commuted 2^o Will. IV. c. 4. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. D. J. Olivier. There are a day, and a day and Sunday school here. Charities in 1820, £1 10s. Acres 1,420. Houses 135. A. P. £2,417. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 664. Poor rates, in 1838, £324 16s.

CLIFTON, or ROCK SAVAGE, a township in the parish of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles north-north-east of Frodsham, north of the river Weaver. Acres 640. Houses 2. A. P. £1,243. Pop., in 1801, 28; in 1831, 36. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 16s.

CLIFTON-WITH-CAMPTON, a township in the parish of Ashbourne, county of Derby; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Ashbourne; bounded on the west by the river Dove. There are 3 daily schools here. Acres 1,120. Houses 179. A. P. £2,932. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 839. Poor rates, in 1838, £257 10s.

CLIFTON, a parish in the hund. of Barton-Regis, union of Clifton, county of Gloucester; about a mile west of Bristol, north of the river Avon. Acres 910. Houses 1,605. A. P. £4,535. Pop., in 1801, 4,457; in 1831, 12,032. Poor rates, in 1838, £6,426. The Clifton poor-law union comprehends 12 parishes, embracing an area of 48 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 51,345. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £17,863. Expenditure in 1838, £15,352. Living, a perpetual curacy, with the curacy of Dowry annexed, in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £6; gross income £865. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. There are a private episcopal chapel, one in Lady Huntingdon's connexion, and a floating chapel for seamen here; besides an Independent chapel, originally erected by Lady Hope in 1750, and recently rebuilt, with sittings for 1,250. In 1836 a Roman Catholic church was about to be built, of Greek architecture, and exhibiting greater novelty of composition than is usual in designs of that class. The income of charities possessed by this parish, in 1824, was £43 9s. 10d. There are 2 day and Sunday, 20 boarding, and 17 daily schools here, 2 of the latter of which are National schools, and 1 connected with the British and Foreign School society, attended by 300 scholars. There is also a dispensary. The romantic scenery of Clifton has often afforded employment to the pen and the pencil. The village is sublimely situated on the summit of a precipitous cliff, commanding charming views of all the surrounding country, including the highly cultivated lands of Somersetshire and the western portion of Bristol. The navigable Avon beneath winds through a chasm between the base of this and that of the opposite cliff, which shoots precipitously up to a height so nearly equal, that, with the exact correspondence of the strata, both in substance and inclination, hardly a doubt can be entertained that the chasm was formed by some violent natural convulsion. The rocks are limestone, or marble of various shades, from lighted to brown, and from grey to blue. In the fissures numerous quartz crystals, or Bristol diamonds, rhomboidal stalactites, and spars, are found. Great quantities of the rocks are annually burnt into lime. A part of the village is situated at the base of the rock.

It possesses a remarkably mild and balmy atmosphere, from which it has been styled the Montpelier of England, and which is peculiarly suited to persons of weak and debilitated constitutions, for whom also the celebrated Bristol hot wells, which are situated in this part of the village, near the stupendous rock of St. Vincent, seem to be special preparations; nevertheless, it is in the upper parts, principally, where the wealthier classes at present reside; while the poor population are spread along the road from Bristol to the hot wells and the parts adjacent. In this lower part of the village the scenery is of a sublime character, but the valley is too narrow, and the houses and other objects on the heights too crowded, and devoid of fore-ground to give effect to their natural characteristics. Many of the acclivities have been laid out and fitted up as parades, terraces, crescents, &c.; a design has been formed of uniting the precipitous banks of the Avon by a bridge; and the summit of the cliff is beautifully crowned with elegant villas, commanding views of the most enchanting and sublime description.

Clifton owes its importance solely to its hot medicinal wells, which have been in general repute in cases of debility, consumption, scorbutic diseases, dysentery, &c. for more than two hundred years. It is determined, by scientific analysis, that the mineral contents of these celebrated waters are like those of Matlock; and, according to a modern author, the principal components are, an uncommon quantity of carbonic acid gas and fixed air, and a portion of magnesia in various combinations with the muriatic, vitriolic, and carbonic acids. Its temperature at the pump is between 72° and 73° of Fahrenheit. It is lighter than common water, clear, pure, soft, and pleasant. It is extensively used for baths. The spring rises near the bottom of the cliff, ten feet below water-mark, and gushes so plentifully from an aperture in the solid rock, as to discharge sixty gallons in a minute. In the village there are a coffee-house, hotel, lodging-houses, and assembly-rooms. Assemblies and concerts are kept up by subscription, with all the other amusements necessary for a gay watering-place. Races are held here in the month of April. Many of the elegant houses here are occupied only for a part of the year by opulent and fashionable invalids who reside at Clifton for the sake of its salubrious waters. Building speculations still continue to be carried on. Many of the principal citizens of Bristol reside here. For the purposes of parliamentary representation and municipal jurisdiction, the whole of this parish has been included within the bounds of the city of Bristol. The municipal commissioners in their elaborate report on that city, recommended that Clifton should be made, in every respect, part of the city and county of Bristol. They stated that the jurisdiction of all the city courts extended over a part, while that of the court of requests extended over the whole, of this parish; and that those parts only, which were not under the jurisdiction of Bristol, came under that of the county of Gloucester. There is a peculiarity connected with this subject, of which it may be interesting to give a brief account: Some time before 1776, 'the Merchant Venturers,' a corporate body still existing in Bristol, though it has long ceased to be a trading company, and still possessing considerable landed estates in the parish of Clifton, besides the Bristol hot wells, which also belong to them, formed a floating dock at Clifton, capable of containing the largest vessels then using the port; and, in that year, obtained an act for making a new quay at Clifton, and for enlarging the floating harbour still further; a measure which, though beneficial at the time, proved inadequate to the wants of

the harbour; and the bold undertaking of a floating harbour extending from Bristol to Clifton, was devised; for an account of which see article BRISTOL. By the act above alluded to, a slip of land occupied by, and adjacent to, the works of this corporation at Clifton, between Rownham Ferry and the road leading from Bristol to the hot wells, was taken from the county of Gloucester, and made part of the county of Bristol, with this exception, that it was not thereby to be exempted from any rate levied in the parish of Clifton, or to become chargeable to any rate within the city and county of Bristol. The freeholders were to retain their rights of voting for the county members, coroners, and other officers of Gloucestershire. The Gloucestershire coroner, for whose election the freeholders of this part of Clifton were thus entitled to vote, is, nevertheless, by this same act, deprived of authority to hold an inquest in the parish of Clifton, while the jurisdiction of the two coroners of Bristol extended over all the parts of this parish which had been added to the city. The inhabitants of that part of the parish of Bedminster within the jurisdiction of the dock act thereby evaded serving on juries altogether. The same anomaly probably occurred with regard to this part of Clifton parish. The quay warden of Bristol has superintendence over the Clifton new quay.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK, a township in the parish of Kirkham, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Kirkham; at the mouth of the river Ribble. There is a Sunday and daily National school here, and a daily one endowed with £2 per annum. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of those belonging to the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford, £535 17s. 6d.; of vicarial £70 14s.; and of the parish clerks £1 13s. 4d. Acres 3,010. Houses 78. A. P. £5,874. Pop., in 1801, 552; in 1831, 508. Poor rates, in 1838, £324 3s.

CLIFTON, a township in the parish of Eccles, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north-west of Manchester; close on the Bury and Bolton canal. There is a daily school here. Acres 820. Houses 193. A. P. £2,952. Pop., in 1801, 812; in 1831, 1,277. Poor rates, in 1838, £269 7s.

CLIFTON-WITH-GLAPTON, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south-south-west of Nottingham, on the eastern bank of the river Trent. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £21 6s. 10½d.; gross income £415. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Clifton, Bart. Charities in 1828, £9 3s. 7d. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,980. Houses 82. A. P. £2,723. Pop., in 1801, 381; in 1831, 405. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 19s.

CLIFTON, a township in the parish of Deddington, county of Oxford. Acres 670. Houses 54. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 268. Other returns with the parish.

CLIFTON, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, county of Westmoreland; 3 miles south-south-east of Penrith, on the post road. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8 3s. 4d.; gross income £152. Tithes commuted in 1811. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,520. Houses 54. A. P. £2,672. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 288. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 6s.

CLIFTON, a township partly in the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and partly in the parish of St. Olave Mary-Gate, north riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of York; on the river Ouse. Houses 148. A. P. £5,238. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 715. Poor rates, in 1838, £234 7s.

CLIFTON-WITH-NORWOOD, a township in the parish of Fewston, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of Otley. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £7 per annum. Acres 3,510. Houses 83. A. P. £1,956. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 415. Poor rates, in 1838, £235 13s.

CLIFTON. See **NEWHALL-WITH-CLIFTON**.
CLIFTON-CUM-HARTSHEAD, a township in the parish of Dewsbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north by east of Huddersfield. There are three infant, and two day and boarding, schools here. Acres 2,820. Houses 455. A. P. £3,987. Pop., in 1801, 1,628; in 1831, 2,408. Poor rates, in 1838, £412 1s.

CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in the Rugby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-east by north of Rugby, south of the river Avon, and close on the Oxford canal. It includes the hamlet of Newton-Biggin. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Brownsover, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £8 1s. 8d.; gross income £119. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Bradford. Charities in 1834; annual rents of poor lands, £50, distributed amongst the poor. There are 2 daily schools here. This parish was the birth-place of the historian Carte, who died here in 1754. Acres 4,030. Houses 130. A. P. £4,677. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 597. Poor rates, in 1838, £287 10s.

CLIFTON (GREAT), a township in the parish of Workington, county of Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Workington; on the southern bank of the Derwent. There are 2 daily schools here. With Little Clifton, tithes commuted in 1814. Acreage with the parish. Houses 67. A. P. £657. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £42 8s.

CLIFTON (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Workington, county of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Workington, on a branch of the Derwent. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £50; gross income £89. Patron, the rector of Workington. There are two daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 45. A. P. £803. Pop., in 1801, 166; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 8s.

CLIFTON (NORTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-east by north of Tuxford. It includes the township of South Clifton, and the hamlets of Harby, and Spalford. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Harby, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 6s.; gross income £176. Patron, the prebendary of Clifton in the cathedral church of Lincoln. Charities in 1827; annual rents of church lands, £13 12s. Other charities besides those of South Clifton and Harby, £17, £10 10s. of which was applied in educating 15 children. There are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 6 other daily schools in this parish. The Trent bounds this parish on the west, over which there is a ferry free to the parishioners, except that the ferryman and his dog are entitled to dine on Christmas at the vicarage, upon the two staples of old English luxury, roast beef and plum-pudding. Acres 5,050. Houses 168. A. P. £3,900. Pop., in 1801, 640; in 1831, 949. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 5s.

CLIFTON (SOUTH), a township in the parish of North Clifton, county of Nottingham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Tuxford. Charities in 1827, £1 15s. There are

2 daily schools here. Houses 70. A. P. £1,373. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 4s.

CLIFTON-UPON-TEAME, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 10 miles north-west by west of Worcester. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 19s. 2d.; gross income £185. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. E. Winnington. Charities in 1830; annual rents of church lands, £17 10s.; other charities, £2 10s. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 3,310. Houses 87. A. P. £3,605. Pop., in 1801, 499; in 1831, 488. Poor rates, in 1838, £240 6s.

CLIFTON-UPON-URE, a township in the parish of Thornton-Watlas, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-west of Bedale. Acres 720. Houses 6. Pop., in 1811, 38; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 2s.

CLIFTON-CAMPVILLE, a parish in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Tamworth, county of Stafford; 5 miles north-east of Tamworth, south of the river Meese. The Birmingham and Derby railway intersects the parish. It includes the township of Haunton, and the chapelry of Harleston. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of Chilcote and Harleston, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £30; gross income £1,345. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. Charities in 1821, £1 15s. The church is adorned with one of the finest spires of any parish church in the kingdom. There is a day and Sunday National school here, with a lending library attached. Acres 4,170. Houses 155. A. P. £8,136. Pop., in 1811, 741; in 1831, 801. Poor rates, in 1838, £305 19s.

CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS. See DARTMOUTH.

CLIFTON-HAMDEN, a parish in the hund. of Dorchester, union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; 3½ miles east-south-east of Abingdon, bounded on the south by the river Thames. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; gross income £187. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Noyes. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,030. Houses 60. A. P. £1,348. Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 288. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 16s.

CLIFTON-MAYBANK, a parish in the hund. of Yetminster, union of Sherborne, Sherborne division of Dorsetshire; 4½ miles west-south-west of Sherborne. Living, a rectory united to the vicarage of Bradford-Abbas. Acres 770. Houses 10. A. P. £2,030. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 60. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 6s.

CLIFTON-REYNES, a parish in the hund. of Newport, union of Newport Pagnel, county of Buckingham; about a mile east of Olney, bounded on the north and west by the river Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 6s. 10½d.; gross income £270. Tithes commuted in 1822. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. A. Small. Income of charities in 1832, £12. There is a Sunday school here, and a National school is adjacent, available to the children of this parish. Acres 1,120. Houses 48. A. P. £1,872. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 246. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 12s.

CLIMPING, a parish in the hund. of Avisford, county of Sussex; 4 miles south of Arundel, west of the river Arun, and close upon the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 11s. 0½d.; gross income £221. In the patronage of the bishop of Chichester. There is a daily school here. Acres

2,060. Houses 47. A. P. £2,890. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 269. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 8s.

CLINCH. See FAWDON, CLINCH, AND HARTSIDE.

CLINT, a township in the parish of Ripley, west riding of York; 1½ mile west-south-west of Ripley, north of the river Nidd. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and a daily school supported by an endowment of £100 per annum. Acres 1,750. Houses 87. A. P. £2,121. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 404. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 17s.

CLIPPESBY, a parish in the west division of Flegg, union of East and West Flegg, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles north-east of Acle, bounded on the west by the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £147 14s. 8d.; gross income £250. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £244 19s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, H. Muskett, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,300. Houses 11. A. P. £1,196. Pop., in 1801, 46; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 3s.

CLIPSHAM, or **KELPISHAM**, a parish in the soke of Oakham, union of Stamford, county of Rutland; 9 miles north-north-west of Stamford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 0s. 5d.; gross income £220; in the patronage, in 1835, of the co-heiresses of Mrs. Snow. There is a day and Sunday school here, with a lending library attached. Acres 1,570. Houses 41. A. P. £1,818. Pop., in 1801, 175; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 5s.

CLIPSTON, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; 4½ miles south-south-west of Market-Harborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough, in three portions, two of which are rated at £11 12s. 8½d., and the third at £6; gross income £381. Patrons, the master and fellows of Christ's college, Cambridge. This parish possesses 6 daily schools, one of which—a free grammar-school—was founded and endowed by Sir George Buswell in 1667, and is open to the male children of six parishes. A lending library is attached to this school for the benefit of the parishioners generally. Other charities; income in 1830, £15 16s. There were also almshouses for 10 men and 1 woman, endowed by Sir George Buswell with a yearly stipend, amounting, in 1830, to £15 12s. each, besides clothes, coals, &c. Acres 2,800. Houses 165. A. P. £4,867. Pop., in 1801, 737; in 1831, 807. Poor rates, in 1838, £541.

CLIPSTONE, a township in the parish of Plump-tree, county of Nottingham; 6 miles south-east of Nottingham. Tithes commuted in 1805. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,850. Houses 14. A. P. £945. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 17s.

CLIPSTONE, a township in the parish of Edwinstow, county of Nottingham; 3½ miles west-south-west of Ollerton, on the river Maun. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 47. A. P. £764. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1838, £51 1s.

CLIST-BROAD. See BROAD-CLIST.

CLIST (St. GEORGE), a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 1½ miles north-east by east of Topsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £17 16s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. R. Ellicombe. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed in 1704 by Dame Hannah Seward with lands at Woodbury and Otter-St.-Mary, producing

an annual rental of £38 14s. Other charities about £10 10s. Acres 860. Houses 66. A. P. £3,507. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 359. Poor rates, in 1838, £299 11s.

CLIST-HONITON, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Exeter. Living, a curacy, a peculiar in the archd. and dio. of Exeter, not in charge; rated at £120 per annum; gross income £146. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £265. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are 4 daily schools in this parish, one of which has a small endowment. Acres 1,410. Houses 68. A. P. £3,666. Pop., in 1801, 340; in 1831, 426. Poor rates, in 1838, £263 18s.

CLIST-HYDON, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Columpton, in the vicinity of the Exeter and Bristol railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £494. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Huyshe. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £17 per annum. Other charities in 1820, £16 12s. Acres 3,000. Houses 53. A. P. £2,952. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 331. Poor rates, in 1838, £170 14s.

CLIST-ST.-LAWRENCE, a parish in the hund. of Clifton, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 5 miles south of Columpton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £265. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Exeter. Charities in 1823, £4 11s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,380. Houses 37. A. P. £1,730. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 185. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 18s.

CLIST-ST.-MARY, a parish in the hund. of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Topsham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £5 1s. 3d.; gross income £210. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Strong, Esq. Charities in 1823, £8 15s. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Acres 580. Houses 29. A. P. £1,556. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £96.

CLIST-SACKVILLE, or **BISHOP'S-CLIST**, a tything in the parishes of Farringdon and Sowton, county of Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Topsham.

CLISTON HUNDRED, in the county of Devon, lying to the north-east of Exeter, between the hundreds of Hayridge and Wowford. Area 19,260 acres. Houses 627. Pop., in 1831, 3,432.

CLITHEROE, a borough, market-town, and parochial chapelry in the parish of Whalley, union of Clitheroe, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 30 miles north of Manchester, and 24 south-east of Lancaster, on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, at the foot of Pendle hill. Acres 2,410. Houses 885. A. P. £5,359. Pop., in 1801, 1,368; in 1831, 5,213. Poor rates, in 1838, £947 15s. Living, a curacy under that of Whalley, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; certified at £22 12s.; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, Earl Howe. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship here. The Independent church was formed in 1815. The Catholic, and a dissenting, chapel are licensed under the new marriage act. There is a grammar-school here, founded by the sovereigns Philip and Mary, in 1554, and endowed with an income now amounting to £452 8s. 8d. 20 scholars are taught arithmetic, writing, and classics. There are also an infant, and 2 principal daily schools, and a National one about to open; besides a congregational, a circulating, and an improving mechanics' library, with a mechanics' institute. This place belonged originally to the fa-

mily of Lacy, who erected here, sometime in the 12th century, a castle, which was dismantled, by orders of the parliament, in 1649. It has now nearly disappeared, and a modern building has been erected within its precincts. Clitheroe claims to be a borough by prescription. The first charter granted during the life-time of Henry de Lacy, who died about the middle of the 12th century, has been confirmed by many successive monarchs. By this charter the government is vested in two bailiffs, chosen annually, by the burgesses out of their own body. There are also two constables appointed; a town-sergeant, who is also jailer, and 12 javelin-men, armed with halberds, who assist in keeping the peace. There is a borough jail with 2 cells, inconvenient and incurably damp. Debtors are confined in the town hall. The boundaries of the municipal borough coincide with those of the township, except that they are carried further across the river Ribble. The income of the municipal borough, in 1837, was £74 4s. 2d.; expenditure £49 2s. 8d. The town is well paved, and supplied with water from 4 wells in different parts of the town, and new houses are springing up in every direction. The limits of the ancient borough, municipal and parliamentary, and of the township of Clitheroe, were also co-extensive. The ancient parliamentary borough sent, since the time of Elizabeth, two members to parliament; but Clitheroe has been deprived of one member by 2^o Will. IV., c. 45., and schedule B.; although the chapelries of Downham and Clitheroe, and the four townships of Whalley, Wiswall, Pendleton, and Henshorn, with Little Mitton and Colcoats, have been included within the boundaries of the new parliamentary borough. The elective franchise was formerly confined to about 36 voters. The number of electors registered in 1832 was 306, 18 of whom were freemen. In 1836, 375; in 1837, 374. The number who voted at last general election in 1837 was 319. The bailiffs are the returning officers. The corporation does not exercise any criminal jurisdiction. The only courts are the borough court of pleas, and the court of piepoudre. The borough court is a court of record for personal actions to any amount. The bailiffs are judges. The county magistrates hold petty sessions in the borough once a month. The appearance of the town does not bespeak any great prosperity. There are, however, some extensive cotton manufactories and print-works recently erected, and it is stated that the wealth and prosperity of the borough are rapidly increasing. The inhabitants of the out-townships, &c., are principally employed in agriculture, while those within the central township of Clitheroe itself are chiefly engaged in manufacture. The market day is Saturday; and there are fairs, March 24th, July 21st, 4th Saturday after St. Michael, September 29th, and December 7th, for cattle, horses, and cloths.

CLIVE, or **CLEAVE**, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles south-west of Middlewich, intersected by the Birmingham railway. Acres 1,130. Houses 20. A. P. £533. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 4s.

CLIVE, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, county of Salop; 3 miles south-south-east of Wem. Living, a curacy with that of St. Mary, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; certified at £14 14s. 8d., returned at £43; gross income £66. Patrons, the corporation of Shrewsbury. There are 2 daily schools here. Wycherly the poet was born in this parish in the year 1640. Acres 1,370. Houses 62. A. P. £1,980. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 353. Poor rates, in 1838, £121 6s.

CLIVIGER, or **CLYNGER**, a chapelry in the

parish of Whalley, county of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Burnley. There are 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school, in this chapelry. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £256. Acres 6,160. Houses 289. A. P. £5,110. Pop., in 1801, 1,058; in 1831, 1,598. Poor rates, in 1838, £638 4s.

CLIXBY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-east by south of Glamford Briggs. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Caistor. Tithes commuted in 1811. Acres 2,020. Houses 6. A. P. £1,256. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 46.

CLOATLY, a tything in the parish of Hankerton, county of Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Malmesbury. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 88. Other returns with the parish.

CLOCAENOG, ISSA, and UCHA, a parish in the hund. and union of Ruthin, county of Denbigh; 3 miles south-west of Ruthin, on a branch of the river Clydd. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Bangor and province of Canterbury; rated at £12; reported gross income £348; aggregate amount of tithes composition £326 7s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. Charities in 1837; income £51, distributed principally amongst the poor of this and other parishes. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Houses, of both parts of the parish, Upper and Lower, 84. A. P. £2,261. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 461. Poor rates, in 1838, £372 2s.

CLODOCK, a parish in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 15 miles south-west of Hereford. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; gross income £170. Patron, Walter Wilkins, Esq. There are 7 daily schools in this parish. This parish includes the townships of Craswell, Lower and Upper, and Newton, and the chapelries of Llanveyneoe and Longtown. Charities in 1837; income of those possessed by the township of Craswell £2 6s.; of Longtown, £26 10s. 9d.; of Llanveyneoe, £6 4s.; and of Newton, £4 9s.; all distributed principally amongst the poor of the respective townships. Acres 18,250. Houses 364. A. P. £8,570. Pop., in 1801, 1,591; in 1831, 1,863. Poor rates, in 1838, £560 3s.

CLOFOCK, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to Workington, in Allerdale ward, Cumberland.

CLOFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Frome, county of Somerset; 4 miles south-west of Frome. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £7 17s. 6d.; returned at £130; gross income £116. Patron, in 1835, T. S. Horner, Esq. Charities in 1819; income £46 2s., distributed to newly married women of the parishes of Cloford and Nunney. Acres 2,060. Houses 58. A. P. £2,012. Pop., in 1801, 257; in 1831, 302. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 16s.

CLOPHILL, a parish in the hund. of Flitt, union of Ampthill, county of Bedford; 2 miles north of Silsoe, north of the river Ivel. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £12; gross income £538. Tithes commuted in 1808. Patron, in 1835, Earl de Grey. Charities in 1822; income of church estate £10 8s., applied to parochial purposes; of poor's estate £10 10s.; other charities £18, besides an annual gift of cloth, bread, &c., to the poor. There are 3 daily schools here. In an early charter mention is made of a monastery at this place, of which nothing further is known. Acres 2,140. Houses 193. A. P. £1,453. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 972. Poor rates, in 1838, £209 5s.

CLOPTON, a parish in the hund. of Carleford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 4 miles north-west of Woodbridge, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income £550. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Taylor. Charities in 1829; income of town estate £34 5s. partly applied to parochial purposes. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,480. Houses 52. A. P. £3,310. Pop., in 1801, 389; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1838, £540 13s.

CLOSORTH, a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Barwick, and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; 4 miles south of Yeovil. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 8s. 11½d., returned at £100; gross income £226. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Portman, Esq. Acres 1,030. Houses 34. A. P. £1,327. Pop., in 1801, 195; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 3s.

CLOTHALL, formerly CLEYHULL, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Baldock. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16 0s. 7½d.; gross income £712. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Salisbury. Here in ancient times was a free chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, valued at £4 2s. 8d. Charities in 1833; income £6 6s. 10d.; given to the poor. Occasionally small daily schools are kept here. Acres 3,520. Houses 79. A. P. £2,609. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 144. Poor rates, in 1838, £204.

CLOTHERHOLME, a township in the parish of Rippon, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Rippon. Acres 830. Houses 2. A. P. £525. Pop., in 1801, 11; in 1831, 14.

CLOTTON-HOOFIELD, a township in the parish of Tarvin, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles west-north-west of Tarporley. There are two daily schools here. Acres 1,550. Houses 76. A. P. £1,550. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 401. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 5s.

CLOUGHTON, a township in the parish of Scalby, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Scarborough. The roof of the church or chapel lately fell in. The remainder is so ruinous that it is thought a new place of worship will be required. A druidical circle has recently been discovered in this vicinity by Mr. Cole of Scarborough. It is about 12 yards in diameter, having the altar-stone remaining. Acres 3,510. Houses 78. A. P. £2,324. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 415. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 17s.

CLOVELLY, or CLAVELLY, a parish in the hund. of Hartland, union of Bideford, county of Devon; 11 miles south-west of Bideford, north of Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 11s. 5½d.; gross income £276. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £139 0s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. H. Williams, Bart. Charities in 1822, £3 1s. There are 2 daily and 2 infant schools here. "The harbours of Clovelly and Hartland," observes Watkins, "are appended to the port of Bideford. The former place is very curious and deserves observation. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem joined like pigeon huts against a wall. At the bottom there is a small pier. The place is famous for the best herrings taken in the channel." An ancient British encampment, called Clovelly dykes, is situated on a commanding height here.

* Hist. of Bideford, p. 275.

Acres 4,200. Houses 190. A. P. £2,245. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 907. Poor rates, in 1838, £290 6s.

CLOWHOUSE, or CLOSEHOUSE. See HOUGH-TON AND CLOSEHOUSE.

CLOWN, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Worksop, county of Derby; 8 miles east by north of Chesterfield. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 0s. 10d.; gross income £371. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £295. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities in 1827; income £13 1s. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,860. Houses 134. A. P. £1,659. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 637. Poor rates, in 1838, £107.

CLUN, a parish, borough, and market-town in the hund. of Purslow, union of Clun, southern division of the county of Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Bishop's Castle, on the river Colun or Clun, whence its name, and which, rising in the neighbouring forest of Clun, runs directly through the town and borough. The parish is very extensive. It includes the townships of Clun, Edeclift, Hobendrid, and Newcastle, besides 10 other townships. Clun is the most populous township in the parish. Acres of the parish 22,600. Houses 404. A. P. £11,723. Pop., in 1801, 1,390; in 1831, 1,996. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,180 16s. Houses of the township 204. Pop., in 1811, 734; in 1831, 930. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Clun, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Clun poor-law union comprehends 19 parishes, embracing an area of 109 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 9,870. Average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding formation of union, £4,155; in 1838, £2,924. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £13 10s. 5d.; gross income £789. Patron, in 1835, Earl Powis. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There are 2 daily and Sunday schools, one of which is supported by endowment from Mr. Richard Gough. There is here also an hospital named "the Hospital of the Holy and undivided Trinity in Clun," founded in 1614, by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, for the support of 13 poor brethren, including a master or warden. It is endowed with the tithes of the parish of Knighton, county of Radnor; a portion of those of Stowe, county of Salop; and those of Church Stoke, county of Montgomery; besides other sources of revenue, the entire annual amount of which, at present, is from £1,000 to £1,200. The brethren are elected by the bailiff, vicar, and two church-wardens of Bishop's Castle; the two bailiffs, vicar, and two church-wardens of Clun; the steward of the lordship of Clun; the rector of Hopesay; and the warden of the hospital. These fix on two candidates for any vacancy, and the lord of the honour thereupon warrants the admission of one of them to the hospital: 9 are elected from the lordship of Clun, and 3 from that of Bishop's Castle. The number has been augmented by an additional one from each of these parishes. The warden has a salary of £80 a-year, a house, garden, coals, food and clothing, besides two closes of land contiguous to the hospital. The brethren have each 10s. a-week, 2 rooms in the hospital, a small garden, firing and clothing, besides other perquisites. The funds are not thus nearly absorbed, and in point of fact a very large accumulation has taken place. The chapelries, however, of Church Stoke and Knighton have been, from time to time, augmented out of the funds of the hospital. Bishop of Hereford, special visitor. Other charities, in 1830, produced an in-

come of £24 per annum. The borough of Clun now greatly declined from its ancient station, appears, from Dugdale (Bar. i., 314.), to have been of sufficient importance, in the age immediately succeeding the Norman Conquest, to have conferred a title upon the celebrated family of "Fitz-Alan or Clun." In the time of Henry III. the earldom of Arundel was vested in John Fitz-Alan, a member of this family; and even then and afterwards, among the vast possessions of the Arundel family, in the marches of Wales, and throughout England, a conspicuous place is uniformly given to the manor and castle of Clun. It remained in possession of this family till the reign of Elizabeth, when, by the marriage of Mary Fitz-Alan with Philip Howard, son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, the estate became vested in that noble family. From them it passed to the Walcotts, and afterwards, by purchase, to the family of its present possessor, the earl of Powis, who is lord of the manor, though the duke of Norfolk still retains the title of Baron Clun. The lordship extends over several other manors. The borough of Clun is precisely co-extensive with the township. It extends about 2 miles on all sides of the town, which lies nearly in its centre. The incorporation of the borough has been pleaded as by prescription; but there appears to be some traditionary and other evidence of the existence of a charter granted by some of the earls of Arundel, Lords Marchers of Wales. The borough is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, and the burgesses at large, 24 in number, by and from whom the bailiffs are annually elected. The recorder is appointed by the lord of the manor, although he assists in the borough court: 2 sergeants at mace are annually appointed by the bailiffs. The bailiffs do not act as justices of the peace, but they preside in the civil court of record, which is the only court held exclusively in and for the borough, and is of great antiquity. There are 2 constables appointed by the stewards. There is a lock-up-house under the town hall. The ancient court-house of the borough was pulled down by the lord of the manor in 1780. There are common lands in the manor and forest of Clun, consisting of more than 1,700 acres, of which 200 acres are woodland, used by the freeholders at large for their cattle; to which, however, the burgesses claim to have formerly had the exclusive ownership. Small enclosures of the lands have been made, from time to time, by the burgesses, to whom rent was paid. In order to assert their right of property over these enclosures, about 20 years ago they raised the rents. Their right was disputed. Trials ensued, in which they were successful; but their success was worse than unavailing; for the cottagers had no means of paying costs; and, although the burgesses were enabled to raise their cottage rents, they were under the necessity of forthwith selling both cottages and enclosures in order to pay the lawyers' bills, amounting to £700. There is no manufacture carried on here: coals are procured from a considerable distance, and are delivered at an expense of about 30s. a ton. Able-bodied labourers in agriculture earn 9s. a-week, employment being easily procured. Women are occupied in gathering and conveying heath for fuel. A market is held every Wednesday, and fairs for sheep, horned cattle, and horses are held on Whitmonday and 22d November. There are several encampments, probably Roman, in this vicinity. The castle has been for ages in ruins.

CLUNBURY, a parish in the hund. of Purslow, union of Clun, county of Salop; 6 miles south-south-east of Bishop's Castle, on the river Clun. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Salop and dio. of

Hereford, returned at £70; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, Earl Powis. There are a daily school, with a small endowment, and a day and Sunday, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools in this parish. Acres of the four townships of which the parish is composed, viz. Clunbury, Obley, Clunton, and Rempton, 7,870. Houses 198. A. P. £4,926. Pop., in 1801, 794; in 1831, 959. Poor rates, in 1838, £542 16s.

CLUNGUNFORD, a parish in the hund. of Purslow, union of Clun, county of Salop; 9 miles north-east of Kington. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £16; gross income £608. Patron, in 1835, John Rocke, Esq. There is a daily school here, supported by endowment, and free to the children of the poorest inhabitants of Clungunford, and also of the township of Broom, in the parish of Hopesay. Other charities; income in 1830, £8 3s. 8d., chiefly applied to parochial purposes. Acres, including the extra-parochial district of Dinmore, 3,710. Houses 91. A. P. £4,002. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £283 7s.

CLUNN. See CLUN.

CLUNTON. See CLUNBURY.

CLUTTON, a township in the parish of Farn-don, co. palatine of Chester; 10 miles south-south-east of Chester. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £9 per annum. There is also here a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 590. Houses 18. A. P. £780. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 4s.

CLUTTON, a parish in the hund. of Chew, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; 3 miles south of Pensford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 4s. 2d.; gross income £395. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Warwick. There is an Independent chapel here, licensed under the new marriage act. Income of church lands in this parish in 1824, £37 4s.; other charities £21 14s.; £10 8s. of which constitute the endowment of a school. There are 4 daily, and one Sunday and daily National, schools in this parish. The extensive collieries of this parish furnish employment for a great proportion of the inhabitants. Acres 2,120. Houses 260. A. P. £3,888. Pop., in 1801, 935; in 1831, 1,287. Poor rates, in 1838, £691 8s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Clutton, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Clutton poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 71 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 22,377. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,152. Expenditure in 1838, £8,210.

CLWYD, or DYFFRYN CLWYDD, a celebrated vale in Denbighshire, about 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 8 in breadth, having the small rivers Clwyd and Elwy running through it. It is singularly beautiful and romantic; naturally rich in soil, much improved by art, and highly productive in corn and pasturage. High mountains wall it in at one end and on both sides, while the other end is open to the sea. It is sprinkled with cottages, villages, towns, and gentlemen's seats. Near its southern extremity stands the borough of Ruthin, not far from its centre the county-town of Denbigh, and at its termination on the north, the city and cathedral of St. Asaph.

CLYDEY, a parish in the hund. of Kilgerran, union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, county of Pembroke. Living, a prebend and vicarage in the dio. of St.

David's; rated, the former at £12, and the latter at £6; both returned at £70 10s.; gross income reported at £160; aggregate amount of tithe composition £250. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. There are 2 daily schools here. Houses 284. A. P. £2,462. Pop., in 1801, 885; in 1831, 1,385. Poor rates, in 1838, £301 19s.

CLYNAMMON, a hamlet in the parish of Llan-dilo-fawr, county of Carmarthen. There is a daily school here. Houses 50. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 227. Other returns with the parish.

CLYNE, a hamlet in the parish of Lantwit-Lower, county of Glamorgan. Houses 21. A. P. £672. Pop. in 1801, 121; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 5s.

CLYNOG, a parish in the hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, union and county of Carnarvon; 9½ miles south-west of Carnarvon. Living, a rectory conjoined with a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Bangor; rated, the former at £12, the latter at £6; gross income £179. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. The church is said to have been originally founded in 616 by St. Beuno, along with a monastery which has fallen beneath the hand of time. Adjoining the church are the ruins of a chapel and a consecrated well, both of them dedicated to Beuno the patron saint. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here; the Independent church was formed in 1823, the Calvinistic Methodist in 1809. There is a daily school in this parish, which possesses also 9 Sunday, and 1 Sunday and daily National, schools. The romantic wildness of this vicinity brings numerous visitors to Clynog, which contains two inns. Houses 345. A. P. £4,503. Pop., in 1801, 1,249; in 1831, 1,731. Poor rates, in 1838, £848 15s.

CLYRO, a parish in the hund. of Pain's-Castle, union of Hay, county of Radnor, South Wales; about a mile south-west of Hay, bounded on the south and east by the river Wye. Living, a prebend and vicarage in the dio. of St. David's; rated, the former, which belongs to the collegiate church of Brecknock, at £7 6s. 8d., the latter at £6; gross income £330. Tithes commuted in 1839. Value of vicarial £6; aggregate amount of prebendal £690 19s. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. There are two schools here, a Sunday and daily, and a Sunday National, school. The village of Clyro is the seat of the sessions for the hundred. It has a spring of mineral water said to be an efficacious lotion in ophthalmia. A monastery was founded here at an early period, and the ruins of a castle still remain. Houses 139. A. P. £3,757. Pop., in 1801, 602; in 1831, 683. Poor rates, in 1838, £358 7s.

CLYRO-BETTWS. See BETTWS-CLYRO.

CLYST. See BROADCLIST.

CLYTHA, a hamlet in the parish of Lanarth, county of Monmouth; 5 miles north-north-west of Usk, east of the river Usk. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Lanarth. Acres 1,660. Houses 62. Pop., in 1821, 376; in 1831, 331. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 18s.

COAL-ASTON, or COLD-ASTON, a township in the parish of Dronfield, county of Derby, ¼ mile north-east of Dronfield. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 64. A. P. £1,455. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 300. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 14s.

COALBROOK. See COLEBROOKE.

COALEY, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Dursley, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-north-east of Dursley. The Gloucestershire and Berkeley canal passes through this parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and

Bristol, rated at £8 2s. 2d.; gross income £197. Tithes commuted; rent charge of impropriated, £56 14s.; of rectorial, 12s. 6d.; and of vicarial, £300. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are charity lands in this parish; annual rents in 1828, £11 12s., besides the interest of £154 8s. 9d. chiefly compensation for certain parts of the mead in this parish called Witney, for the purposes of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal. Other charities 10s. Extreme ignorance appears to have long characterized this parish. At a coroner's inquest held some time ago, there was only one out of the twelve jurymen who could write his name. There were two daily National schools in the parish, attended by 169 children, in 1839. Acres 2,460. Houses 226. A. P., £4,735. Pop., in 1801, 800; in 1831, 1,124. Poor rates, in 1838, £435 11s.

COANWOOD (EAST), a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, Northumberland; 4 miles south of Haltwhistle. There is a daily school here. Houses 29. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £15 11s.

COASTAMOOR, a township in the parish of Heighington, co.-palatine of Durham; 5½ miles north-west of Darlington. Acres 510. Houses 2. A. P. £255. Pop., in 1801, 9; in 1831, 13. Poor rates, in 1838, £1 14s.

COATS. See CAREY.

COAT-YARDS, or COAL-YARDS, a township, chapelry of Nether-Witton, Northumberland; 6 miles south-east of Rothbury. Houses 3. Pop., in 1801, 20; in 1831, 20. Other returns with parish.

COATES, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 3½ miles west-south-west of Cirencester, and close on the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bristol, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £370. Tithes commuted in 1792. Patron, in 1835, W. Dewe, Esq. The accommodation in the church has been recently increased. Charities in 1828; income £1. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,330. Houses 60. A. P. £2,256. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 343. Poor rates, in 1838, £138.

COATES, a township in the parish of Prestwold, county of Leicester; 1½ mile north-east-east of Loughborough, on the river Soar. Acres 530. Houses 16. A. P., £1,743. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 68. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 16s.

COATES, a parish in the western division of the wapentake of Aslaoce, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-west of Lincoln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £3 16s. 9d.; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Ramsden. It is held by sequestration. Acres 950. Houses 6. A. P. £1,033. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1838, £11 1s.

COATES, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; 3 miles south-south-east of Petworth, on the river Rother. Living, a discharged rectory with Burton, annexed to that of Bodecton. Acres 510. Houses 11. A. P., £319. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 75. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 17s.

COATES, a township in the parish of Barnold-wich, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west-south-west of Skipton, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Acres 700. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 88. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 12s.

COATES (GREAT), a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles west of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd.

and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £11 10s. 10d.; gross income £650. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £653 4s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,200. Houses 44. A. P. £4,130. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 235.

COATES (LITTLE), a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister, county of Lincoln; 2 miles west of Great Grimsby. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, rated at £4 18s. 4d.; returned at £80; gross income £120. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. Acres 1,060. Houses 12. A. P. £1,386. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 49. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 15s.

COATES-(NORTH), a parish in the wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caister, county of Lincoln; 9 miles north-north-east of Louth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10 10s. 10d.; gross income £407. Patron, the Crown. Acres 2,420. Houses 40. A. P. £2,233. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 215.

COATHAM (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Kirkleatham, north riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles north-west of Guilsborough, near the mouth of the Tees. It is much frequented for bathing.

COATHAM-MUNDEVILLE, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Skerne ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 4½ miles north of Darlington, on the river Skerne, and close upon the Great North of England railway. Acres 1,500. Houses 31. A. P. £1,275. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 175. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 13s.

COATON, a hamlet in the parish of Ravensthorpe, county of Northampton; 8½ miles north-north-west of Northampton. There is a daily school here. Acres 860. Houses 24. A. P. £914. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £45.

COATON-CLAY, or CLAY-COATON, a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Rugby, county of Northampton; 7 miles north-east of Rugby, on a branch of the river Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £376. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Smith. There is here a right of common on 25 acres of land at low rents. Other charities in 1825; income £5 9s. Acres 1,380. Houses 23. A. P. £1,696. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 4s.

COBHAM, a parish in the upper half-hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; 5 miles west of Rochester. Living, a vicarage not in charge in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; returned at £65; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Darnley. The church is singularly rich in monumental brasses commemorative of the barons and alliances of Cobham. "Cobham college," as it is called, was founded here in 1598 by the executors of Sir William Brooke Lord Cobham, and incorporated by act of parliament passed in the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth, for the maintenance of 20 poor people of this and a number of other parishes, 2 of them specially appointed being eligible from any parish. Income, in 1837, £220 per annum. The wardens of the lands contributory to Rochester bridge are the perpetual corporate presidents of this institution, and the bishop of Rochester is the special visitor. Other charities in 1837; income £4 7s. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. An annual fair is still held here on the 2d of August. Cobham Hall, built by Inigo Jones, for many ages the seat of the barons of Cobham, and now belonging to the Darnley family, lies to the east of the village.

The park and woods are very extensive, and an eminence, east of the Hall, commands a most striking and interesting view of Rochester castle, cathedral, dockyards, and the course of the Medway to Sheerness and the Nore. Acres 2,800. Houses 127. A. P. £2,531. Pop., in 1801, 571; in 1831, 732. Poor rates, in 1838, £315 15s.

COBHAM, a parish in the hund. of Elmbridge, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 5 miles west-north-west of Leatherhead, on the river Mole, 4 miles from Waybridge common, and 21½ miles from London by the Southampton railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £917s. 11d., returned at £130; gross income £162. Patron, in 1835, F. Weston, Esq. Charities, in 1823; annual rents £41, chiefly expended in bread and other benefactions to the poor of this parish. This parish possesses 4 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here employing 21 hands. There are two annual fairs held here on 17th March, and 11th December for horses and sheep. The medicinal springs here were once celebrated, but have lost their reputation. Cobham Park, about half a mile from the Portsmouth road, was built by the Earl of Ligonier, on the plan of an Italian villa. Acres 5,240. Houses 266. A. P. £7,094. Pop., in 1801, 1,200; in 1831, 1,422. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,067 12s.

COBLEY. See **TUNAL** AND **COBLEY**.

COBRIDGE, a rather extensive hamlet, partly in the parish of Burslem, and partly in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, county of Stafford; 3 miles north-east of Newcastle-under-Line, and close upon the Macclesfield canal. There are here a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics, and one to the Methodists; one of these is licensed under the new marriage act. There are branches of the Cumberland Union banking company, and of the bank of Whitehaven, here. This hamlet has been raised from comparative insignificance by its extensive manufactures of china and earthenware. The returns have not been separately made.

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, or **HATLEY-PORT**, a parish in the hund. and union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 5½ miles north-east of Biggleswade. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8; gross income £169. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £191 13s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. C. Cust. Charities in 1820; income £2. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,460. Houses 20. A. P. £1,330. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £63 18s.

COCKEN, a township in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, co.-palatine of Durham; 4 miles north-north-east of Durham; bounded on the south and west by the river Wear. There is a Sunday and daily school here. Coals are very plentiful in this neighbourhood. At Cocken Hall, the property of Lord Durham, which is almost surrounded by the river, there is established a convent of ladies, nuns of the order of St. Teresa, consisting of 16 choir nuns who emigrated hither about the beginning of the present century from Aire near Antwerp. The nunnery is an ancient building, very romantically situated. The walks and plantations belonging to it extend along the sides and hollows of deep dells, bounded by lofty precipices rising abruptly from the river, on the opposite side of which, in this vicinity, stand the ruins of Finchall abbey. Acres 380. Houses 11. A. P. £684. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 71. Poor rates, in 1838, £17.

COCKER (THE), a river in Cumberland, which, issuing from the lakes of Buttermere, Crummock,

and Loweswater, intersects the delightful vale of Lerton, and, at Cockermouth, enters the Derwent.

COCKERHAM, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, south of the sands, union and co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles north-north-west of Garstang, close on the Lancaster canal. It includes the township of Cockerham and the chapelry of Ellel. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £10 16s. 8d.; gross income £655. Tithes commuted in 1825. Patron, in 1835, John Dodson, Esq. There is an Independent chapel in this parish, which also possesses a charity school in the town of Cockerham, endowed, in 1825, with £15 per annum, besides the interest of £85 5s. 8d., and an expected dividend on an insolvent's estate. There is a charity school-house in the township of Ellel. In all, this parish possesses 6 daily, and 2 day and Sunday National schools. In 1838 there were 2 silk mills, employing 127 hands, within this parish. A fair is held here on Easter Monday for pedlery. Acres 10,420. Houses 480. A. P. £16,649. Pop., in 1801, 1,881; in 1831, 2,794. Poor rates, in 1838, £939. Acres of the township, 4,860. Houses 131. A. P. £8,501. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 577.

COCKERINGTON (NORTH), or **ST. MARY'S**, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles north-east of Louth. Living, a curacy with Alvingham. Acres 2,030. Houses 48. A. P. £2,310. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 202. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 2s.

COCKERINGTON (SOUTH), or **ST. LEONARD'S**, a parish in the Wold division of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east-east by north of Louth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 1s. 5½d.; gross income £163, with North Cockerington. Tithes commuted in 1765. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,430. Houses 42. A. P. £2,896. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 214. Poor rates, in 1838, £115.

COCKERTON, a township in the parish of Darlington, co.-palatine of Durham; 1½ mile west-north-west of Darlington; on a branch of the river Skerne. There are a daily and a day and Sunday school here. Acres 1,580. Houses 96. A. P. £2,986. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 522. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 17s.

COCKERMOUTH, a parliamentary borough, market-town, and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Brigham, union of Cockermouth, county of Cumberland; 8 miles east-east by north of Workington, 25 south-west of Carlisle, and 229 north-north-west of London, at the confluence of the small rivers Cocker and Derwent. Acres 2,680. Houses 967. A. P. £5,454. Pop., in 1801, 2,865; in 1831, 4,536. Poor rates, in 1838, £353 15s. Living, a chapelry in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; or the certified value of £34 13s. 4d., returned at £97; gross income £132. Tithes commuted in 1813. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Lonsdale. Besides the established church, there are places of worship here for the Independents, Society of Friends, and Methodists. The Independent church was formed in 1719, and is licensed under the new marriage act. Charities, connected with this township, produce £43 17s. 7d. per annum. There are 24 daily schools here, several of which have been established by subscription and bequest. A dispensary was instituted in 1793, and has done great good to the poor. This town derives its name from the river Cocker, which separates it into two parts before it falls into the Derwent, near the western extremity of the town

The township occupies the site of the ancient barony of Allerdale. It was co-extensive with the borough before the reform act was passed, and first returned members in the 23d parliament of Edward I.; but discontinued the exercise of this privilege for nearly a century and a half, not sending deputies again till 1640, since which time it has regularly returned two members. The right of election was limited to the inhabitants having burgage tenor. The number of nominal votes was upwards of 230. By the reform act this borough still returns two members to parliament; but it consists of, and is co-extensive with, the townships of Cockermouth, Brigham, Papcastle, Bridekirk, and Eaglesfield, together with a detached portion of the township of Dovenby, which lies included between the townships of Papcastle, Bridekirk, and Cockermouth. The number of electors on the list in 1836 and 1837, was, for Cockermouth township, 205; for the other townships in the borough 92. Total number polled at the election in May 1840, 208. The population of the whole enlarged borough in 1821, was 5,113; in 1831, 6,022. Cockermouth is not an incorporated borough. The bailiff of Cockermouth is the returning officer. Here the election court for the western division of the county is held. The government of the town is vested in a bailiff, annually chosen, at the court of the manor, by the 16 burghers, who form the jury of the leet which assists in the execution of the duties of this office. The town has no separate jurisdiction. The county magistrates hold the quarter sessions alternately here and at Carlisle. There is a county house of correction and lock-up in the town. This prison consists of a modern house, with the apartments for the keeper on the second floor, and those for prisoners below. It possesses 3 cells and 2 airing yards. Prisoners are occasionally detained here for considerable periods. A court-house, where the quarter-sessions and various public meetings are held, has been erected on the western side of the bridge which crosses the Cocker. Cockermouth and the neighbouring townships exhibit all the signs of present and future prosperity. The trade is considerable, particularly in cottons, linens, and woollen goods. The lower orders seem to be better off here than in many other towns of the same class, or in the same district. The weavers are mostly engaged in weaving-shops or factories; hence their earnings rank at a comparatively high average with those of other weaving towns in this district. Of 353 employed looms, in 1839, 216 were worked by men, 34 by women and girls, and 59 by boys. There are excellent tanworks here, and hats and hosiery are manufactured. The paper-work is now converted into a thread manufactory. The market-day is Monday; and each Wednesday, during the month of May, is a market for cattle. Fairs are held annually for horses and cattle on the 18th February and the 10th October. A new and spacious market-house has been recently built near the church. The town has not many houses of the better sort. The streets are in some places narrow, in others spacious enough, but irregularly built; yet many of the houses are neat, particularly those on the acclivity leading to the castle. There is a handsome stone-bridge of two arches across the Derwent, besides the neat one of one arch across the Cocker. The town-house, or Moothall, the old market-house, and most of the shambles, have been removed; the principal streets, in the midst of which they were situated, are now divested of their former gloomy aspect, and the recent improvements have imparted to this quarter of the town a modern and elegant appearance. The town is fully supplied with water; but until lately it was not well lighted; and there is every where a want

of foot-pavements. The ruinous castle of Cockermouth, which formerly was the baronial seat of the lords of Allerdale, stands upon a commanding eminence to the north of the town, near the confluence of the Cocker and the Derwent. It is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest by William de Meschines, brother to Ranulph, earl of Chester. The walls are of immense thickness. It was garrisoned during the civil wars for Charles I., but after a month's siege in 1648, it was reduced and dismantled by the parliamentarians. It now belongs to General Wyndham, a descendant of the late earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth. Among the antiquities dug up in this vicinity was a stone font of a greenish colour, with an inscription of mingled Runic and Saxon, implying that "here Ekard was converted, and to this man's example were the Danes brought." The hills near Cockermouth on the opposite side of the Derwent are calcareous, and almost wholly composed of shells of the *Anomia* genus.

COCKERSAND-ABBAY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles south-south-west of Lancaster. Here was first an hermitage and then an hospital for several infirm brethren, under the government of a prior, and subordinate to the abbey of Leycester, and founded or chiefly endowed by William of Lancaster, (Ranulph de Meschines according to Camden,) temp. Hen. II.; but, about the year 1190, it was changed into an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, valued at the dissolution at £282 7s. 7d. This monastery, by special favour of the king, outlived, for a short time, the general dissolution.

COCKET (THE), or COQUET, a river in the county of Northumberland, which, rising in the Cheviot hills in the north-western part of the county near the borders of Roxburghshire, flows gently over a pebbly bed to the eastward, through a fine pastoral and picturesque district. After many beautiful windings it flows past the town of Rothbury, and, crossing the great road between Morpeth and Alnwick, falls into the sea opposite Cocket isle, at a short distance from the castle of Warkworth. This river is navigable for vessels of 50 to 100 tons burthen, to within one-fourth of a mile from Warkworth. Its channel is in general either paved with rocks, or covered with smooth pebbles. In 1764 it left its old course near Warkworth, and forced its way between two sandy hills that had obstructed its passage for ages, so that its channel is now very deep, and, by the assistance of art, might, at a small expense, be made navigable for large ships for about a mile from its mouth. The salmon fishery of the Cocket was very profitable till about the latter part of the 18th century, but since that period it has greatly decreased in value, owing to a wear being thrown across the river at the Acklington woollen manufactory. The duke of Northumberland is the sole proprietor of the Cocket salmon fishery, and also of the stet fishery, which extends 3 miles along the coast from the river's mouth.

COCKET ISLAND lies in the ocean, about a mile east by south of the mouth of the river Cocket. It formerly contained a cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to Tynemouth priory, and was the favourite resort of the religious in St. Cuthbert's time. The ruins of the monastery are partly converted into a dwelling-house for the family who reside on the island for the purpose of superintending the extensive and fruitful warren of Angora rabbits, which the earl of Warwick, who is the proprietor, has established here. Numerous flocks of sea-fowl also breed upon this island, which is about a mile in circumference, and contains about 7 acres of rich pasture land, upon which a few horses graze in summer.

Kelp is sometimes manufactured here. In the reign of Charles I. this island was taken by the Scots, together with about 200 men and 7 pieces of cannon. Shipwrecks have been very frequent on this part of the coast. A dangerous ridge of rocks, called Pan-Bush-Shoals, stretches from the north-west corner of the island. The want of a lighthouse and a life-boat has been fatally experienced in this neighbourhood.

COCKFIELD, a parish in the south-west division of Darlington ward, union of Teesdale, co.-palatine of Durham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Barnard Castle, south of the river Gaunless. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Staindrop, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £9 18s.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Cleveland. Charities in 1829, £5 9s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,720. Houses 155. A. P. £1,770. Pop., in 1801, 461; in 1831, 790. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 10s.

COCKFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Cosford, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lavenham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £30; gross income £679. Patrons, the master and fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge. Charities in 1829, £8 18s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,470. Houses 207. A. P. £4,086. Pop., in 1801, 739; in 1831, 1,023. Poor rates, in 1838, £401 15s.

COCKING, a parish in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Midhurst. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; no return. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Acres 2,370. Houses 59. A. P. £1,749. Pop., in 1801, 300; in 1831, 453. Poor rates, in 1838, £256 4s.

COCKINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton Abbot, county of Devon; 2 miles west of Torbury. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter, annexed to that of Tormoham. Charities in 1821, £41 6s. per annum, chiefly consisting of an endowment for almshouses, inhabited by 6 poor people. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,560. Houses 46. A. P. £2,109. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1838, £127.

COCKLAW, a township in the parish of St. John-Lee, county of Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hexham. Tithes commuted in 1839. Rent charge £221. The remains of Cocklaw tower, an ancient castle belonging to the Erringtons, are still to be seen here. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 5s.

COCKLE-PARK, a township in the parish of Hebburn, county of Northumberland; 3 miles north of Morpeth. Cockle-Park tower, anciently a stronghold belonging to the Bertrams in this township, is now a handsome farm-residence. Houses 15. Pop., in 1801, 52; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 5s.

COCKLEY-CLEY, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-south-west of Swaffham. Living, a discharged rectory, consolidated with the vicarage of St. Peter, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 17s. 1d.; gross income £170. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Dashwood. There were formerly here a church, dedicated to St. Peter, which is said to have been burnt down in the reign of Elizabeth, and a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, which was fitted up as the

rectory house, but is now let as a cottage. Charities in 1834, £16 per annum, besides a rood of land occupied by poor. There is a daily school in this parish. Sir Cloudeley Shovel, the celebrated admiral and commander-in-chief of Queen Anne's fleet, is said to have run away from his apprenticeship as a shoemaker in this parish. Acres 4,370. Houses 43. A. P. £1,253. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 218. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 9s.

COCKSHUT, a chapelry in the parish of Ellesmere, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Ellesmere. Living, a curacy in the vicarage of Ellesmere, not in charge, returned at £90; gross income £88. Patron, the vicar of Ellesmere. The petty sessions for the hundred are held here.

COCKTHORPE, a parish in the hund. of North Greenhoe, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Clay. Living, a rectory united with the rectories of Blakeney and Little Langham, with the perpetual curacy of Glandford, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5; gross income £530. Patron, in 1835, Lord Calthorpe. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £142 11s. 6d. This was the birth-place of Admirals Sir Cloudeley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Mylne. Acres 530. Houses 7. A. P. £582. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 41. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 10s.

COCKTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Ducklington, county of Oxford; 3 miles south-south-east of Witney, and west of the river Windrush. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Ducklington, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge.

CODDENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-east by south of Needham Market. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Crowfield, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 0s. 5d.; gross income £1,016. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £630 4s. 1d. Patron, in 1835, R. M. Leake, Esq. There is a daily school here, supported by an endowment of £75 from Lady C. Gardeman. Other charities £5 per annum. There is a fair held here annually on the 2d of October. Acres 1,540. Houses 181. A. P. £2,747. Pop., in 1801, 653; in 1831, 913. Poor rates, in 1838, £395 4s.

CODDINGTON, a parish in the higher division of the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Boughton, co.-palatine of Chester; 6 miles north-north-west of Malpas. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £5 4s. 2d.; gross income £295. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Chester. Consolidated charities; interest in 1837, £1 13s. Acres, returned under the three townships of Aldersey, Chowley, and Coddington, of which the parish is composed, 2,640. Houses 49. A. P. £4,528. Pop., in 1801, 320; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £242 16s. Acres of the township, 1,220. Houses 14. A. P. £2,542. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 15s.

CODDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ledbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 18s. 4d.; gross income £195. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. Annual rents of charity lands in 1837, £32 18s., applied to parochial purposes. Other charities £4, besides a small interest which 5 poor people of this parish have in a charity connected with the parish of Colwall. Acres 1,510. Houses 34. A. P. £1,143. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 164. Poor rates, in 1838, £65.

CODDINGTON, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark,

county of Nottingham; 2½ miles east-east by north of Newark. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of East Stoke. Tithes commuted in 1700. There is a daily school here, possessing a small endowment out of Birche's charity for behoof of the poor of this parish, the income of which, some years ago, was upwards of £140; other charities £3 per annum. Acres 1,850. Houses 95. A. P. £2,595. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 435. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 9s.

CODFORD-ST.-MARY, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 4 miles east-south-east of Heytesbury, on the southern bank of the river Willey. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £18; gross income £320. Patrons, the president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1812. Charities in 1833, 12s. per annum. There are a daily and a Sunday National school here. On an eminence in this parish, there are the remains of a curious earthen work, supposed to be a druidical circle. Acres 1,540. Houses 40. A. P. £2,705. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £201.

CODFORD-ST.-PETER, a parish in the hund. of Heytesbury, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 3 miles south-east of Heytesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £17 15s.; gross income £394. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres, including the township of Ashton-Gifford, 1,770. Houses 60. A. P. £890. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £339 7s.

CODICOTE, a parish in the hund. of Casbio, or liberty of St. Albans—though locally situated in the hund. of Broadwater—union of Hitchin, county of Hertford; 2 miles north-north-west of Welwyn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of St. Alban's and dio. of London; rated at £7 5s. 10d.; gross income £149. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Charities, £13 9s., besides a joint interest in a charity connected with the parish of Clavering, county of Essex, and others for occasional apprenticeship of a poor child. There are 4 daily and 1 daily National schools here. Acres 2,580. Houses 156. A. P. £3,048. Pop., in 1801, 584; in 1831, 805. Poor rates, in 1838, £281.

CODNOR-WITH-LOSCOW, a township in the parish of Heanor, county of Derby; 4½ miles south-south-east of Alfreton, near the Erwash canal. There are 4 daily schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 267. A. P. £2,682. Pop., in 1801, 828; in 1831, 1,439.

CODNOR-CASTLE, AND PARK-LIBERTY, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; 5½ miles east-north-east of Belper. Codnor-castle was long the baronial residence of the Greys. Acres 1,320. Houses 108. A. P. £1,764. Pop., in 1801, 309; in 1831, 637. Poor rates, in 1838, £206 12s.

CODRINGTON. See **WAPLEY-WITH-CODRINGTON**.

CODSALL, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Seisdon, union of Seisdon, county of Stafford; 5 miles north-west of Wolverhampton, in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. It includes the township of Oaken. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £47; gross income £146. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart. The church is a beautiful structure. Charities in 1820, £58 3s. 2d. per annum. There are a daily and a day and Sunday National school here. The latter has a small endowment. Acres 2,580. Houses 215. A. P. £2,717.

Pop., in 1801, 589; in 1831, 1,115. Poor rates, in 1838, £271 13s.

CODSHEATH HUNDRED, in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent. Area 37,720 acres. Houses 2,211. Pop., in 1831, 12,709.

COEDANA, a parish in the hund. of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales; 2 miles south-east of Llanerchymed. Living, a chapelry to the rectory of Llanellian. The chapel is said to have been founded in the year 630. Charities in 1832, £1 per annum. There are 3 Sunday schools here. Houses 59. A. P. £864. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 262. Poor rates, in 1838, £155 3s.

COEDCANLASS, a parish in the hund. and union of Narbeth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 6½ miles south-east of Haverford-West, on an estuary of the Bristol channel. Living, a donative curacy, a sinecure, in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; gross income £20. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Owen, Bart. There is a daily school here. Houses 23. A. P. £626. Pop., in 1801, 152; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 17s.

COED-CHRISTIONYDD. See **CHRISTIONYDD**.

COED-DHU-CHURCH, or COYCHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2½ miles east of Bridgend. It includes the hamlets of Coychurch, Higher and Lower, and Pencoyd, and the chapelry of Peterstone-on-the-Hill. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Peterstone, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £28 ls. 8d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Dunraven. There are 1 Sunday and daily National and 2 daily schools in this parish. One of the latter is endowed. Other charities in 1837, consisted of £1,000 in the public funds, the interest being chiefly applied for behoof of the three hamlets of Coychurch in equal divisions. Coer-Cardoc is one of the mountains of this parish. Houses 221. A. P. £5,262. Pop., in 1811, 999; in 1831, 1,079. Poor rates, in 1838, £429 3s.

COED-FRANK, a hamlet in the parish of Cadoxton, county of Glamorgan. There are extensive copper-works in the vicinity. Houses 154. A. P. £454. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 825. Poor rates, in 1838, £385 2s.

COEDGLASSION, or COIDGLASSION, a hamlet in the parish of Nantmel, county of Radnor; 5 miles south-east of Rhayadr. Houses 37. Pop., in 1811, 176; in 1831, 825. Other returns with the parish.

COEDKERNEW, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wentloog, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 4 miles south-south-west of Newport. Living, a curacy joined with the vicarage of St. Brides-Wentloog. Acres 710. Houses 27. A. P. 903. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 149. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 5s.

COED-Y-CUMAR, a hamlet in the parish of Vainor, county of Brecon; 2 miles north-east of Merthyr-Tydvyl. Houses 328. A. P. £1,700. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1,540.

COETON-ARTHUR. See **ARTHUR'S STONE**.

COFFINSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton Abbot, county of Devon; 4 miles east by south of Newton. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St. Mary's-church. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,010. Houses 54. A. P. £1,825. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 265. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 17s.

COGAN, or COGGAN, a parish in the hund. of Dinas Powis, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4½ miles south-south-west of Cardiff. Living, a rectory annexed to that of Leckwith. Houses 2. A. P. £368. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 22. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 7s.

COGDEAN HUNDRED, in the Shaston east division of the county of Dorset. Area 32,960 acres. Houses 1,245. Pop., in 1831, 6,323.

COGENHOE, or **COCKNOZ**, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Hardington, county of Northampton; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles east of Northampton, south of the river Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17; gross income £263. Tithes commuted under acts 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 34. Patron, in 1835, Rev. R. E. Watkin. Acres 960. Houses 46. A. P. £1,462. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £178 16s.

COGGES, a parish in the hund. of Wooton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; about a mile east of Witney. It includes the township of Wilcote. Living, a vicarage, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; returned at £53; gross income £64. Tithes commuted in 1787. Charities connected with this parish, in 1823, £96 18s. 8d. per annum. The charities of this parish and those of the parish of Witney are partially intercommunicative. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. This parish possesses 4 daily schools, 2 of which are endowed with £6 per annum by the late William Blake, Esq. There was here, in former times, an alien priory of Black monks to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Fescamp in Normandy. Acres 2,090. Houses 138. A. P. £3,657. Pop., in 1801, 343; in 1831, 683. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 1s.

COGGESHALL (GREAT), a market-town and parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Witham, county of Essex; 6 miles east-east by south of Braintree. The town is situated partly on low ground, near the north side of the river Blackwater, and partly on the acclivity of a hill on the same side. Acres 2,770. Houses 624. A. P. £5,430. Pop., in 1801, 2,469; in 1831, 3,226. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,228 17s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £11 3s. 4d.; gross income £230. Patron, in 1835, P. Du Cane, Esq. The church is a spacious edifice with a large square tower at the west end. Besides the established church, there are here places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan Methodists. The Baptist chapel is licensed under the new marriage act. There are 21 daily schools here, one of which is a free school, founded and endowed by Sir Robert Hitcham in 1636, the property being vested in the master, scholars, and fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, as trustees for the administration of the charity. The income of other charities connected with the parish, in 1837, was £115 4s. per annum, distributed principally in payments, bread and clothing, to the poor. There are also six almshouses, adjoining the churchyard, inhabited by poor persons placed there by the parish officers. The woollens usually termed baize and serge used to be manufactured here to a large extent. Of late years the silk trade has been the principal object of attention. It was introduced about 22 years ago. The manufacture is still all dependent on Spitalfields. In 1838 there were several silk mills here, and a very large one was in course of erection close to the town. The weavers were chiefly employed at these mills. There was only one manufacturer at Spitalfields, and one at Cheapside, who gave out work to the Coggeshall weavers; 80 to 90 looms were thus employed. The average earnings of the males was about 8s. to 8s. 6d.; of the females, 4s. 6d. to 5s., including the usual expenses. About 54 men and 15 women were employed in weaving velvets. There were still a few looms, not 10 altogether, employed

in weaving horse-cloths; the men were worse paid than the silk weavers. It is the last expiring embers of a trade once extensive in this country. The patent has expired for Courtauld's patent silk spindle, which is used here, and the silk thrown by which is well known to manufacturers. The market-day here is Saturday. The fair commences on Whit-Tuesday. This town—by some supposed to have been the Roman station, Ad Ansam, by others the Canonium of Antoninus—most evidently had its origin in the abbey for Cistercian, or white monks, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, which King Stephen and Maud, his queen, founded in the hamlet of little Coggeshall in this parish, A. D. 1142. It stands on an acclivity on the north bank of the river. Only a small part of it now remains: near it there is a bridge of three arches, said to have been built by King Stephen, over a channel that was cut to convey the water of the river nearer to the abbey.

COGGESHALL (LITTLE), a hamlet in the above parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of it, on the opposite side of the river, and in the hund. and union of Witham. This was formerly a distinct parish, and had two churches, one of them erected by the monks of the abbey above alluded to, which is demolished, the other is converted into a barn. Charities in 1837, £9 15s. per annum. There are an infant and a boarding school here. In 1838 there were a woollen and a silk mill, employing 196 hands, within this parish. Acres 830. Houses 84. A. P. £1,878. Pop., in 1801, 333; in 1831, 455. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 1s.

COGSHALL, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Northwich, north of the river Weaver. This township, with Seven Oaks, possesses 2 daily schools. Acres 520. Houses 18. A. P. £1,951. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 15s.

COKER (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Yeovil. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 6s. 3d.; returned at £119 11s.; gross income £242. Patron, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There is an almshouse for 12 paupers in this parish, endowed with an income of £46 4s. 2d. per annum. There are 6 daily schools here. This was the birth-place of Dampier, the circumnavigator. Acres, including the hamlet of North Coker, 2,140. Houses 235. A. P. £4,353. Pop., in 1801, 859; in 1831, 830. Poor rates, in 1838, £431 11s.

COKER (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Houndsborough, Barwick and Coker, union of Yeovil, county of Somerset; 3 miles west by south of Yeovil. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 19s. 7d.; gross income £494. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. George Jeckyll. There is an alms-house in this parish for 3 paupers, endowed with £13 5s. per annum. Other charities produce an annuity of £4 2s. 6d. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with the interest of a bequest of £100. Acres 1,100. Houses 195. A. P. £4,046. Pop., in 1801, 758; in 1831, 1,013. Poor rates, in 1838, £500.

COKER (NORTH). See **EAST COKER**.

COLAN, a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of St. Columb-Major, county of Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of St. Columb-Major. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £120 5s. 6d.; gross income £163. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. There are a daily and an infant

school here. Acres 1,790. Houses 40. A. P. £1,685. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 261. Poor rates, in 1838, £668 8s.

COLBOURNE, a township in the parish of Catterick, north riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-east by east of Richmond. Acres 1,240. Houses 32. A. P. £5,468. Pop., in 1801, 641; in 1831, 683. Poor rates, in 1838, £9 8s.

COLBY, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 3¼ miles north-north-east of Aylsham, west of the river Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 15s. 10d.; gross income £271. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £343 16s. 1d. Patron, in 1835, Lord Suffield. There is a townhouse here occupied by paupers. The church lands yield an annual rent of £17; and the only other charity connected with this parish, in 1832, was an unimproveable rent charge of £2 10s. for the benefit of aged poor, and for clothing four children. Acres 1,000. Houses 64. A. P. £923. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £100 8s.

COLBY, a township in the parish of St. Lawrence, borough of Appleby, Westmoreland; 1½ mile west-north-west of Appleby; south of the river Eden. Houses 32. Pop., in 1821, 141; in 1831, 148.

COLCHESTER,

A borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Colchester, county of Essex; 51 miles north-east by east of London, and 22 of Chelmsford, on the road from Harwich by Chelmsford, to London. The Eastern Counties railway, from London to Norwich and Great Yarmouth, now in progress. It is intended to run a branch from Colchester to Harwich. Acres 11,770. Houses 3,216. A. P. £42,137. Pop., in 1801, 11,620; in 1831, 16,167. Poor rates, in 1838, £9,738 5s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Colchester, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Colchester poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 18 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 16,167. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,155. Expenditure in 1838, £7,766.

The ecclesiastical government of Colchester is comprised within the diocese of London, and gives title to one of the five archdeacons attached to that see. The archdeaconry comprehends the deaneries of Colchester, Lexden, Tendring, Witham, Samford, and Newport.* Besides the parishes of Lexden, Milend, Greenstead, and Berechurch, in the liberties of the borough, but without the town (which see), there are 12 parishes within the limits of Colchester, one of which, namely, St. Botolph's, the most populous parish in the town, is consolidated with the parish of All Saints for every ecclesiastical purpose, as it contains no church of its own fit for the performance of divine service. The following are the parishes, with their livings, which, with the exception of St. Mary's, a peculiar of the bishop of London, are all in the archd. of Colchester, and dio. of London. 1st, All Saints, a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of St. Botolph, not in charge; gross

income £327; in the gift of Baliol college, Oxford. The church of St. Botolph, which was conventual as well as parochial, has been a ruin for nearly two centuries, but shows still some of the most exquisite fragments of Norman architecture to be found in the kingdom. 2d, St. James, a discharged rectory; rated at £11 10s., and in the gift of the Crown; gross income £122. The chapel of St. Ann, formerly a hermitage in this parish, has been totally desecrated by being converted into a barn.—3d, St. Martins, a discharged rectory; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £72. Patronage in dispute. The church accommodation has been recently increased.—4th, St. Mary-at-the-Walls, a rectory; rated at £10; gross income £230. In the gift of the bishop of London.—5th, St. Nicholas, a discharged rectory; rated at £10; gross income £94; in the patronage of Baliol college, Oxford. In this parish there was a chapel dedicated to St. Helena, which has been appropriated as a place of worship by the Society of Friends.—6th, St. Peter, a discharged vicarage; rated at £10; gross income £300. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of the late J. Thornton.—7th, St. Runwald, a discharged rectory; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £160. Patron, in 1835, C. Round, Esq.—8th, The Holy Trinity, a discharged rectory; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £158. In the gift of Baliol college, Oxford.—9th, St. Giles, a discharged rectory; rated at £30; gross income £190. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. W. Morgan.—10th, St. Leonard's, or the Hythe, a discharged rectory; rated at £10; gross income £100. In the patronage of Baliol college, Oxford.—11th, St. Mary Magdalen, a vicarage; rated at £11; in the gift of the Crown. Besides the established churches, there are here two Baptist and two Independent chapels licensed under the new marriage act. The Society of Friends, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Unitarians, and the Roman Catholics have also places of worship here.

Schools and Charities.—There is a free grammar-school here, founded and endowed by Henry VIII., the charter and grant to which having been considered invalid, were renewed by Queen Elizabeth. It was intended for the instruction of 16 children, the sons of burgesses born in the town. The revenues of this school, in 1837, amounted to £181 10s. There were 3 boys on the foundation. The charity commissioners observe, that "this institution seems at no period to have conferred any substantial advantages on those inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood to whom a gratuitous education for their sons was an object of real importance." The celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr was master here in 1779. A scholarship in St. John's college, Cambridge, is appropriated to this school. There are also 45 daily schools in the borough, two of which are National schools, and constitute an extension of the original plan of a charity-school instituted about the year 1709. These consist of a boy's school containing, in 1824, 250, and of a girl's school containing 148;—in all 398. Of these, 66 boys and 42 girls were clothed by the trustees of the original charity, and a considerable number by the committee of the National school society. From the colour of the children's clothing the institution has acquired the name of the Blue school. There is also a Lancasterian school, supported by subscription, and containing 200 boys and 100 girls, 100 of each of whom receive clothes. There are besides, several infant, and day and Sunday, schools. A charitable institution, named the Essex and Colchester general hospital for invalids, was founded here, in 1819, by donations and annual subscriptions. It is "open to the admission

* By statute 26 Henry VIII., Colchester was one of those towns which were to be taken and accepted for sees of bishops suffragan, to be made in England. There were never more than two consecrated for this place.

of patients without limitation of county, district, or distance." There are a number of alms-houses or hospitals for paupers, the best endowed of which is Arthur Winslay's hospital. It consists of 18 different tenements under one roof, having each a small piece of garden ground attached to it. There is also a chapel. These tenements are occupied by 18 very old men, nominated by trustees. They are allowed 6s. a-week each, besides coals, &c. The income of the charity amounts to £473 6s. The other hospitals are, St. Mary Magdalen's, lately rebuilt, consisting of 6 tenements under one roof, inhabited by 5 poor widows, who receive each £13 per annum, besides fuel, out of an income of £239 5s. Kendall's, consisting of two ranges of brick buildings, with an enclosure in front, inhabited by 16 old women, widows of inmates of Winslay's hospital, and who are allowed 3s. a-week each, besides coals, out of an income of £166;—Winnock's consisting of 6 dwellings, and endowed with a yearly rent charge of £41;—and Fynch's, the benefits of which, however, are confined to paupers of the parish of St. Nicholas. This hospital or alms-house has been recently rebuilt, and consists of two ranges of building, enclosed within four walls, and containing, each, 4 tenements. They are inhabited by 8 poor aged women, who have stipends of 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-week each, besides coals, out of an income of £51 3s. 8d. There are several other alms-houses in the town, the endowments of which are not now discoverable. In 1631, Samuel Harnett, archbishop of York, bequeathed all his library of books to the bailiffs and corporation of this town, for behoof of its clergy, and of other divines. Various additions were subsequently made, by benefaction, to this library; and at present, it consists of about 792 volumes. It is now set up in a room in the castle. Free access is permitted to all entitled to claim it. Sir Thomas White, knight, Lord Mayor of London, in 1566, bequeathed the sum of £2,000 to 24 corporations, of which that of Colchester is one, to the intent that each of them should, in turns, at equal intervals of 24 years' payment, receive the annual rents arising out of lands to be purchased therewith, and lend them out, without interest, in sums of £25 each, and for terms of 10 years to young freemen of honest name, inhabitants of the boroughs over which they respectively presided. It appears that the late corporation of Colchester have received, in respect of this benefaction, the sum of £1,040, in 10 periodical payments of £104 each, of which sum £1,000 should have been lent as the donor directed. The last sum of £104 was received in 1817. The officers of the late corporation were examined by the charity commissioners in reference to this charity; but they "could not learn that any money received at any time in respect thereof was now out at loan, or forthcoming in any way." There is here a society for the relief of poor clergymen and their widows and children, in Essex, and that part of Hertfordshire which is in the diocese of London. It was incorporated in 1747, and possesses a funded capital of more than £8,000; its yearly receipts and expenditure amounting to more than £1,000. There are also a benevolent medical society for Essex and Herts which has been extensively useful; a general benevolent society; a lying-in-charity; a female friendly society; a blanket society, &c. These, with various religious societies, are the principal charities connected with this borough. There are minor charities, chiefly confined to the separate parishes included within its bounds; but they are too numerous and unimportant to be noticed here.

Trade and Manufactures.] The trade of Col-

chester, except its shipping concerns, chiefly consists, like that of most inland towns, in the supply of the agricultural classes with manufactures, &c., in return for agricultural produce. Formerly, however, this town was remarkable for its successful cultivation of a particular branch of woollen manufacture, denominated the bay and say, or baize and serge trade, which was introduced by the expatriated Flemings, who settled here in the reign of Elizabeth. But prior even to the statute of Edward the third,—which prohibits the exportation of wool, and which has been followed by similar acts, down to the 7th of George the Second,—it appears that this staple of the nation was made into cloth here. For some generations after the reign of Elizabeth, this town had nearly a monopoly of the baize and serge manufacture. The war with Spain, in the reign of Anne, was the great occasion of its downfall. Individuals, however, continued it with some spirit for about half a century afterwards; but for the last 20 years it may be said to have been extinct. Not a loom remains. The first invention in the process of manufacturing cotton was the "fly-shuttle," invented in 1738, by Mr. John Kay, then residing here. It was brought into general use about 1760, and was found greatly to abridge the time and exertion required in weaving. Robert Kay, the son of John, added to this the "drop-box." But so far were the inventors from profiting by these discoveries, that Mr. Kay could only escape the persecution and danger to which he became exposed, by flying to Paris. The cotton manufacture was never established here, however; and the woollen was superseded by the silk manufacture, which was introduced about 40 or 50 years ago. There were about 160 silk looms here 10 years since; but this branch of manufacture also gradually declined. There are now not above from 40 to 60 looms in the town; but a large silk factory was erected a few years ago in the parish of St. Martin, which, in 1838, employed 316 hands, principally females. The trade, however, had suffered exceedingly by the very high price of silk in 1836, and its sudden and extreme depression. The average earnings were not above 8s. a-week. Umbrella and parasol silk, and handkerchiefs, were the chief manufacture. Of the weavers formerly employed, some had become gardeners, bricklayers, common-labourers; about a score had enlisted into the army, and others were in the workhouse. Trade here, generally, has become less extensive than it formerly was. The removal of the great military establishments which existed here during the last war has injuriously affected it. There are some hundreds of unemployed operatives, other than weavers, at present, in Colchester. The average wages of labourers are from 9s. to 10s. a-week. There is no other manufactory besides the silk mill here at present; but there is a very extensive malt distillery in the parish of St. Botolph, said to be the fourth in importance in the kingdom. The celebrated oyster fisheries likewise give profitable employment to many, and have always formed a comparatively valuable part of the trade of this town. Richard the First granted the burgesses the fishery of the river Colne, from the North Bridge as far as Westnesse, which grant was very amply confirmed by subsequent charters. For the better preservation of this privilege, courts of admiralty, or conservancy, have been customarily held on Colne water. The river is yearly shut against fishing till 22d July, by proclamation made in March or April. Colchester is a bonding port. There are bonded warehouses for wine, spirits, corn, and wood goods; but its foreign trade is trifling; it consists principally in wines from Spain, oil cakes from Holland, and timber from the Baltic. The

port, however, carries on a general coasting trade with London, principally in colonial and manufactured goods; and with the northern counties of England in coals, tiles, &c. The exports are corn and malt. This trade on the whole is not of much importance; and the principal source of profit to Colchester is the retail business which it carries on for the supply of a very extensive neighbouring district. Upwards of fifty vessels of different sizes and denominations belong to Colchester; but a great many small craft, belonging to Wivenhoe, Rowhedge, Brightlingsea, and other small places, lower down on the Colne, all "hail" from this port, which makes the shipping of Colchester appear more numerous than it really is. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter being the principal day for cattle and corn. The fairs are Easter-Tuesday, July 5th and 23d, and October 20th. Those in July are principally for horses and cattle; the other for horses, cattle, and miscellaneous merchandise.

General description.] The principal part of this town occupies the summit, and north, and eastern sides of a fine eminence nearly in the centre of the borough, rising gradually from the river Colne, which is navigable for vessels of about 150 tons burthen, to the Hythe, a long suburban street, running along the river side, and forming the port or harbour of Colchester. Vessels of greater tonnage, principally colliers, must discharge their cargoes at Wivenhoe, about 3 miles lower down the river. The merchandise, however, is brought in smaller craft to the Hythe, where are situated most of the warehouses, the coal, timber, and bonded yards, and the custom-house. There are some valuable premises for commercial purposes along the quay at the Hythe. The Colne encircles and intersects part of the town, on the north and north-east sides, and is crossed by several bridges. The town was formerly surrounded by walls, which are still in many places entire. Their original outline is believed to have been a parallelogram; but at present it has the appearance of a trapezium. When the walls were perfect, the town was entered by four principal gates and three posterns, now almost all destroyed. The town is not now contained within the limits of the walls. The buildings without are very irregularly disposed, chiefly on the south and east. The principal street, which runs nearly east and west, within the parallelogram, contains many large shops and respectable houses. Great improvements in the interior of the town have lately been effected; but the only important extension which has taken place within the last 20 years is westwards, along the London road, where many valuable detached residences have been built. A spacious and handsome market was opened here in the year 1814. To the north of the High-street, on an elevated spot, and commanding a fine view of the winding valley to the north and east, stands the castle. The outer walls are nearly perfect, and their vast thickness and solidity evince the importance which, in the early ages, was attached to this situation. The churches, with the ruins of St. John's abbey, St. Botolph's priory, and the Moot hall, constitute the chief of the other ancient or public buildings. A new theatre was opened here about the year 1814. Many of the houses have a pervading air of venerable antiquity about them, which never fails to create an interest. The streets were partly paved as early as the year 1473. They have long been wholly paved and lighted with gas. The town is well supplied with water from springs and wells, as well as from water-works, established in 1808, and kept in operation by a steam engine.

Government, &c.]—The parliamentary and muni-

cipal boundaries of this borough have always been and still are co-extensive; although it has been proposed considerably to restrict the ancient municipal limits. The borough comprehends the 12 town, and the 4 outlying, parishes above enumerated. The liberties form a compact district all in the county of Essex. The borough is believed to have been governed, under the Conqueror and his early successors, by a portreeve, or, as it is also written, portgrave; and this form of government continued as long as it remained a demesne of the crown. But Richard I. granted it a charter in 1089, permitting it, among other valuable privileges, to choose bailiffs from among the burgesses, and a justicier to administer justice within the borough. Other charters subsequently modified and extended the first. Charles II., by his first charter, ordered, that there should be 12 aldermen,—including the mayor, high-steward, recorder, and chamberlain,—18 assistants, and 12 common councilmen, with the necessary addenda of clerk, coroner, water-bailiffs, sergeants of mace, &c. The charter of William and Mary, and the latter patent of George III., so late as 1818, confirmed this charter in respect to members. Under the municipal reform act, the borough is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. With some intermission, 2 members have been sent, by this borough, to parliament, since the year 1220. The right was vested in the corporation and free burgesses not receiving alms. In default of bailiffs, or a mayor, the sheriff of Essex was the presiding officer. The members returned, took wages from their constituents, as late as Queen Elizabeth's time. The greatest number of electors polled, within the 30 years previous to 1831, was 1,406. Under the reform act, the privilege of returning 2 members has been continued. The number of qualified houses, &c., in the borough, in 1831, was about 1,200. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 1,176. The number polled at the general election, in 1837, was 739. The mayor is the returning officer. Colchester is one of the polling places for the northern division of the county of Essex. The income of the borough, in 1837, was £2,388 13s. 2d.; expenditure £2,544 16s. 6d. Assessed taxes, in 1830, £5,173 9s. 1d. The mayor and recorder are the judges of the borough court of records, before which debts above £3 may be sued for, and any attorney of the superior courts at Westminster may practise. Colchester has had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter sessions appointed. The petty sessions for Colchester division are held in the Moot or town hall, where the corporation have always conducted the public affairs of the borough. The castle, with its precincts, called the Bailey (Ballium), is extra-parochial, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the borough officers. The prison is situated at the back of the town-hall, and is very incommodious. It is appropriated to debtors; to prisoners before trial, and after conviction, if not very bad characters; and to vagrants. It consists of 7 apartments. All prisoners sentenced to hard labour are sent to the county house of correction, which is appropriated almost exclusively to summary convictions. It stands on rising ground about half a mile from the town. It was completed in February, 1835,—when it was first occupied,—at an expense of about £7,000. It is constructed on the radiating plan, with 10 wards, 44 cells, airing yards, &c. The borough contracts for the maintenance of its convicted prisoners in this house of correction;—paying for the whole cost of maintenance a sum equal to double the amount of the ordinary rations of food. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 127.

History.]—The borough of Colchester, still the

principal town in Essex, was designated, in the time of Edward IV., as "one of the ancientest burghs in the kingdom of England." It was long the capital of the Trinobantes. "That it flourished even more than ever," says Camden, "in the time of the Romans, abundance of their coins found every day fully evince." Indeed it was one of the first settlements of the Romans in our island. As a military post it appears to have been the principal of the line of stations still traceable along the northern part of the county. After the departure of the Romans, and partly owing to the increasing prosperity of London, it lost much of its ancient importance under the Saxons, who gave it the name of *Colne Cæster*. On the irruption of the Danes, it is said to have been occupied by that people, who were expelled, in 921, by Edward the Elder. At the time of the Norman survey it appears to have been a flourishing town. In 1215, Laher de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, with an army of foreigners, entered the kingdom, laid siege to the castle, and gained possession of the town. It was retaken by King John. In 1648, notwithstanding previous dissatisfaction under his government, the town adhering to Charles I., was besieged by the forces of the parliament under Fairfax, and after a brave defence of 11 weeks, surrendered. Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, the principal defenders, were, after the surrender, shot under the city walls. In 1665, the great plague which ravaged London extended its baneful influence to Colchester, and swept away nearly 5,000 of its inhabitants. During the late war, Colchester was the site of an extensive military establishment. The barracks, except a few officers' houses, were pulled down at the close of the war; but a small military force has ever since been continued at a place called the new barracks, not far distant. The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, late speaker of the house of commons, who was a native of this neighbourhood, was, in 1817, elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Colchester.

As we gather from Marianus Scotus, Camden, &c., Colchester was celebrated, centuries ago, for the vast quantities of antiquities discovered in it. Even in recent times, however, coins in immense quantities have been found; with abundance of porcelain, much of which is the fine glazed and red ware so much admired by antiquarians; household utensils, vases, urns, rings, intaglios, writing styles, &c. Morant mentions no less than 8 tessellated pavements which had been discovered in this town, and more recently there was one discovered on the site of the present market-place. All the public buildings display Roman materials worked up in their walls. Vestiges of Roman baths and temples also have been traced.

COLD-ASHTON. See **ASHTON-COLD**.

COLD-ASHBY. See **ASHBY-COLD**.

COLD-DUNGHILL, an extra-parochial district adjoining the parishes of St. Clement and St. Margaret, borough of Ipswich, county of Suffolk.

COLD-HIGHAM, or **LITTLE HIGHAM**, a parish in the hund. and union of Towcester, county of Northampton; 4 miles north-west of Towcester. Living, a rectory, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10, returned at £124; gross income £407. Tithes commuted in 1812. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Pomfret. Acres 1,660. Houses 66. A. P. £2,495. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 18s.

COLDMEERE, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, county of Suffolk; 3½ miles north-east of Eccleshall. Acres 1,470. Houses 7. Pop., in 1811, 42; in 1831, 60. Other returns with the parish.

COLD-NORTON, a parish in the hund. of

Dengie, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 5 miles south of Maldon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £16 13s. 4d.; gross income £341. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £319 0s. 4d. Patrons, the governors of the Charter house. Charities in 1837, £5 1s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,570. Houses 42. A. P. £2,101. Pop., in 1801, 223; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £77 15s.

COLD-OVERTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Oakham, county of Leicester; 7 miles south-south-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £19 12s. 3½d.; gross income £321. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Hartopp. There is a daily school here for orphans. Acres 2,320. Houses 22. A. P. £2,225. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 123. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 18s.

COLDRED, a parish in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Dover, county of Kent; 5 miles north-north-west of Dover. Living, a vicarage united with that of Sibertswold. Acres 1,630. Houses 17. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £161 13s.

COLDRIDGE. See **COLERIDGE**.

COLDSBORNE, or **COLESBORNE**, a parish in the hund. of Rapsegate, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 8 miles north-north-west of Cirencester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 6s. 10½d.; gross income £130. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of impropriated £242 14s.; of rectorial £122 10s. Patron, in 1835, H. Elwes, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 2,120. Houses 51. A. P. £2,037. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1838, £56 17s.

COLD-WALTHAM, a parish in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, union of Thakeham, county of Sussex; 2½ miles north of Bury, bounded on the west by the river Arun. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Sussex and dio. of Chichester; returned at £36; gross income £65. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,230. Houses 55. A. P. £744. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 449. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 5s.

COLDWELL, a township in the parish of Kirkwhelpington, Northumberland; 2½ miles north of Kirkwhelpington. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1 8s. 3½d. House 1. Pop., in 1811, 9; in 1831, 6. Other returns with the parish.

COLE. See **PRITCOMBE**.

COLE AND WEST PARK, a tything in the parish of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 1½ mile south-south-east of Malmesbury. Houses 5. Pop., in 1811, 43; in 1831, 43. Other returns with the parish.

COLEBROOKE, or **COLEBROOK**, a parish in the hund. and union of Crediton, county of Devon; 4 miles west of Crediton, north of the river Yew. Living, a vicarage in the peculiar jurisdiction and patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter; rated at £20; gross income £200. Charities in 1823, £5 12s. per annum. There are in this parish the ruinous remains of no less than five chapels, viz. at Coplestone, Land's-end, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmstone. This parish possesses a day, Sunday, and 2 daily National schools. Acres 4,200. Houses 168. A. P. £4,477. Pop., in 1801, 762; in 1831, 880. Poor rates, in 1838, £414 11s.

COLEBROOKE-DALE, a hamlet in the parish of Broseley, county of Salop; 2 miles north of Broseley, on the northern bank of the Severn. It

is celebrated for its iron-bridge, erected in 1779, over the Severn, about a mile from Madeley Market. This is a very elegant structure, consisting of an arch 40 feet high, and more than 100 feet span. It was cast at Colebrooke-dale iron works, which are amongst the largest in England. The first idea of constructing railroads was supposed to have been entertained between the years 1620 and 1650, when they were roughly constructed of wood, and nearly 100 years elapsed before a decided improvement was introduced, originating at the Colebrooke-dale iron works, where iron plates were first put on wooden rails. Colebrooke-dale gives name to a winding glen through which the Severn flows, between two hills, and under the magnificent iron-bridge; the *tout ensemble*, constituting, with the forges, engines, furnaces, and vast machinery of the iron works, a spectacle of the most interesting and sublime description. Geologists have also given the name of Colebrooke-dale to a rich coal and iron district, which has long been known to them as a point of great interest. It includes this celebrated defile, and extends east to Lilleshall and Bridgenorth; north-west to Wellington, and thence by the Wrek-in; south-east to the road from Much Wenlock to Bridgenorth; while on the west the boundary is broken by the gorge of the Severn, but is formed in part by the elevated ridges of Benthall and Wenlock. The area thus circumscribed consists of a platform raised about 400 feet above the Severn at Madeley, about a mile from Colebrooke, or 500 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Prestwich, F. G. S., has lately given the following account of the number of beds of coal at each of the principal works, and the aggregate thickness:—

	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.	No. of Beds
Hadley	15	0	0	16
Sned's Hill . . .	14	2	2	12
Malinslee	11	0	10	13
Langley	11	2	6	11
Dawley	14	0	0	16
Lightmoor . . .	13	2	0	17
Madeley	10	2	10	24
Broseley	7	0	9	13

At these points the coal measures are fully developed, and consequently the difference in the number and thickness of the strata does not arise from a diminution of the system, but in some cases may be accounted for by the minor beds not having been deemed worthy of notice. Next in importance to the beds of coal are the layers of argillaceous carbonate of iron. This valuable ore generally occurs in flattened nodules, constituting regular seams, which are distinguished by the names of pennystone, the chance stone, the ball stone, the ragged robins, &c. Some of these layers extend throughout the field, but others are of local occurrence, and the aggregate number in a pit varies from two to seven. They are generally imbedded in shale, but occasionally in sandstone. In some parts of the district, and situated near to the top of the series, is a bed of fresh water limestone. The petroleum or tar spring, for which Colebrooke-dale has been so long celebrated, issues from a thick bed of sandstone in the upper part of the coal measures: it yielded formerly more than a hogshead a-day, but produces now only a few gallons a-week. Another spring has been discovered, and petroleum is frequently found to some extent in working the coal. Titanium has been produced in considerable abundance in the iron furnaces. It often occurs in crystals of great beauty, but principally in amorphous masses as large as a marble, at times cemented by a small quantity of iron. The fossils contained in the

coal measures are of great interest, as they occur in considerable abundance, and consist of a curious association of remains, including not only those of terrestrial plants and fresh water shells, but also of marine testacea and other animals. Mr. Prestwich conceives that the phenomena may be explained by supposing that the coal measures were accumulated in an estuary occasionally subjected to considerable freshes from a large river.

COLEBY, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln; 8 miles south of Lincoln, east of the river Brant. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 12s. 1d., returned at £120; gross income £126. Tithes commuted in 1759. Patron, the provost and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. A few children from this parish attend school at Harmston. Acres 2,600. Houses 79. A. P. £3,921. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 415. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 4s.

COLEDALE, or PORTINGSKALE, a township in the parish of Crosthwaite, county of Cumberland; 3 miles west of Keswick; west of the Derwent water. See BRAITHWAITE. Houses 50. Pop., in 1811, 225; in 1831, 253. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 3s.

COLEFORD, a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Newland, county of Gloucester; 7½ miles west-west by north of Blakeney; bounded on the west by the river Wye. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £15; gross income £105. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There are a Baptist chapel here, and 2 Sunday National schools. A weekly market is held here on Friday, and the annual fairs are June 20th and December 5th; the former chiefly for wool. Coleford is a polling-place for the member for the western division of the county. Houses 422. Pop., in 1811, 1,551; in 1831, 2,193. Other returns with the parish.

COLEFORD. See KILMERSON.

COLEMORE, or COLEMER, a parish in the hund. of Barton Stacey, union of Petersfield, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 5½ miles south-south-west of Alton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Prior's Dean, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £22 9s. 4½d.; gross income £443. Patron, in 1835, J. Fowler, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,270. Houses 13. A. P. £934. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 164. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 13s.

COLE-ORTON, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, county of Leicester; 2 miles east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and near the Leicester railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10 6s. 0½d.; gross income £269. Patron in 1835, Sir George H. Beaumont, Bart. There are 2 Sunday and daily National schools here, one of which is endowed with a portion of the great tithes of Swannington. The endowment also supports six poor widows under the same roof as the school, and finds them coals and a portion of clothing. Poor women of this parish have also an interest in the Ravenston hospital. The other charities consist of an annual rent of £7 1s. 4d. for apprenticing poor children of this and other parishes, and £4 distributed annually amongst the poor. Acres 1,750. Houses 152. A. P. £4,856. Pop., in 1801, 1,069; in 1831, 848. Poor rates, in 1838, £479 3s.

COLERIDGE HUNDRED, in the south corner of the county of Devon, having the Dart on the

east, and Kingsbridge water on the west. Area 50,090 acres. Houses 3,119. Pop., in 1831, 20,339.

COLERIDGE, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Crediton, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chumleigh, west of the river Taw. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £7 8s. 9d.; gross income £142. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Charities in 1823, 7s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,190. Houses 109. A. P. £2,022. Pop., in 1801, 697; in 1831, 644. Poor rates, in 1838, £290 18s.

COLERNE, a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-west by south of Chippenham, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory, rated at £16 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and a discharged vicarage, rated at £9 16s., returned at £114; gross income £130. Tithes commuted in 1785. The rectory, with the patronage, is annexed to the wardenship of New college, Oxford. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1799. There are also 3 daily schools. Charities in 1833, £12 per annum, besides 24 acres of land occupied by the poor in lots at small rents. Acres 3,620. Houses 175. A. P. £5,898. Pop., in 1801, 698; in 1831, 931. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 8s.

COLESHILL, a hamlet partly in the parish of Amersham, county of Hertford, and partly in the parish of Beaconsfield, county of Buckingham; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Amersham. This was the birth-place of Edmund Waller the poet, who died in 1687. Here, under the wide branches of an immense oak tree, he is said to have written the most of his poems. Acres 2,810. Houses 101. A. P. £1,983. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 497. Poor rates, in 1838, £266 10s.

COLESHILL, a parish in the hund. of Shrivenham, union of Farringdon, county of Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-west by south of Great Farringdon; bounded on the west by the river Cole. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £17 11s. 8d.; gross income £311. Patron, the Earl of Radnor. Coleshill house, a princely seat of the earl of Radnor in this parish, whence he takes the title of baron, is supposed to be one of the most perfect and unaltered specimens of the talent and taste of Inigo Jones. The grounds have undergone a complete alteration, and have been laid out under the direction of the earl of Radnor, according to the present improved taste of landscape gardening. They are remarkably beautiful, possessing every requisite to render the scenery interesting and perfect. At Binbury there are vestiges of a Roman camp. Acres 2,520. Houses 62. A. P. £2,690. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 351. Poor rates, in 1838, £228 10s.

COLESHILL, a township in the parish of Holywell, co. of Flint. This was the scene of a sanguinary battle, in which Henry II. suffered a signal defeat from the sons of Owen Gwynedd, in 1157.

COLESHILL, a parish and market-town in Birmingham division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick; 17 miles north-north-west of Warwick; on the southern bank of the Cole. Acres 6,200. Houses 380. A. P. £8,533. Pop., in 1801, 1,437; in 1831, 1,858. Poor rates, in 1838, £512 2s. The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway bisects this parish. The Coleshill station is $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Birmingham, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ from Derby.—Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £10 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £821. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Digby. The

church, which occupies a gentle eminence, is in the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The interior is adorned with many monuments of the Digby family, and a font of curious workmanship. Here is a Wesleyan chapel and an Independent church, formed in 1834. There are 12 daily, including 3 National, schools in this parish; two of them are endowed;—the one, a grammar-school, with £215 7s. 5d. per annum; about £175 of which is applied to the school, the remainder being subject to payment of interest on debt for building; the other, a girl's charity school, with £14 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £68 8s. 11d., principally distributed in alms, bread, clothing, and religious books to the poor. The town occupies an eminence on the south bank of the Cole, over which there is a neat bridge leading into the north end of the town, which consists principally of two large streets, one due north and south, and the other branching to the east, and both adorned with many elegant modern buildings. Here are no particular manufactures; but this was once a very considerable thoroughfare: the markets and fairs have been much frequented. The market-day is Wednesday. The fairs are the first Monday of the New year, Shrove-Monday, May 6th, and Wednesday after New Michaelmas. The Coventry Union banking company have a branch here. The town is governed by two constables who are chosen annually. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here and at Birmingham. This is the principal place of election for the northern division of the county. Coleshill is one of the ancient demesnes. After the Conquest it belonged to the De Clintons, then to the Mountforts; one of whom, Sir Simon, was hung at Tyburn for believing in the personal identity of Perkin Warbeck with the duke of York, and affording him pecuniary assistance. This place gives the title of Viscount to the earl of Digby, whose mansion, Coleshill-hall, was pulled down about 30 years ago: the park has been almost all divided into allotments; but its fine old oaks are still alive, though much decayed. In Cudworth field, 2 miles north of Coleshill, Sir Richard Willys defeated a party of the parliamentarians. The great antiquary, Sir William Dugdale, was born at Shus-toke near this place, September 12th, 1605.

COLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Halifax, of the certified value of £13 12s. 2d.; gross income £141. Patron, the vicar of Halifax.

COLFRYN, a township in the parish of Llansantffraid, county of Montgomery. Houses 27. Pop., in 1821, 218; in 1831, 164. Other returns with the parish.

COLKIRK, a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 2 miles south of Fakenham. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Stibbard, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; gross income £805. Patron, in 1835, the Marquis of Townshend. Charities in 1834, £49 12s. per annum, chiefly for behoof of poor. Acres 1,310. Houses 45. A. P. £1,208. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 316. Poor rates, in 1838, £82 2s.

COLLIERLY, including **DIPTON** and **PONTOP**, a township in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; 11 miles north-west of Durham; a branch of the river Derwent flows near it. It possesses a daily school. Acres 1,710. Houses 117. A. P. £8,917. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 526. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 3s.

COLLINGBOURN-DUCIS, a parish in the hund. of Elstub and Everly, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of

Ludgershall. Living, a rectory and royal peculiar in the archd. of Great Bedwin, Little Bedwin, and Collingbourn-Ducis and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £16 6s. 8d.; gross income £629. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Ailesbury. Charities in 1833, £3 16s. 4d. per annum. A fair is held here on December 11th for horses, cows, and sheep. Acres 3,570. Houses 96. A. P. £2,843. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 458. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 1s.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a parish comprising Collingbourne-Sunton, and Collingbourne-Vallance, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, union of Pewsey, county of Wilts; 4 miles north-west of Ludgershall. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £15 7s. 3½d.; returned at £120; gross income £270. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. There are 2 daily schools here. This was the birth-place, in 1567, of the Rev. John Norris, celebrated both as a philosopher and a divine. This place is said to have derived its name from William Collingbourne, who was executed, in the reign of Richard III., for sedition. Acres 7,160. Houses 157. A. P. £6,065. Pop., in 1801, 731; in 1831, 913. Poor rates, in 1838, £397 16s.

COLLINGHAM, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Skyrack, west riding of York; 2 miles south-west of Wetherby, on the southern bank of the river Warfe. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £3 11s. 5½d.; gross income £414. Tithes of the manor and township commuted in 1814. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Wheeler. There are an infant and a Sunday school here, besides a charity-school, endowed by Lady E. Hastings with £24 per annum. There are one or two other unimportant charities. Acres 2,200. Houses 71. A. P. £1,373. Pop., in 1801, 287; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 3s.

COLLINGHAM (NORTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 5½ miles north-north-east of Newark, on a branch of the river Trent. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 14s.; returned at £37 17s.; gross income £92. Tithes commuted in 1790. Other charities in 1829, £28 6s., principally for behoof of poor. There are 5 daily schools here, one of which is supported by an endowment of £39 per annum. Acres 1,820. Houses 180. A. P. £4,015. Pop., in 1801, 508; in 1831, 881. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 1s.

COLLINGHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 4½ miles north-north-east of Newark. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 1s. 10½d.; gross income £426. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Charities in 1829, £17 7s. 4d. per annum. There are a Baptist chapel here, and 5 daily schools. Acres 3,220. Houses 151. A. P. £3,440. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 727. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 15s.

COLLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 3½ miles north of Bromyard. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £2 18s. 10d.; gross income £198. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pytts. Charities in 1837, £6 per annum. Acres 1,120. Houses 33. A. P. £1,314. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 10s.

COLLINGTONTREE, a parish in the hund. of Wymerley, union of Hardington, county of Northamp-

ton; 3½ miles south of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 10s. 5d.; gross income £350. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Ben. Hill. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,190. Houses 44. A. P. £1,248. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 194. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 1s.

COLLUMPTON, or CULOMBTON, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Hayridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 12 miles north-east of Exeter, and 160 south-west by west of London, on the river Culm, in a large valley surrounded by an extensive plain. The Exeter and Bristol railway passes near it. Acres 5,790. Houses 787. A. P. £11,972. Pop., in 1801, 3,138; in 1831, 3,813, of whom 2,873 were in the town. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,888 2s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £47 4s. 2d.; gross income £436. Patron, in 1835, R. B. de Beauvoir. The church is the only ornament of which the town can boast. It is a fine structure, having a nave, chancel, 3 aisles, and a lofty tower at the western end. The interior is richly carved and decorated. There are places of worship here for the Independents, Baptists, Brianites, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The Independent church was formed in 1831, the Baptist in 1745. There is also a Presbyterian church licensed under the new marriage act. Charities in 1823, £198 17s. 2d. per annum; £80 of which was expended in the apprenticement of 18 poor boys; the remainder in clothing, bread, and alms, to the poor of this parish. There are 8 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools in this parish. The town consists chiefly of one long ill-paved street running along the great road between Exeter and Bath. The woollen trade here has undergone a great change within the last 30 years. There were, at that time, 40 different manufacturers, small capitalists, chiefly in the serge, flannel, or long ell trade; now there is only one; but the quantity made by him equals that which was made by all the others. The cause of this change is the substitution of improved and costly machinery which small capitalists cannot purchase. It rarely happens in such circumstances that the whole trade, as in this instance, still remains. The number of looms employed by this one extensive house is nearly 500, some of which are in the town, and the remainder in the adjacent villages. With the sole exception of this town and its vicinity, where a better price than usual for weaving the article is obtained, the serge, or long ell, trade, as it was called by the East India company, gives employment only to women; but at one time a curious combination existed here among the men, by whom it was forbidden to any female of their families to learn the art of weaving. This combination lasted for nearly a century till about the year 1825, when the necessity of having the assistance of the wife and daughters on the loom became imperative, and the infringement of this by-law was silently acquiesced in: the women, therefore, share the work now with the men, the proportion of numbers being 250 men to 62 women; about 60 children are also employed. Ever since the expiration of the charter of the East India company, who purchased serge for their China trade, this branch of manufacture has been very fluctuating. It is supposed that the Portuguese market is now supplied with Collumpton serge instead of Salisbury flannel, which is almost extinct. There was here a manufactory for fine woollen cloths; but that has entirely left. This town was devastated by fire in the month of

July 1839, when upwards of 170 buildings were totally destroyed, with a great deal of their furniture and stock-in-trade; a total loss, it is said, of £15,000, if not much more. Business was quite at a stand still in the town, and the scene of desolation was distressing, no object presenting itself to the eye in every direction but blackened rafters, smoking ruins, and dismantled buildings. The market-day is Saturday, and it has fairs or cattle marts the first Wednesdays in May and November. There is a branch of the Devon and Cornwall banking company here. Collumpton is one of the polling-places for the northern division of the county. The sessions are held here. The town is governed by one high constable and four petty constables.

COLLY-WESTON, a parish in the hund. of Willybrook, union of Stamford, county of Northampton; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west from Stamford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 9s. 7d.; gross income £268. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £291 18s. 6d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here. Slate quarries are numerous and extensive in this parish. Acres 1,690. Houses 82. A. P. £1,015. Pop., in 1801, 294; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 10s.

COLMWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Bedford, union and county of Bedford; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles west by south of St. Neot's, on a branch of the river Ouse. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £19; gross income £363. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. W. Gery. Tithes commuted under 4 and 5 William IV. c. 13. Acres 2,310. Houses 91. A. P. £1,548. Pop., in 1801, 347; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 10s.

COLN, or **COLD-ST.-ALDWYN'S**, a parish in the hund. of Brightwells-barrow, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north of Fairford, on the river Coln. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8 19s. 4½d.; gross income £104. Tithes of manor and lordship commuted in 1769. Charities in 1828, £13 10s. per annum. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,420. Houses 95. A. P. £2,915. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 441. Poor rates, in 1838, £261 13s.

COLN-ST.-DENNIS, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Deerhurst, union of Northwich, county of Gloucester; 3 miles south-south-west of North Leach, on the river Coln. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 19s. 4½d.; gross income £450. Tithes commuted in 1797. Patrons, the master and fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. There is a daily, and a Sunday and daily National school here. Acres 2,430. Houses 37. A. P. £1,457. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 176. Poor rates, in 1838, £113 7s.

COLNBROOK, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, partly in the parish of Stanwell, county of Middlesex, and partly in the parishes of Horton-liver and Langley-Marsh, county of Buckingham; 17 miles south-west of London. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; gross income £103. Patron, in 1835, trustees of G. Townshend, for fellows of Pembroke college, Oxford. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1708. The returns are included in the several parishes to which the respective portions of the chapelry belong. The chapel, being rebuilt, is in the parish of Horton. This town, which is a place of great antiquity, stands upon the small river Coln, by four branches or streams of which it is intersected, and over each of which it has a small bridge; a cir-

cumstance which Camden thinks decisive proof that it is the *Pontes* of Antoninus. It was incorporated in the year 1543 by the style of bailiff and burgesses; and its charter of incorporation was renewed in 1632. It has no trade, and is chiefly supported by the expenditure of travellers; being a great thoroughfare. Its fairs are April 5th and May 3d, for horses and cattle.

COLN-ROGERS, a parish in the bund. of Bradley, union of North Leach, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south by west of North Leach. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 0s. 5d.; gross income £232. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £241 19s. Charities in 1829, £6 per annum. Acres 1,480. Houses 27. A. P. £1,321. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 135. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 4s.

COLNE (THE), a river which arises from the union of several small streams in the county of Hertford, and running through this and the county of Middlesex, falls, by several channels, into the Thames, principally at Staines, where the Thames enters the county of Middlesex. The Grand Junction canal follows the course of this river from Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire till it leaves that county.—see also **HERTFORDSHIRE**.

COLNE (THE), a river in Essex. It rises near Ridgewell, on the northern side of the county, and after passing Colchester, expands into a wide estuary, where it is navigable to the German ocean.

COLNE (THE), a river in Gloucestershire. It rises in the interior of the county, and falls into the Isis near Lechlade, on the borders of Oxfordshire.

COLNE, a parish in the hund. of Hurstingstone, union of St. Ives, county of Huntingdon; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south by east of Somersham. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Somersham. Town's lands, in 1830, annual rents £12. Church lands £13 10s. There are 2 infant and 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,960. Houses 102. A. P. £4,628. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 476. Poor rates, in 1838, £325 18s.

COLNE, a chapelry and market-town in the parish of Whalley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 35 miles south-east of Lancaster, on the northern bank of the river Henburn, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Acres 8,050. Houses 1,501. A. P. £8,552. Pop., in 1801, 3,626; in 1831, 8,080. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,601. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Whalley, of the certified value of £30 16s. 2d.; gross income £186. Patron, the vicar of Whalley. There are 2 churches;—one recently erected;—besides Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan and Association Methodist, and Inghamite chapels; and 12 daily schools, 2 of them endowed. The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school here. The town—which is of great antiquity—stands upon a point of rising ground between the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Calder. It is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. A rural police force was lately appointed, consisting of 16 policemen and a superintendent. The manufactures of Colne formerly consisted in woollen and worsted goods. In the time of Edward II., there was a fulling-mill here, charged at 6s. 8d.; a circumstance which implies that cloth was manufactured here at an early period; and contradicts the generally received opinion that English wool was universally manufactured in Flanders till act 10th of Edward III. was passed. The cotton trade now prevails here: calicoes, dimities, and—in 1840—mousslin-de-laine, are manufactured. A light calico fabric,

called little supers, is woven here by the hand-loom weavers, which is made by power looms at Blackburn and elsewhere; hence great distress exists in consequence of this desperate competition; and hence also, the commissioners who lately investigated into the present state of hand-loom weaving in the north of England, found in this district the most debased moral condition amongst the weavers, and the most frequent accusations of embezzlement. There were no power-loom factories at that time in Colne; but many had been, and still were in course of erection in this district, and the distress here in consequence is represented to have been so great, in 1837, as to have led the weavers, who constitute the great bulk of the population, into open violence; and, although a public distribution of oatmeal to upwards of 1,400 families, comprising from 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, was made during the course of the week throughout which the riots continued, it was found necessary to call in the military, after the riot act had been twice read without avail; and, after much resistance, the streets were cleared, and tranquillity restored. The maintenance of numbers in an employment so scantily remunerated, and in which so much distress at times exists, may be accounted for, not only from the fascination with which the hand-loom weavers persist in a mode of occupation which leaves them independent masters of their own time; but from the peculiar facilities afforded, particularly in this neighbourhood, to the utterly destitute in other occupations, of engaging in this: any one for 1s. may use a loom in Colne for a week, and even, when trade is brisk, be supplied, by its possessor, with materials for weaving; while, in return, the earnings are shared between them, till the tyro become an adept, and procure a loom for himself. In June 1840, 3 power-loom had been erected here, and another was in course of erection. There were also 2 spinning mills. There is a cloth or piece hall in this town, built on the plan of that in Leeds, but it is little used. Being near the rich pastures of Craven, considerable business is done here in the sale of cattle. The market-day is Wednesday, the last Wednesday of every month being a kind of extra market or fair-day. It has three annual fairs, March 7th, May 12th, and October 10th, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. There is a branch of the Northern and Central bank of England here; and also of the Herefordshire banking company. The country in this vicinity is hilly, and abounds with coal, stone, limestone, slate, &c. for which a ready transit is afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes through a tunnel about a mile from the town. Colne is supposed to have been the Colunio of the anonymous Ravennas. It has no marks of a Roman station, other than the discovery of some Roman coins.

COLNE-EARLS, or GREAT, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Halstead, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Halstead. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £8 10s. 10d.; gross income £495. Patron, in 1835, H. H. Carwaidine. There are a Baptist church here, formed in 1786, and 8 daily schools, one of which is an English school, supported by an endowment of £188, which is paid to the master for teaching 35 poor children of this parish. Other charities; income in 1837, £38; principally distributed, by the churchwardens, to the poor. Albericus, or Aubray de Vere erected a priory here for black monks in the reign of Henry I. This house had at the dissolution a yearly revenue of £156 12s. 4d., Dugd.; and was granted, in 1536, to John, earl of Oxford. A fair is held here on March 25th for cattle and toys. Acres

2,910. Houses 270. A. P. £4,272. Pop., in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1,319. Poor rates, in 1838, £639 3s.

COLNE-ENGAIN, or LITTLE, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Halstead, county of Essex; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Halstead. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £13 17s. 6d.; gross income £700. Patrons, the governors of Christ's hospital, London. Charities in 1837; income £4 per annum, besides about an acre of ground occupied by the sexton of the parish, for the time being, as his property. Here is a Sunday National school. Acres 2,020. Houses 87. A. P. £2,711. Pop., in 1801, 523; in 1831, 618. Poor rates, in 1838, £550 8s.

COLNE-WAKE, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Halstead, on the river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £12 0s. 5d.; gross income £476. Patron, in 1835, Lord Verulam. Charities in 1837; income £17, expended in calico to the poor. There are 3 daily schools in this parish, one of which is National. Acres 1,430. Houses 85. A. P. £2,651. Pop., in 1801, 372; in 1831, 442. Poor rates, in 1838, £450.

COLNE-WHITE, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Halstead, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Halstead. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; valued at £30; gross income £83. Patron, in 1835, W. E. Hume, Esq. Charities in 1837; £3 per annum, carried to poor rates. There are 5 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school. Acres 1,730. Houses 72. A. P. £1,983. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 384. Poor rates, in 1838, £244 18s.

COLNEIS HUNDRED, in the south-east corner of the county of Suffolk. Area 17,460 acres. Houses 647. Pop., in 1831, 4,369.

COLNEY, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of Norwich, on the southern bank of the river Yare. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £200. Tithes commuted in 1839-40; aggregate amount of rectorial, £219; of vicarial, 8s.; and of those of Emanuel college, Cambridge, 6s. Patron, in 1835, J. Postle, Esq. Acres 750. Houses 17. A. P. £1,020. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 90. Poor rates, in 1838, £46 8s.

COLSTERWORTH, a parish in the soke of Grantham, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Lincoln, on the Great North road. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 10s.; gross income £615. Patron, the prebendary in Lincoln cathedral. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, and a day and Sunday National school, founded and endowed, in 1824, by E. Turnor, Esq. In 1838 there was a worsted mill here, employing 9 hands. This parish was the birth-place of Sir Isaac Newton, whose father was lord of the manor. He was born on Christmas-day, 1642. Acres 3,000. Houses 192. A. P. 2,309. Pop., in 1801, 649; in 1831, 889. Poor rates, in 1838, £267 15s.

COLSTON-BASSET, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 10 miles east-south-east of Nottingham, on the river Sme. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 7s. 6d.; gross income £279. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,530. Houses 59. A. P. £2,333. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 387. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 10s.

COLTISHALL, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylesham, county of Norfolk; 8 miles north-north-east of Norwich, on the river Bure. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £7 2s. 6d.; gross income £301. Patrons, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge. This parish possesses 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £20 16s. per annum. Other charities in 1832, £10 per annum. A fair is held here on Whitmonday. Acres 1,060. Houses 177. A. P. £2,518. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 868. Poor rates, in 1838, £457 10s.

COLTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles north of Wymondham, on the river Bure. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 9s. 9½d.; gross income £365. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school with a small endowment here. Other charities in 1834, £16 17s. per annum. Acres 1,020. Houses 56. A. P. £1,383. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 280. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 4s.

COLTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, union of Lichfield, county of Stafford; 1½ mile north-north-east of Rugeley, north of the river Trent. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £5; gross income £461. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. S. Landon. There are 2 day and Sunday schools here, one of which is supported by an endowment of about £50 per annum. Other charities £15 7s., besides a piece of land occupied by the parish-clerk. Acres 3,870. Houses 121. A. P. £5,564. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 675. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 16s.

COLTON, a township in the parish of Bolton-Percy, in the ainsty of the city of York; 6½ miles south-west of York, intersected by the York and Derby railway. There is a daily school here, endowed by B. S. Morritt, Esq. Acres 1,150. Houses 32. A. P. £1,630. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 150.

COLUMB (ST. MAJOR), a market-town and parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of Columb St. Major, county of Cornwall; 32 miles south-west of Launceston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; gross income £1,507. Patron, in 1835, E. Walker, Esq. Charities in 1837, £49 10s. per annum, distributed by churchwardens to the poor. There are 5 daily schools here. The market-day is Thursday, for corn and provisions. The fairs are the first Thursday after the 13th of November, and the Thursday in Mid-Lent; the last for cattle and sheep, the former for sheep only. There is a branch of the Western District banking company here. The petty-sessions are held here for the hundred by the county magistrates, and all pleas of debt where the sum does not exceed 40s. are decided in court. There was formerly a college of black monks here. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1701. Acres 11,680. Houses 531. A. P. £10,581. Pop., in 1801, 1,816; in 1831, 2,790. Poor rates, in 1838, £902. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Columb St. Major, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Columb St. Major poor-law union comprehends 16 parishes, embracing an area of 116 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 14,737.

COLUMB (ST. MINOR), a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of Columb St. Major, county of Cornwall; 5½ miles west-south-west of Columb St. Major. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; returned at £47; gross income £120. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Buller, Esq.

There are 8 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £8 per annum, and open to the parish of Crantock. Other charities in 1837, £2 per annum. A fair is held here on July 9th. Acres 5,520. Houses 284. A. P. £6,238. Pop., in 1801, 999; in 1831, 1,406. Poor rates, in 1838, £426 7s.

COLUMPTON. See **COLLUMPTON**.

COLVESTON, a parish in the hund. of Grimshoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 6½ miles north-north-east of Brandon, north of the river Wissey or Stoke. Living, a discharged rectory united with the vicarage of Didlington. The church is in ruins. Acres 1,100. Houses 5. A. P. £609. Pop., in 1801, 22; in 1831, 34. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 15s.

COLWALL, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; 3½ miles north-north-east of Ledbury, near the Malvern hills. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £20 6s. 8d.; gross income £120. The church has been recently repaired. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is supported by endowments. Other charities in 1837, £31 19s. 7d., chiefly given to the poor. Acres 3,800. Houses 161. A. P. £4,591. Pop., in 1801, 635; in 1831, 909. Poor rates, in 1838, £217 10s.

COLWELL AND SWINBURN, a township in the parish of Chollerton, county of Northumberland. 8 miles north-east of Hexham, east of the river Tyne. Houses 73. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 411. Other returns with the parish.

COLWICH, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Pirehill, union and county of Stafford; 3 miles north-west by north of Rugeley, on the river Trent, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Pennant, speaking of the village of Colwich, says, "It is perfectly prodigal in its beauties, and spreads at once every charm that can captivate the eye." Living, a discharged vicarage, with Fradswell curacy, in the dio. of Lichfield; a peculiar, rated at £6 0s. 5d.; gross income £523. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. Charities in 1821, £78 15s., chiefly distributed in bread, alms, &c., amongst the poor. Lord Anson, the celebrated naval commander, was born here. This parish possesses 5 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools. Acres, including Great Heywood and Wolseley, and the chapelry of Fradswell, 8,800. Houses 374. A. P. £13,147. Pop., in 1801, 886; in 1831, 1,918. Poor rates, in 1838, £815 9s.

COLWICK, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles east of Nottingham, on the northern bank of the Trent. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; returned at £98 8s. 2d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, J. Musters, Esq. Acres 1,010. Houses 22. A. P. £4,360. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 145. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 18s.

COLWINSTON, a parish in the hund. of Ogmores, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles west of Cowbridge. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Llandaff; returned at £111 18s.; gross income £122. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £73 8s. 1½d.; of impropriated, £124 3s. 6d. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Thomas. Charities in 1837, £1 per annum. There are 2 Sunday schools here. The area of the parish has been calculated at about 1,500 acres; and there is an area of about 60 acres, called 'the Golden Mile,' covered with a coarse heathy herbage, which is common to all the parishioners. Houses 63. A. P. £2,238. Pop., in 1801, 235; in 1831, 338. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 13s.

COLWORTH-FORCE, a fine waterfall in Little Longdale, Westmoreland, about 5 miles from Ambleside. It is formed by the Brathay, which here rushes against a stupendous crag, below which the glen sinks at once to the depth of more than a hundred feet. The river, diverted from its course, rushes round the side of the rock, and plunges, at four several leaps, into the gulf below. The four falls are several yards apart, but all in view at once. The lowest is the largest.

COLYFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Colyton, county of Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Colyton. A fair is held here on March 1st for cattle.

COLYTON HUNDRED, in the south-east corner of the county of Devon. Area 27,410 acres. Houses 1,431. Pop., in 1831, 7,374.

COLYTON, or **CULLETON**, a market-town and parish in the above hund., union of Axminster; 22 miles east of Exeter, on the banks of the Coly, near its confluence with the river Axe. Living, a vicarage, with the curacies of Monckton and Shute, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £40 10s. 10d.; gross income £510; nett income £403. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. The Presbyterians have a chapel here. The parish lands of Colyton, a gift of Henry VIII., produced, in 1820, annual rents to the amount of £231 10s. 10d., of which £30 were devoted to the endowment of a free-school; the residue principally distributed to the poor not receiving relief from the parish, who were very numerous. Other charities £16 per annum. There are 8 daily schools here. This small but ancient town was called by Risdon "a borough of reputation." It is governed by a portreeve, annually chosen at the lord's court by the inhabitants of a small district called the borough. The petty-sessions are held here. The town is built of flint. The market-day is Thursday. It has two annual fairs, held on the first Wednesday in May, and the 30th of November. The profits of one of these belongs to the portreeve. Acres 5,430. Houses 436. A. P. £12,909. Pop., in 1801, 1,641; in 1831, 2,182. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,157 1s.

COLYTON, or **COLATON-RAWLEIGH**, a parish in the hund. of East Budleigh, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 3 miles west of Sidmouth, on the river Otter. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 4s. 9½d.; nett income £401. Patron, the dean of Exeter. There is an independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1814. Parish charities in 1822, £6 18s. There is also a daily school. Acres 1,190. Houses 160. A. P. £4,321. Pop., in 1801, 627; in 1831, 857. Poor rates, in 1838, £383 11s.

COMBE. See **WESSINGTON** and **COMBE**.

COMBE, a parish in the hund. of Pastrow, union of Hungerford, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Great Bedwin. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £6 13s. 4d., returned at £120; gross income £117. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Acres 2,190. Houses 26. A. P. £1,283. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 193. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 13s.

COMBE-ENGLISH. See **ENGLISH-COMBE**.

COMBE-ABBAS, or **ABBAS AND TEMPLE-COMBE**, a parish in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Wincanton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 9s. 4½d.; gross income £432. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Fox. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with a small piece of land. Other charities £8 8s. per annum. Acres 2,020. Houses 100. A. P. £3,242. Pop.,

in 1801, 425; in 1831, 448. Poor rates, in 1838, £380 7s.

COMBE-BISSETT. See **COOMBE-BISSETT**.

COMBE-FIELDS, or **COMBE-ABBEY**, an extra-parochial liberty in the Kirby division of the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Coventry, in the vicinity of the Oxford canal. The modern abbey, the seat of the earl of Craven, is an elegant mansion, built on the site of one founded by Richard de Camvilla, for Cistercian monks, in the reign of King Stephen, in 1150. There are still some remains of the cloisters, consisting of Norman pillars and arches. The park and grounds are tastefully laid out. Acres 4,210. Houses 33. A. P. £7,210. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 1s.

COMBE-FLOREY, a parish in the hund. and union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 5 miles north-east of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £11 13s. 9d.; gross income £288. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of impropriated, £44 1s. 3d.; of rectorial, £201. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities £5 4s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,500. Houses 59. A. P. £2,658. Pop., in 1801, 249; in 1831, 316. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 5s.

COMBE-HAY, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Bath, county of Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Bath; intersected by the Bath canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 12s. 3½d.; gross income £327. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £240. Patron, in 1835, H. H. Tracey, Esq. Charities, £6 13s. 11d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,180. Houses 46. A. P. £1,438. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £128 14s.

COMBE-HILL. See **HEALY AND COMB-HILL**.

COMBE-KEYNES. See **COOMBE-KEYNES**.

COMBE-LONG, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Woodstock, on the river Evenlode. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; not in charge; gross income £90. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of vicarial, £440; of those due to dean of cathedral church of St. Andrew, Wells, £315. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. Charities £4 3s. per annum. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,450. Houses 120. A. P. £1,768. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 619. Poor rates, in 1838, £142 19s.

COMBE-ST. NICHOLAS, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Kingsbury, union of Charl, county of Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Charl. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells; rated at £15 4s. 4½d.; gross income £445. Patron, the dean of Wells. The church is large and handsome, with a square embattled tower and a peal of bells. There is a revenue of £159 10s. for behoof of the poor of this parish, arising out of one-third of the lands of Roch forest, which were disforested by Charles II., partly for his own benefit, and partly for that of the public. Out of this revenue relief is afforded to 60 or 70 of the more meritorious poor of the parish. Other charities £1 per annum. There are 4 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily, National schools here. This parish is divided into the tythings of Betham, Clayhanger, Ham, and Wadford, and it has two hamlets, Sticklepath and Waston, the last of which was in old times a celebrated nunnery. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 46 hands. Fairs are held here on June 18th and Wednesday after December 11th, for bullocks, horses, and sheep. Acres 4,100. Houses

226. A. P. £5,860. Pop., in 1801, 870; in 1831, 1,202. Poor rates, in 1838, £382 19s.

COMBERBACH, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north-west of Northwich. There is a daily school here. Acres 320. Houses 53. A. P. £740. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 295. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 1s.

COMBERTON, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles west-south-west of Cambridge, north of Bourn Brook. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £6 18s. 11½d., returned at £90; gross income £153. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £104 5s. 3d.; of those due to the bishop of Ely, £325. Patrons, the master and fellows of Jesus' college, Cambridge. Charities in 1837, £25 per annum. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,804. Houses 53. A. P. £1,001. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1838, £257 11s.

COMBERTON (GREAT), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 2½ miles south-south-east of Pershore, east of the river Avon. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £10; gross income £254. Tithes commuted in 1818. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. H. Parker. Charities in 1830, £22 10s. per annum. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 960. Houses 50. A. P. £1,277. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 18s.

COMBERTON (LITTLE), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Pershore, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 2½ miles south-east of Pershore. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 0s. 2d.; gross income £266. Tithes commuted in 1803. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Parker. Charities in 1830, £1 11s. 6d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 770. Houses 46. A. P. £1,344. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 219.

COMBERMERE, a township in the parish of Acton, county of Chester; 1½ mile north-west of Nantwich, close on the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Hugh de Malbane, lord of Nantwich, founded here, A. D. 1133, an abbey for Cistercian monks, which was endowed, 26th Henry VIII., with £225 9s. 7d. per annum, Dugd. The site of this house was granted, 32nd Henry VIII., to William Cotton, Esq., and belongs now to Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. Though now the seat of a nobleman, it still retains the name of Combermere abbey. It gives the title of Baron to Lord Combermere.

COMBINTINHEAD, or COMBE-IN-TEIGN-HEAD, a parish which, with Haccombe, Stokintinhead and Shaldon Green, forms a detached portion of the hund. of Wonford, union of Newton-Abbott, county of Devon; 3 miles east of Newton-Bushell, at the mouth of the Teign. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £32 2s. 8½d.; gross income £377. Patron, in 1835, Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart. Charities; an alms-house, and £3 7s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,000. Houses 98. A. P. £2,690. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 460. Poor rates, in 1838, £272 13s.

COMB-MARTEN, a parish, and, nominally, a market-town, in the hund. of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 4 miles east of Ilfordcombe. Its situation is very picturesque, in a deep valley encompassed with hills, except on the north-west at Comb-Marten Cove, which opens into the Bristol channel, and where fishing smacks and light vessels can lie, and pilots for the Bristol channel can always be found. Acres 4,730. Houses 228. A. P.

£2,446. Pop., in 1801, 819; in 1831, 1,031. Poor rates, in 1838, £258 18s. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £39 8s. 9d.; gross income £435. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Toms. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. There are 5 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £24 per annum, and has a lending library attached. Other charities £1 per annum. The houses extend along the dale, for nearly a mile from the sea-shore, amid woods and ridges of rocks tufted with foliage down to the level of the sea. The scenery is striking and singular. It is even magnificent. In Devonshire the Comb-Marten and Beer-Alston mines have long been celebrated for their argentiferous lead ores. It is stated that the produce of these mines was unusually great in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. In 1293 William de Wymundham accounted at the treasury for 270 lbs. of silver raised in Devon. In 1294 it amounted to £521 10s. weight; and in 1205, to £704 3s. 1d. weight. In 1296 great profit is stated to have been derived from the Devon mines; and 360 miners were impressed out of Derbyshire and Wales to work in them. In 1360 a writ was issued, authorising certain persons to take up as many miners and workmen as should be necessary to work in the king's mines in Devon, allowing them reasonable wages. In the reign of Elizabeth they were worked to considerable advantage: 300 men were pressed out of Derbyshire to work them, and a large bowl made of the silver taken from the mines, and weighing 132 ounces, was presented by Sir Beavis Bulmer to the lord-mayor of London. The working of these mines was strongly recommended to the long parliament in 1659; but Lysons observes that they do not appear to have been again worked until the close of that century, and then without success. In 1813 they were again opened and worked for four years, producing only 208 tons of ore in that time. In 1837 they were again worked, and it was observed by the celebrated geologist, De la Beche, who examined them, that the previous mining operations presented every appearance of having formerly been very unskilfully managed. It is supposed that our ancestors were obliged to give up the working of these mines on account of the influx of water being very great; but the present adventurers have erected a powerful steam-engine, which has been the means of keeping the mines perfectly dry, and altogether they were very prosperous. A very rich lode had been discovered, and it was likely, from appearances, to be much richer as it went downwards. A cargo was shipped of the value of £1,200; there was then also from £700 to £800 on gross, and from £1,000 to £2,000 in sight. Shares of 10s. were worth £10 each; and it was expected would shortly realize £20 each. The adjacent country produces abundance of hemp. The market, originally granted by charter to Henry Fitz-Martin, in the year 1264, has been long discontinued. A fair is held annually on Whit-Monday.

COMB-MONCTON, or MONCTON-COMB, a parish in the hund. of Bath-Forum, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 2½ miles south-south-east of Bath, intersected by the Bath canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of South Stoke. There are 2 boarding schools here, and a day and Sunday National school. There are extensive quarries of excellent free stone in this parish, whence the city of Bath has been chiefly constructed. Acres 720. Houses 189. A. P. £2,363. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 1,031. Poor rates, in 1838, £221 12s.

COMB-PYNE, a parish in the hund. and union of Axminster, county of Devon; 4 miles east-east by south of Colyton. Living, a discharged rectory in

the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 11s. 8d.; returned at £130; gross income £127. Patrons, in 1835, Messrs. Knight, Edwards, and Cuff. Acres 1,070. Houses 25. A. P. £865. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 142. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 11s.

COMB RAWLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Axminster, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 1½ mile north-north-west of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £20 0s. 10d.; gross income £295. Patron, in 1835, E. S. Drewe, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,100. Houses 53. A. P. £2,575. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 296. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 15s.

COMBROOK, a chapelry in the parish of King-ton, county of Warwick; 2 miles west of King-ton, near the Roman Fosse way. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of King-ton. Tithes commuted in 1772. There is a day and Sunday school in this chapelry. Acres 1,270. Houses 55. A. P. £1,295. Pop., in 1801, 239; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 8s.

COMBS, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 1½ mile south of Market-Stow. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £25 17s. 8d.; gross income £534. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ashburnham. Charities in 1828, £3 0s. 8d. per annum. There are a daily and a Sunday National school here. Acres 3,060. Houses 177. A. P. £3,653. Pop., in 1801, 662; in 1831, 950. Poor rates, in 1838, £516 18s.

COMBWELL, a manor in the parish of Goudhurst, county of Kent; 2½ miles south of Goudhurst. Robert de Turnham or Thornham, temp. Hen. II., founded here, at a place then called Henlie, a priory of the order of St. Augustin, which was endowed with £80 17s. 5d., q. per ann., Dugd. There is an annual fair here on St. Magdalene's day and the day following.

COMMITMAEN HUNDRED, in Carnarvonshire. Houses 991. Pop., in 1831, 5,048.

COMMONDALE, a township in the parish of Guildsborough, north riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles of Guildsborough. Acres 2,630. Houses 14. A. P. £551. Pop., in 1801, 68; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 18s.

COMPSTALL, a manufacturing village in the parish of Stockport, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles east of Stockport; which see. Returns with the parish. There are 2 Sunday and daily National schools here.

COMPTON HUNDRED, in Berkshire, lying round West Hales-Downs, between the hundred of Flintbury-Eagle and Moreton. Area 18,190 acres. Houses 486. Pop., in 1831, 2,596.

COMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Compton, union of Wantage, county of Berks; 2 miles east-east by south of East Hales. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £11 14s. 4d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, J. T. Wassey, Esq. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 4,050. Houses 103. A. P. £4,120. Pop., in 1801, 488; in 1831, 554. Poor rates, in 1838, £269 3s.

COMPTON, a tything in the parish of Newent, county of Gloucester; 9½ miles north-west of Gloucester. Houses 95. Pop., in 1821, 403; in 1831, 448. Other returns with the parish.

COMPTON, a tything in the parish of Henbury, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north-north-west of Bristol. Acres 1,610. Houses 28. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 159. Other returns with the parish.

COMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Buddlegate, union of Winchester, county of Southampton;

2½ miles south-south-west of Winchester, intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Winchester, exempt from visitation; rated at £23 6s. 8d.; gross income £350. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,800. Houses 46. A. P. £1,418. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 255. Poor rates, in 1838, £164 13s.

COMPTON, a parish in the first division of the hund. of Godalming, union of Guildford, county of Surrey; 3½ miles north-north-west of Guildford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £15 4s. 9d.; gross income £422. Patron, in 1835, J. M. Molyneux. Charities in 1823, £12 10s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,790. Houses 88. A. P. £2,067. Pop., in 1801, 270; in 1831, 455. Poor rates, in 1838, £218 7s.

COMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Westbourn and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourn, county of Sussex; 8 miles south-west of Midhurst. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Up-Marden, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester, rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £425. Patron, in 1835, — Woods, Esq. Charities in 1837, £13 4s. 10d. per annum. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,750. Houses 51. A. P. £1,047. Pop., in 1801, 199; in 1831, 241. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 3s.

COMPTON (FENNY), a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Southam, county of Warwick; 5½ miles east of Kingston. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £15 8s. 4d.; gross income £600. Patrons, the president and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Charities in 1826, £9 1s. 6d. per annum. There are two daily schools here, one of which is a National school. Acres 2,530. Houses 120. A. P. £4,362. Pop., in 1801, 383; in 1831, 565. Poor rates, in 1838, £230 15s.

COMPTON (LITTLE), a parish formerly in the upper division of the hund. of Deerhurst, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Gloucester, now annexed to the northern division of Worcestershire; 4½ miles north-west by west of Chipping-Norton. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £66. Tithes commuted in 1794. Patrons, the dean and fellows of Christ Church college, Oxford. Charities in 1829, £40 3s. 2d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,670. Houses 65. A. P. £2,522. Pop., in 1801, 296; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 16s.

COMPTON (LONG), a parish in the Brailles division of the hund. of Kingston, union of Chipping-Norton, county of Warwick; 4 miles north-north-west of Chipping-Norton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £12 15s. 7d.; gross income £205. Tithes commuted in 1811. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1820. Charities in 1826, £18 1s. per annum. There are four daily schools here, one of which, a National school, contains 90 pupils. Acres 3,530. Houses 174. A. P. £7,073. Pop., in 1801, 757; in 1831, 891. Poor rates, in 1838, £539 19s.

COMPTON (NETHER), a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, county of Dorset; 2½ miles west by north of Sherborne. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar of the dean of Salisbury, united to the rectory of Over-Compton; rated at £7 18s. 0d.; gross income £340. Patron, in 1835, W. Goodden, Esq. There are 2 daily schools here, one

of which has a small endowment. Other charities in 1837, £5 per annum. Acres 1,390. Houses 76. A. P. £2,960. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 415. Poor rates, in 1838, £216 7s.

COMPTON (OVER), a parish in the hund. and union of Sherborne, county of Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Sherborne. Living, united as above, and rated at £11 9s. 4d. There is a Sunday National school here. Acres 1,520. Houses 15. A. P. £1,762. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 5s.

COMPTON-ABBAS, or WEST, a parish, including the tithing of Bedhurst, in the hund. of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, union of Dorchester, county of Dorset; 8 miles north-north-west of Dorchester. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £8 0s. 5d.; gross income £191. Patron, in 1835, R. Williams, Esq. Acres 2,170. Houses 11. A. P. £951. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 69. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 4s.

COMPTON-ABBAS, a parish in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley-Shaston division, union of Shaftesbury, county of Dorset; 3 miles south of Shaftesbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £9 10s. 2d.; gross income £277. Patron, in 1835, Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. There are here 4 infant schools and 2 Sunday National schools, with a lending library attached. Acres 1,330. Houses 85. A. P. £1,814. Pop., in 1801, 371; in 1831, 401. Poor rates, in 1838, £188 6s.

COMPTON-ABDALE, a parish in the hund. of Bradley, union of North Leach, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-west by west of North Leach. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; returned at £91; gross income £78. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Gloucester and Bristol. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,040. Houses 39. A. P. £2,695. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £175 2s.

COMPTON-BASSET, a parish in the hund. and union of Calne, county of Wilts; 2 miles east-north-east of Calne. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of the prebendary of Combe and Harnham, in the archd. of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury; rated at £13 6s. 10d.; gross income £500. Patron, the bishop of Salisbury. Charities in 1832, £7 5s. per annum. There are four daily schools here. Acres 1,980. Houses 98. A. P. £4,364. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 538. Poor rates, in 1838, £295 18s.

COMPTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the hund. of Shrivenham, union of Faringdon, county of Berks; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Great Faringdon, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 18s. 9d.; gross income £333. Patron, in 1835, Mrs. A. Wright. Charities in 1837, £3 10s. 6d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,890. Houses 28. A. P. £2,000. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1838, £117 9s.

COMPTON-BISHOP, a parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Axbridge, north of the river Ase. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells, a peculiar of the prebendary of Compton-Bishop; rated at £11; gross income £191. Great tithes commuted in 1777. Charities in 1824, £18 per annum. There is a day and Sunday National school here, with an endowment. Acres 2,510. Houses 94. A. P. £4,245. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 554. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 19s.

COMPTON-CHAMBERLAIN, a parish in the hund. of South Damerham, locally situated in the hund. of Cawdon and Cadworth, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-west by south of Wilton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13; returned at £94 16s. 10d.; gross income £109. Patron, in 1835, J. H. Penruddock, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,130. Houses 60. A. P. £1,687. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 309. Poor rates, in 1838, £235 15s.

COMPTON-DANDO, a parish in the hund. and union of Keynsham, county of Somerset; 2 miles east by north of Pensford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £5 10s. 5d.; returned at £140; gross income £181. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Church lands; annual rents £66 15s. 8d., applied to parochial purposes. Other charities £8 per annum. There are two daily schools here. Acres 1,210. Houses 64. A. P. £2,610. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 382. Poor rates, in 1838, £192 1s.

COMPTON-DUNDON, a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Langport, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Somerton, north of the river Carey. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells, a peculiar; rated at £9 6s. 10d.; gross income £201. Patron, the prebendary of Compton-Dundon in the cathedral of Wells. Charities, £4 10s. per annum. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres, including the hamlet of Littleton, 2,790. Houses 134. A. P. £3,305. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 623. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 12s.

COMPTON-DURVILLE, a tithing in the parish of South Petherton, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of South Petherton.

COMPTON-GIFFORD, a tithing in the parish of Charles-the-Martyr, county of Devon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Plymouth. Acres 1,510. Houses 44. A. P. £3,505. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £95 11s.

COMPTON-GREENFIELD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Henbury, union of Clifton, county of Gloucester; 6 miles north-north-west of Bristol, at the mouth of the Severn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, a peculiar; rated at £7; returned at £105; gross income £160. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Sir H. Lippincott. Acres 640. Houses 8. A. P. £2,497. Pop., in 1801, 24; in 1831, 40. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 7s.

COMPTON-MARTIN, a parish in the hund. of Chewton, union of Clutton, county of Somerset; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wells. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Nempnet in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Buckingham. Charities in 1824, £10 per annum. There is an infant school here. Acres 2,260. Houses 98. A. P. £1,743. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 572. Poor rates, in 1838, £237 10s.

COMPTON-PAUNCEFOOT, a parish in the hund. of Catsash, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 5 miles west by south of Wincanton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 10s. 10d.; returned at £141 17s. 3d.; gross income £210. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £121. Patron, in 1835, the heirs of H. Hunt, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 870. Houses 40. A. P. £1,333. Pop., in 1801, 207; in 1831, 225. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 14s.

COMPTON-SCORPION, a hamlet in the parish of Honington, county of Warwick; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west

of Shipston-upon-Stour. The unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury, who fell a sacrifice to the tyranny of James I. and the arts of his infamous minion, Somerset, was a native of this place.

COMPTON-VALLANCE, a parish in the liberty of Frampton, union of Dorchester, county of Dorset; 7 miles west-north-west of Dorchester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £12 5s. 2½d.; returned at £125; gross income £300. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £240 18s. 3d. Patron, in 1835, R. Williams, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,310. Houses 17. A. P. £1,200. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1838, £53 3s.

COMPTON-VERNEY, an extra-parochial liberty in the Kington division of the hund. of Kington, county of Warwick; 2 miles north-west of Kington. Acres 1,740. Houses 10. A. P. £1,072. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £31 6s.

COMPTON-WYNIATES, an extra-parochial liberty in the Brailes division of the above hund.; 4½ miles east-north-east of Shipston-upon-Stour. Living, a rectory united with the vicarage of Tysoe. Compton-Wyniates house, erected by Sir William Compton in the reign of Henry VIII., contains the ancient chapel within it. This immense pile was built out of the ruins of Fulbroke castle which lies in the immediate neighbourhood. The adjunct Wyniates appears to be derived from a vineyard formerly cultivated here. Acres 930. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 41; in 1831, 23. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 5s.

COMPYNE, a hamlet in the parish of Llandegley, county of Radnor; 3 miles distant of Llandegley. In 1143 there was founded here an abbey intended for Cistercian monks, but, from some intervening causes, it was never finished.

CONDER (THE), a small river in Lancashire, which falls into the Irish sea near Ashton Park.

CONDERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Overbury, county of Worcester; 6 miles north-east of Tewkesbury. Acreage with the parish. Houses 27. A. P. £1,058. Pop., in 1811, 109; in 1831, 112. Poor rates, in 1838, £36 4s.

CONDICOTE, a parish partly in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftsgate, and partly in the upper division of the hund. of Slaughter, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-west of Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, rated at £7 1s. 0½d.; gross income £176. Tithes commuted in 1777. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of the late S. W. Bishop. Five acres of land here are allotted for fuel to the poor. There is a daily school here. Acres 890. Houses 30. A. P. £831. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 142. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 17s.

CONDOVER HUNDRED, in Shiffnal division, county of Salop. Area 42,110 acres. Houses 1,061. Pop., in 1831, 5,910.

CONDOVER, a parish in the hund. of Condovery, union of Atham, county of Salop; 5 miles south of Shrewsbury, on a branch of the Severn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield, rated at £4 14s.; gross income £277. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £201 13s. 2d., of impropriated, £1,092 13s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, E. W. S. Owen, Esq. There are 5 daily schools here, one of which is endowed under the will of Mr. Price. Charities, in 1830, including school endowment, £23 0s. 9d. per annum, besides £31 arising from church estate and applied to parochial purposes. Acres 10,540. Houses 282. A. P.

£10,314. Pop., in 1801, 1,451; in 1831, 1,455. Poor rates, in 1838, £641 8s.

CONEYSTHORPE, a township in the parish of Barton-in-the-Street, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west of New Malton. Acres 1,150. Houses 34. A. P. £962. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 190.

CONEYTHORPE, a township in the parish of Goldsborough, west riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles east by north of Knaresborough. Acres 800. Houses 21. A. P. £889. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1838, £49.

CONGERSTON, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Market-Bosworth, county of Leicester; 3 miles west by north of Market-Bosworth, on a branch of the river Anker, and close upon the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £5 3s. 6½d.; gross income £260. Tithes commuted in 1823. Patron, in 1835, Earl Howe. There are 2 Sunday and daily National schools here, and a daily school endowed with £16 per annum by C. Jennings, Esq. Other charities, in 1837, £13 4s. 6d. per annum, £10 14s. 6d. of which is applied to parochial purposes. Acres 1,020. Houses 42. A. P. £991. Pop., in 1801, 230; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 10s.

CONGHAM, a parish in the Lynn division of the hund. of Freebridge, union of Freebridge Lynn, county of Norfolk; 3 miles east-south-east of Castle-Rising. Living, a rectory consolidated, in 1684, with that of Congham-St.-Mary, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich, rated at £12 10s.; gross income £472. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. R. E. Nelson. 19 acres of this parish are allotted for fuel to the poor. Other charities 10s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Sir Henry Spelman, the celebrated antiquary and historian, was born in this parish, 1564. Acres 3,260. Houses 54. A. P. £2,604. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 290. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 2s.

CONGLETON, a market-town and small municipal borough, in the parish of Astbury, union of Congleton, co.-palatine of Chester; 7½ miles south-south-west of Macclesfield, pleasantly situated in a picturesque valley on the southern bank of the Dane, on the London and Manchester road, and in the vicinity of the Macclesfield canal. It was intended that the Manchester and Birmingham railway should pass through Congleton, but a viaduct in course of erection here, was abandoned in consequence of the intended junction of this line at Crewe with the Grand Junction railway. Acres 2,500. Houses 1,719. A. P. £11,189. Pop., in 1801, 3,861; in 1831, 9,352. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,259 9s. The Congleton poor-law union comprehends 31 parishes, embracing an area of 80 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 26,377. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £8,075. Expenditure in 1838, £7,727. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, of the certified value of £41 15s., returned at £140; gross income £143. Patrons, the corporation of Congleton. There are places of worship here for Independents, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Kilhamite Methodists, Lady Huntingdon's connexion, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics, the latter licensed under the new marriage act. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is a free school with a small endowment, in the patronage of the corporation. The school-house was rebuilt in 1834, at an expense of £400. Other charities connected with this borough, exclusive of the general parochial charities, yielded, in 1837, an annual income of more than £240; about £80 of which were employed in apprenticing poor children, and the remainder principally distributed to

the poor. The corporation of the borough had the management of some of these charities till March 1837, when members of the new corporation were appointed as trustees to superintend the charity property under the control of the corporation.

Congleton has had various charters granted to it; from 10th Edward I. down to 6th George IV. Till the change produced by the municipal corporations act, it was governed by a mayor, a high steward, 8 aldermen, and 16 burgesses, with the aid of a town clerk and other officers. The borough and township are co-extensive. Under the municipal act, it is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The freedom is inherited only by the eldest sons of freemen; but it can be acquired by servitude, purchase, and gift. Income of the borough in 1837, £674 19s. 8½d.; expenditure £619 4s. 3½d. There is here a court of record for debts to any amount, and a commission of the peace has been granted. The borough gaol is under the same roof with the town-hall. It consists of 3 cells in the basement without light or ventilation. A cell has been built above for debtors. Prisoners under criminal charges only remain here while under examination; and, upon committal, are immediately sent to the county house of correction at Knutsford.

There are two cotton-spinning factories here; but the weaving, and the principal manufacture, is confined to the silk trade. Power-loom weaving is the staple weaving trade, and hand-loom weaving is now of comparatively limited amount. A silk mill was first established here about 1752. There were, in 1839, 100 engine-weaving hand-loom, possessed by about the same number of weavers, and 254 power-loom, possessed by 7 manufacturers. Looms for weaving broad-silks were, at one time, very numerous here; but they are mostly moved to Macclesfield; and ribbon-loom are chiefly worked here. In 1831 there were 1,644 families employed here in trade and manufactures, and 27 in agriculture. It has been observed, that the regular habits induced amongst the weavers by the substitution of power-loom and factories has made them more industrious, tractable, and sober than they were. There were, however, in 1835, no less than 50 licensed public-houses, and 52 beer-shops, within the space of 300 yards, in one part of this town. In the vicinity there is abundance of excellent limestone. The market-day is Saturday, and fairs are held the Thursday before Shrovetide, 12th May, 5th July, and 22d November for cattle and pedlars' ware. There are here branches of the Northern, and Central, and of the Imperial, banks of England.

CONGRESBURY, a large parish in the hund. of Winterstoke, union of Axbridge, county of Somerset; 6½ miles north-north-east of Axbridge, on the river Ye, and near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Wick-St.-Lawrence annexed, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells, rated at £42 1s. 8d.; gross income £684. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of vicarial, £530; of those due to dean and chapter of Wells, £190. Patrons, the corporation of Bristol as governors of St. Elizabeth's hospital at Bristol. Charities, in 1824, £3 10s. 5d. per annum, besides a charge of £5 per annum on the manor of Congresbury, belonging to Queen Elizabeth's hospital, Bristol, with right of admission for one poor boy from the manor to the hospital. There are 5 small daily schools and 2 Sunday and daily National schools here. A fair is held here on September 14th for cattle and horses. Acres 4,280. Houses 247. A. P. £10,068. Pop., in 1801, 827; in 1831, 1,327. Poor rates, in 1838, £535 11s.

CONHOPE, a township in the parish of Aymes-

trey, county of Hereford; 6½ miles east of Presteigne, bounded on the east by the river Lug. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, including the township of Upper Lye, 193. Other returns with the parish.

CONINGSBY, corruptly written and pronounced CUNESBY, a parish in the soke and union of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln; 8 miles south-south-west of Horncastle, bounded on the west by the river Witham, and intersected by the Horncastle canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £39 10s. 2½d.; gross income £661. Tithes commuted in 1802. Patron, in 1835, Sir George Heathcote, Bart. Here are places of worship for general Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; the Baptist church was formed in 1657. There are 1 Sunday and daily National and 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres 5,560. Houses 335. A. P. £6,541. Pop., in 1801, 1,301; in 1831, 1,773. Poor rates, in 1838, £996 4s.

CONINGSHEAD, in the parish of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale, north of the Sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south-south-east of Ulverstone. Here "Gabriel Pennington built, temp. Hen. II., upon the soil, and by the encouragement of William of Lancaster, baron of Kendale—who was a very great benefactor—an hospital and priory of Black canons to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, which priory consisted of a prior, and seven religious, and forty-eight servants, and was valued at £124 2s. 1d. per annum, Speed.; £97 0s. 2d., Dugd., which was the first valuation; but upon a second valuation, £161 5s. 9d." Tanner's Not. Mon.

CONINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county of Cambridge; 3¼ miles south of St. Ives. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £9 15s. 10d.; gross income £254. Tithes commuted in 1799–1800. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Charities in 1837, £18 18s. per annum. There is a small daily school here. Acres 1,477. Houses 28. A. P. £1,743. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 10s.

CONINGTON WITH HUNTS, a parish in the hund. of Normancross, union and county of Huntingdon; 3 miles south-south-east of Stilton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £19 6s. 8d.; gross income £510. Patron, in 1835, J. Heathcote, Esq. There are 2 daily and 2 infant schools in this parish. Endowments for education £15 per annum. Here was the residence of Sir Robert Cotton, who left to the world that valuable collection of books and MSS. known by the name of the Cottonian library. Acres 3,000. Houses 37. A. P. £3,461. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 204. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 1s.

CONISBROUGH, or CONINGSBURGH, a parish and town in the south division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of Doncaster, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-east of Rotherham, and 5 south-east of Doncaster, on the southern bank of the river Don, on the road between Rotherham and Doncaster, and within a short distance of the Dearne and Dove canal, and the North Midland railway, which was first partially opened in May, 1840. The proposed branch from this railway to Doncaster passes the lower part of the town. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £8 12s. 8½d.; gross income £216; aggregate amount of tithe composition £275 1s. 2d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Charities connected with this parish produced some years ago an annual income of £41 13s. 4d. There are 6 daily schools here. The castle, very ancient and curious ruin,

is situated on an eminence, above the river Don; overlooked, beyond a deep ravine, by one still higher, whereon the town is beautifully situated. This castle was probably erected by Earl Warrenne, who had the manor from the Conqueror. The keep is nearly entire; all else is a vast mass of beautiful and interesting desolation. Acres 4,000. Houses 275. A. P., £6,113. Pop., in 1801, 843; in 1831, 1,347. Poor rates, in 1838, £327 10s.

CONISCLIFFE, a parish in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Darlington, on the northern bank of the Tees. Northward from the village are the romantic hills named Coniscliffe fells, containing many slate quarries, and abundance of copper ore. At the foot of these is a beautiful lake, 7 miles in length. A mile eastward is Pierce bridge over the Tees. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £7 18s. 14d.; gross income £219. Patron, the bishop of Durham. This parish is divided into two townships, viz.: High, or Church Coniscliffe, in which stands the church, and Low Coniscliffe, both of them seated on the north bank of the Tees, the latter about a mile to the east of the former. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres, of the township of High Coniscliffe, 1,700. Houses 57. A. P. £2,654. Pop., in 1801, 220; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 19s. Acres, of the township of Low Coniscliffe, 1,250. Houses 53. A. P. £1,425. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 140. Poor rates, in 1838, £63.

CONISHOLM, a parish in the marsh division of the hundred of Louth-Eake, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 13s. 64d., returned at £125; gross income £251. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £180 2s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ripon. There is a daily school here. Acres 1680. Houses 30. A. P. £1,542. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 13s.

CONISTON, a township in the parish of Swine, east riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Tithes commuted in 1789. There is a daily school here. Acres 600. Houses 24. A. P. £913. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 6s.

CONISTON with KILNSAY, a chapelry in the parish of Burnall, west riding of Yorkshire; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Settle, on the river Warfe. There is a day and Sunday school in this chapelry. Acres 5,380. Houses 33. A. P. £2,824. Pop., in 1801, 182; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £152 6s.

CONISTONE (COLD), a township in the parish of Gargrave, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles west by north of Shipton, on the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There are 3 daily schools here. Acres 1,710. Houses 55. A. P., £1,832. Pop., in 1801, 342; in 1831, 336. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 10s.

CONISTON (MONK), and **SKELLWITH**, a township in the parish of Hawkshead, co. palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles west-north-west of Hawkshead. There is a daily school here. Acres 5,420. Houses 78. A. P. £2,010. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 397.

CONISTON (CHURCH). See **CHURCH CONISTONE**.

CONOCK, a tything in the parish of Churton, county of Wilts; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of East Lavington. Houses 29. Pop., in 1811, 127; in 1831, 143. Other returns with the parish.

CONONLEY. See **FARNHILL WITH CONONLEY**.

CONSIDER, or CONSET-WITH-KNITSLEY, a township in the parish of Lanchester, co. palatine of Durham; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Durham, near the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Acres 3,440. Houses 29. A. P. £1,784. Pop., in 1811, 139; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 15s.

CONSTANTINE, a parish in the east division of the hund. of Kerrier, union of Falmouth, county of Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Falmouth. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 3s. 104d.; gross income £521. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Exeter. There are 9 daily schools in this parish, one of which is supported by the Society of Friends. This village is the seat of the petty-sessions for the division. Acres 8,470. Houses 344. A. P. £6,503. Pop., in 1801, 1,229; in 1831, 2,004. Poor rates, in 1838, £718 2s.

CONSTARD, a manor in the parish of Brede, county of Sussex; 5 miles north-east of Battle; possessing some peculiar privileges with regard to attendance on courts. See **BREDE**.

CONVIL-CAYO, a parish in the hund. of Cayo, union of Llandovery, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Llandovery. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's, to which is annexed the chapelry of Llan-Sawel; rated at £5, returned at £63 15s. 4d.; gross income £261. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £400. Patron, the Crown. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1748. There are also 2 daily schools in this parish. Fairs are held here on August 21st, and October 6th, for cattle, horses, and pedlery. The vicinity is highly celebrated for its mineral springs. Houses 409. A. P. £6,365. Pop., in 1801, 1,668; in 1831, 1,971. Poor rates, in 1838, £838 15s.

CONVIL-IN-ELVET, a chapelry in the parish of Abernaut, county of Carmarthen. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Abernaut. The Calvinistic Methodists have a church here, formed in 1792. There are also 4 daily schools in this chapelry, one of which is supported by endowment. Houses 300. A. P. £2,755. Pop., in 1801, 854; in 1831, 1,500. Poor rates, in 1838, £498 7s.

CONWY, or CONWAY (THE), a celebrated river of North Wales. It has its source in the small lake of Llyn-Conwy, among the mountains of that rugged district where the counties of Merioneth, Denbigh, and Carnarvon meet. Speedily augmented by the Mashno, the Ceirw, the Llugwy, and other streams of the same mountain origin with itself, it flows with great rapidity through a beautiful and romantic valley, forming the boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon for about 17 miles. Below Lima hall, it descends from its mountain altitude, by a fall of about 50 feet, into the beautiful and fertile vale of Llanwrst, whence, to the sea, its course is winding and placid. From Trefriw, a mile below Llanwrst, to its junction with the sea, a mile below the town of Conwy, it is a large navigable river. At Llanwrst it passes under an elegant bridge constructed by Inigo Jones; and at Conwy it is crossed by a chain suspension-bridge. Its extreme length may be about 30 miles. In the early part of its course it is famous for trout, and at Conwy, near its confluence with the sea, there are pearl fisheries. The pearls are mostly found in muscles. They are not used by jewellers; and it is supposed are chiefly ground into paste. £400 or £500 a-year has been paid for them.

CONWY, CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY, a parish, borough, and town in the hund. of Isaf, union of Conwy, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; con-

veniently and beautifully situated 13 miles east by north of Bangor, on the west side, or rather on the estuary, of the navigable river Conwy, where it joins the sea. Houses, of the town and parish, 223. A. P. £1,123. Pop., in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1,245. Poor rates, in 1838, £401. The Conwy poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, with a population returned in 1831 at 9,703. Living, a vicarage in the dio. of Bangor; rated at £7 7s. 6d.; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, Sir D. Erskine. There are 2 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools in this parish, some of them supported by subscription. The town, though somewhat improved in consequence of the new parliamentary line of road carried round the base of Penmaenmawr, and continued through its centre, with an elegant suspension-bridge across the Conwy, is still poor and inconsiderable. It is surrounded with a wall 12 feet thick, fortified with towers and battlements, all in a state of considerable preservation. The castle, erected by Edward I., presents a striking and picturesque scene of ruins, many parts of it being still well-preserved, and calculated to give the spectator a high idea of its ancient grandeur. A few small vessels belong to the port, and ships are occasionally repaired here; a new quay has now been built; and the navigation has been recently benefited by the deepening of the channel; but the trade is not by any means extensive. There are no manufactures: the district is purely agricultural. Timber, slates, and lead are exported. The imports consist of coals from Flint and Liverpool, cotton, tea, sugar, &c. The town mountain, Mynydd-y-Dra, contains chert and compact feld-spar, which used to be let by the corporation for £50 to the potteries; but that has been given up. The town was incorporated by charter, 5^o Edward III. The borough is about 18 miles in circuit. The boundary act has not disturbed the ancient limits. The municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive. The former is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, a recorder, coroner, waterbailiff, and other officers. The latter is a contributory borough to Carnarvon. The number of electors registered for 1836-7 was 41, being all £10 occupants. The number polled at the election in 1837 was 35. Income of the borough in 1832, £229 1s. 6d. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions here once a month. There are a court leet and a baron court in the borough, the jurisdiction co-extensive with the limits. There is a town hall, but no jail except a lock-up-house. The assizes were formerly held alternately here and at Carnarvon. It has a weekly-market on Friday; and fairs are held on April 6th, September 4th, October 10th, and November 8th, for cattle. There is a branch of the North and South Wales bank here. A Cistercian abbey, founded here in 1185, by Llewellyn-ap-Jorwith, was by Edward I. transferred to Meiner, some miles to the northward.

COOKBURY, a parish in the hund. of Black Torrington, union of Holsworthy, county of Devon; 4 miles north-east of Holsworthy; south of the Torridge river. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Milton-Damerell, in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; not in charge. Charities in 1823, £2 0s. 6d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,340. Houses 55. A. P. £924. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 290. Poor rates, in 1838, £90 11s.

COOKHAM HUNDRED, in the county of Berks. It lies in the south-east portion of the county, bordering on Surrey, and includes the greater part of Windsor Forest. Area 14,330 acres. Houses 1,098. Pop., in 1831, 6,002.

COOKHAM, a parish in the above hund., union of Cookham; 2½ miles north-north-east of Maidenhead;

bounded on the north and east by the river Thames. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £14 14s. 2d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, J. Rogers, Esq. Charities in 1837, upwards of £80, principally distributed to the poor in alms, bread, &c. The poor of this parish have also a considerable interest in the endowed alms-houses at Maidenhead, belonging to the Salters company of the city of London. There are 13 daily schools in this parish, one of which is a National school. Cookham has two annual fairs,—on May 16th and October 11th. Acres 6,710. Houses 635. A. P. £15,243. Pop., in 1801, 2,239; in 1831, 3,337. Poor rates, in 1838, £750 7s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Cookham, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Cookham poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 48 square miles, with a population returned, in 1831, at 10,517. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £3,946. Expenditure, in 1838, £2,923.

COOKLEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 3 miles west-south-west of Halesworth. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Huntingfield. Charities in 1829, £22 10s. per annum, £19 of which were applied to parochial purposes. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,210. Houses 53. A. P. £1,719. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 287. Poor rates, in 1838, £213 19s.

COOLING, a parish in the hund. of Shamwell, union of Hoo, county of Kent; 4½ miles north-north-east of Rochester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £14; gross income £527. Tithes commuted; aggregate amount £576 7s. Patron, in 1835, J. Alliston, two turns in three. The poor of this parish have a right to one place in Cobham college. See article COBHAM. Acres 2,000. Houses 20. A. P. £2,173. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 18s.

COOL-PILATE, a township in the parish of Acton, co.-palatine of Chester; 3½ miles south of Nantwich. Acres 620. Houses 6. A. P. £811. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 48. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 8s.

COOMBE, a township in the parish of Presteigne, county of Hereford; 2½ miles east-south-east of Presteigne, on the river Lug. Acreage with the parish. Houses 20. A. P. £697. Pop., in 1801, 96; in 1831, 101. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 19s.

COOMBE. See EAST MEON.

COOMBE-BISSET, a parish in the hund. of Cawden and Cudworth, union of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 3½ miles south-west of Salisbury, on a branch of the Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of West Harnham, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7, returned at £120; gross income £220. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £160; in the patronage of the prebendary of the cathedral of Salisbury. Charities in 1832, £7 5s. per annum. There are 3 small daily schools here. Acres 3,110. Houses 73. A. P. £2,042. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 358. Poor rates, in 1838, £120 9s.

COOMBE-KEYNES, a parish in the hund. of Winfrith, union of Wareham and Purbeck, county of Dorset; 6 miles west-south-west of Wareham. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Wool and the vicarage of East Lulworth, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 18s. 11½d., returned at £130; gross income £100. Tithes com-

muted in 1839; rent charge of impropriate, £201 15s.; of vicarial, £110. Patron, in 1835, J. Weld, Esq. There are 2 infant schools here. Acres 1,470. Houses 22. A. P. £739. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 11s.

COOMBS, a parish in the hund. and union of Steyning, rape of Bramber, county of Sussex; 2 miles south-south-east of Steyning; bounded on the east by the river Adur. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10 0s. 2½d.; gross income £201. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. The children of this parish attend a school at the adjoining village of Lancing. Acres 1,270. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 71.

COOMBS DITCH HUNDRED, in Blandford, north division, county of Dorset. Area 11,520 acres. Houses 237. Pop., in 1831, 1,306.

COOMBS-EDGE, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, county of Derby; 2½ miles north of Buxton. Houses 69. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 367. Other returns with the parish.

COPDOCK, a parish in the hund. and union of Sampford, co. of Suffolk; 3½ miles south-west of Ipswich, close on the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged rectory, united with the vicarage of Washbrook, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 12s. 8½d.; gross income £497. Patron, in 1835, Lord Walsingham. There are 2 daily and 2 infant schools here. Acres 610. Houses 61. A. P. £1,759. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 310. Poor rates, in 1838, £173 7s.

COPENHALL, a parish in the hund. and union of Nantwich, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north-east of Nantwich, intersected by the Birmingham Grand Junction railway.—The COPENHALL STATION on the line of this railway is 42 miles from Liverpool and Manchester, and 55 from Birmingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 10s.; gross income £277. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. Charities in 1837, £9 5s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. This parish is composed of two adjoining townships. Copenhall-Church and Copenhall-Monks. Acres of the township of Copenhall-Church, 1,750. Houses 71. A. P. 2,013. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 350. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 13s. Acres of the township of Copenhall-Monks, 1,300. Houses 26. A. P. £1,682. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 148. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 15s.

COPFORD, a parish in the Witham division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; 4 miles west-south-west of Colchester, on the Roman river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £15 3s. 4d.; gross income £550. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £656 18s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities in 1837, 3 tenements and a garden occupied by 3 poor families. There are a daily and a Sunday National school in this parish. Acres 2,350. Houses 83. A. P. £3,539. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 611. Poor rates, in 1838, £470.

COPGROVE, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west-south-west of Borough bridge. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £5 9s. 7d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, T. Duncombe, Esq. Charities in 1819, £2 16s. per annum. Acres 1,050. Houses 19. A. P. £955. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 15s.

COPE, a parish in the hund. of Wixamtree, union and county of Bedford; 3½ miles east-south-east of Bedford, on a branch of the river Ouse. Living, a

discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 17s., returned at £145; gross income £215. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church, Oxford. Charities in 1821; annual rent of almshouse, £2 13s. 4d. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,170. Houses 107. A. P. £2,583. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 643. Poor rates, in 1838, £342 9s.

COPLESTONE, a hamlet in the parish of Colebrook, county of Devon. There is a tradition that the Coplestones flourished in Devon before the Conquest. Here were a chapel, a mint, a prison, and lodge, now all destroyed. Polwhele's Devon, vol. ii. p. 35.

COPMANFORD. See COPPINGFORD.

COPMANTHORPE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of St. Mary, Bishopshill-Junior, which is in the ainsty of the city of York; 4 miles south-south-west, and, by railway, 3 miles, 54 chains, distance from York. Copmanthorpe-moor, in this chapelry, is intersected by the York and Derby railway. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £4 per annum. Acres 1,610. Houses 61. A. P. £2,415. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 393. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 12s.

COPPENHALL, a chapelry in the parish of Penkridge, county of Stafford; 4 miles north-north-west of Penkridge, near the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Living, a curacy with that of Penkridge, in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £4, rated at £62; gross income £85. Patron, in 1835, Lord Hatherton. At this place numerous remains of one of the largest pachadermatous animals were lately discovered, the most remarkable of which is a fine molar tooth, weighing more than seven pounds. They were accidentally turned up by some labourers at work in a gravel pit, near the Grand Junction railway station here. Acres 2,040. Houses 16. A. P. £1,200. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 14s.

COPPINGFORD, or COPMANFORD, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union and county of Huntingdon; 6 miles south of Stilton. Living, a rectory united with that of Upton. Acres 1,030. Houses 11. A. P. £805. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 15s.

COPPULL, a chapelry in the parish of Standish, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles south-south-west of Chorley, near the Wigan and Preston railway. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £111; gross income £82. Patron, the rector of Standish. Acres 2,180. Houses 154. A. P. £1,815. Pop., in 1801, 832; in 1831, 908. Poor rates, in 1838, £194 17s.

COPSTON (MAGNA), a hamlet in the parish of Monks-Kirby, county of Warwick; 6½ miles east-south-east of Nuneaton. Houses 18. Pop., in 1811, 106; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 13s.

COPTHORNE HUNDRED, situated near the centre of the county of Surrey. Area 34,730 acres. Houses 1,850. Pop., in 1831, 10,727.

COQUETDALE, a civil division of the county of Northumberland. It embraces the whole breadth of the county from the border of Scotland on the west to the German ocean on the east, and consists of four divisions, east, north, south, and west. Area 269,590 acres. Houses 3,592. Pop., in 1831, 21,121.

CORBRIDGE, a parish and township, formerly also a borough and market-town, in the east division of Tyndale ward, union of Hexham, county of Northumberland; 4½ miles east of Hexham, on the northern bank of the Tyne, over which is a bridge

of 7 wide arches; near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, on which there is here a station. It is about 8 miles in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Halton, in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £11 11s. 8d.; gross income £525. Tithes of Corbridge and Thornborough commuted in 1839; rent charge £305 11s. 1d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. There is a day and Sunday National school here, besides a school in the chapelry of Halton with a small endowment. Other charities in 1830, £35 per annum, principally distributed to poor, and applied to apprenticeship of their children. This parish, besides the township of Corbridge, comprises those of Aydon, Aydoncastle, Clarewood, Dilston, Halton, Halton-Shields, Thornborough, Whittington Great, and Whittington Little. Corbridge anciently sent members to parliament, but, from the expense of representation, the privilege was disused. Large fairs for the sale of live stock, are now annually held, on Whitsun-Eve and July 4th, at Stagshaw-bank, about 2 miles north-west of Corbridge, at the junction of this parish with that of St. John Lee. A tryst is also annually held at the same place on the 24th of November. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. Acres 13,190. Houses 391. A. P. £19,154. Pop., in 1801, 1,744; in 1831, 2,101. Poor rates, in 1838, £731 5s. Houses of the township 248. Pop., in 1801, 1,032; in 1831, 1,292. Poor rates, in 1838, £474 16s.

CORBY HUNDRED, in the county of Northampton. Area 59,400 acres. Houses 2,171. Pop., in 1831, 10,434.

CORBY, a parish and market-town in the wapentake of Beltialoe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 33 miles south of Lincoln, on the river Glen. Living, a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Irnham. Tithes commuted in 1797. There are three daily schools in this parish. The market, which has nearly gone into disuse, is held on Thursday, and it has two annual fairs for horses and cattle, August 26th, and the Monday immediately preceding October 11th. Acres 3,790. Houses 125. A. P. £2,216. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 654. Poor rates, in 1838, £225 19s.

CORBY, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-east of Rockingham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £13 16s. 3d. No return. Tithes commuted under act 10 Geo. IV. c. 21. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cardigan. Charities in 1830, £4 17s. per annum. This parish possesses a day and Sunday National school, and an endowed school. Acres 2,800. Houses 131. A. P. £1,115. Pop., in 1801, 611; in 1831, 684. Poor rates, in 1838, £509 8s.

CORBY (GREAT), a township in the parish of Wetheral, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Carlisle, close on the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. There is a free-school here. Immediately adjoining, on the summit of a rocky cliff, overhanging the river Eden, stands Corby castle, the seat of the Howard family, which, on the authority of ancient records, is supposed to have been a gentleman's seat from the Conquest. There is a fine collection of portraits here. Acres 2,960. Houses 236. Pop. with Warwick-Bridge, in 1831, 1,285. Other returns with the parish.

CORBY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Warwick, Cumberland, at the confluence of the Eden and the Irthing; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Carlisle. There is a daily school here. Acres 380. Houses 56. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 313. Other returns with the parish.

CORELEY, a parish in the hund. of Stottesden, union of Cleobury Mortimer, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Tenbury. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 5s. 10d.; gross income £227. Patron, in 1835, R. B. More, Esq. There are two daily National schools here. Acres 1,340. Houses 121. A. P. £4,222. Pop., in 1801, 458; in 1831, 553. Poor rates, in 1838, £158 13s.

CORFE, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Taunton. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, not in charge; rated at £11 18s. 8d.; gross income £66. Patron, in 1835, F. G. Cooper, Esq. Charities in 1820, £4 12s. per annum. There are two daily schools here. Acres 1,050. Houses 51. A. P. £1,300. Pop., in 1801, 194; in 1831, 271. Poor rates, in 1838, £126.

CORFE-CASTLE, a parish and borough, formerly also a market-town, in the hund. of Corfe-castle, union of Wareham and Purbeck, Blandford division, county of Dorset; 21 miles east-south-east of Dorchester, and 116 south-west of London, on the west side of the small river Corfe, at the foot of a range of hills, but on an eminence, nearly in the centre of what is termed the isle of Purbeck. It includes the tithings of North and South divisions. Acres 9,860. Houses 292. A. P. £6,596. Pop., in 1801, 1,344; in 1831, 1,712. Poor rates, in 1838, £768 8s. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Salisbury, exempt from visitation, and rated at £40 14s. 7d.; gross income £766. Patron, in 1835, Henry Bankes, Esq. The Independents have a place of worship here, and there are 3 infant and 5 daily schools, two of which are National, and one connected with the British and Foreign school society, and attended by 110 scholars. Charities in 1837, £58 6s. 2d., £33 19s. of which was expended for behoof of poor, and the remainder applied to the general purposes of the church.

Corfe-castle seems to have derived its name, if not its origin and all its importance, from its castle, built previously to the year 980, on a steep rocky hill, to the north of the town, from which it is separated by a strong bridge of 4 very high narrow arches, crossing a moat of great depth now dry. On this bridge, Edward the Martyr was murdered, by the orders of his mother-in-law, Elfrida. The castle precincts are very extensive, some of the towers, arches, wards, &c. are still in good preservation, and the whole mass appears to have been so strongly built, that, before the era of artillery, it must have been almost impregnable. The parliamentary forces, in 1645, obtained possession of it by treachery, and reduced it to ruins. The isle of Purbeck was anciently governed by a Lord-lieutenant, generally the governor of the castle, and admiral of the isle. The castle and manor, in 1835, were the property of the patron, who very recently tried in the court of admiralty, a question of considerable novelty, and some importance, regarding the law of flotsam, jetsam, and rights over water, involving his claim, as possessor of the castle and lordship of Corfe, and the isle of Purbeck, to maritime jurisdiction over 49 casks of brandy, found partly cast ashore, and partly afloat, in the vicinity of Corfe-castle. It was found that he had no maritime jurisdiction, and that he was only entitled to those casks which were upon the ground, within the limits of such jurisdiction as he had, extending along the large inland sea, comprehending the harbours of Poole and Wareham, 60 miles in compass, 12 miles long, and 7 wide, having many islands, creeks, and streams, and where the very peculiar tidal phenomena

non occurs, to which we have alluded under article CHRIST-CHURCH, Twyneham.

Though for ages a borough by prescription, Corfe-castle was not incorporated till the reign of Elizabeth, when the first return to parliament was made, and when the inhabitants were invested with the same liberties as those enjoyed by the Cinque-Ports. Peculiar privileges were added to them by James I., and especially by Charles II. But schedule A of the reform bill has deprived this place of its most important privilege, that of sending two members to parliament. The parish is now included in the parliamentary borough of Wareham. The corporation, holding it to be illegal, refused to submit to the authority of the commissioners of William IV. for obtaining information with respect to the municipal borough; but it is governed by a mayor, and 8 burgesses who have borne the office of mayor, styled barons. The town is composed principally of two streets of mean aspect, and presenting no appearance of present prosperity or progressive improvement. The inhabitants are principally employed in clay-works and stone quarries in the vicinity. Thursday is the market-day, and two annual fairs are held, 12th May and 29th October.

CORFE-MULLEN, a parish in the hund. of Cogdean, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, county of Dorset; 3 miles south-west of Wimborne-Minster. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall. The church has been recently enlarged. There are two daily schools here, supported by endowment. The only other charity connected with this parish, in 1837, was an annual rent of about £60, out of which £10 was payable to the curate, provided the vicar made him also a sufficient allowance independent of this charity: the residue to be expended in the purchase of bread and cheese for 10 poor children every Sunday, with beef at Christmas, and apprentice-fees when occasion permitted. Acres 2,690. Houses 136. A. P. £2,056. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 603. Poor rates, in 1838, £134 19s.

CORFTON. See CHORTON.

CORHAMPTON, a parish in the hund. of Meon-Stoke, union of Droxford, Portsdown division of the county of Southampton; 4 miles north-east of Bishop's-Waltham. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, rated, in the parliamentary returns, at £63; gross income £39. Patron, in 1835, H. W. Wyndham, Esq. There is a daily school here endowed with £12 per annum, for the education of 8 boys of this and other parishes. Other charities £22 per annum. Acres 2,410. Houses 16. A. P. £1,293. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 125. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 17s.

CORLEY, a parish in the Atherstone division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Meriden, county of Warwick; 4½ miles north-north-west of Coventry. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, F. Gregory, Esq. Charities, in 1837, £12 14s. 4d. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,280. Houses 53. A. P. £1,792. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 307. Poor rates, in 1838, £68 3s.

CORNARD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 1½ mile east by south of Sudbury, bounded on the west by the river Stour. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9; gross income £155. Tithes commuted in 1839;

aggregate amount of vicarial, £170 18s. 4d.; of impropriated, £420. Patron, in 1835, J. G. Sparrow, Esq. Charities, in 1828, £2 10s. per annum. This parish possesses 2 daily schools. A fair is held here on the first Monday in October. Acres 1,610. Houses 187. A. P. £2,191. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 819. Poor rates, in 1838, £365 8s.

CORNARD (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Babergh, union of Sudbury, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles south-east of Sudbury. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £8 2s. 8½d. No return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Pochan. Charities in 1828, £4 6s. 8d. per annum. There are two daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,480. Houses 67. A. P. £1,811. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 345. Poor rates, in 1838, £312 5s.

CORNBROUGH, a township in the parish of Sheriff-Hutton, north riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles north of York. Acres 920. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 59. Other returns with the parish.

CORNELLY, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; 1½ mile west of Tregony. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; returned at £47; gross income £47. Patrons, the parishioners. There is a small daily school here. Acres 1,480. Houses 22. A. P. £1,704. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £111 2s.

CORNEY, a parish in Allerdale ward above Darwent, union of Bootle, county of Cumberland; 4 miles south-east of Ravenglass. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £9 17s. 1d.; gross income £140. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. Charities in 1819, £1 4s. per annum. Edward Troughton, the celebrated optician, was born here. Acres 3,890. Houses 47. A. P. £3,196. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £91 16s.

CORNFORTH, a township in the parish of Bishops-Middleham, co.-palatine of Durham; 6½ miles south-south-east of Durham, intersected by the Hartlepool Junction railway. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £27 2s. 1d.; of impropriated, £108 6s. 6d. There are two daily schools here. Acres 1,570. Houses 79. A. P. £1,296. Pop., in 1801, 324; in 1831, 353. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 5s.

CORNHILL, a chapelry in the parish of Norham, co.-palatine of Durham; 2 miles east of Coldstream, bounded on the west by the river Tweed. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Branxton. There are 3 daily, and 1 daily National, schools in this chapelry. There is a fair held here annually, December 6th. Acres 4,430. Houses 148. A. P. £8,210. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 765. Poor rates, in 1838, £251 11s.

CORNILLO HUNDRED, in the lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent. Area, 13,140 acres. Houses 791. Pop., in 1831, 4,678.

CORNSAY, a township in the parish of Lanchester, co.-palatine of Durham; 8 miles west-north-west of Durham. The Cornsay almshouse school here was endowed by the late William Russell, Esq. with £20 per annum. Tithes commuted in 1838. aggregate amount £119 12s. 4½d. Acres 2,370. Houses 60. Pop., in 1801, 234; in 1831, 230. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 16s.

CORNWALL,

The maritime county which forms the south-west extremity of Great Britain. It is surrounded on all

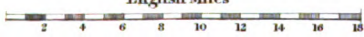


THE HUNDREDS
Pyden
Powder East Division
West D?
Kerrier East D?
West D?
Fowith East D?
West D?

the Towns denote
London

CORNWALL

English Miles



Longitude West from Greenwich

Carton & Co Glasgow

sides by the sea, except on the east, or east-north-east, where it borders on the county of Devon, from which it is separated by the river Tamar. From this boundary to the westward, the land continually decreases in breadth, and assumes a cornuted form, whence its name is supposed to have been derived. It is bounded by the Bristol channel on the north; by the British channel on the south; and by the Irish or Atlantic sea on the west. Four-fifths of its outline are exposed to the sea. Its length from north-east to south-west at "the Landsend," has been calculated at 78 miles; its breadth from north to south, at 43 miles; its circumference at 250 miles; and its square contents at 866,474 acres, of which about 650,000 are arable, pasture, and meadow-land. The remainder may almost be denominated waste lands. William of Worcester states, that between Mount's Bay and the Scilly islands there had been woods, and meadows, and arable lands, and 140 parish churches, which before his time were submerged by the ocean. Uninterrupted tradition leaves no doubt that a vast tract of land which stretched anciently from the eastern shore of Mount's Bay to the north-western rock of Scilly has, since the age of Strabo and Solinus, been overwhelmed by the sea. Borlase remarks, that the sub-marine forests in this vicinity show a subsidence of 12 feet on these shores; and that the ground which has sunk must have been a marshy plain, like the lower lands of Gulval and Ludgvan, and adjoining parishes. By the Reform and Division of counties acts this county is divided into 2 parliamentary sections for the election of its 4 county representatives, 2 of whom are voted for at Bodmin, Launceston, Liskeard, Stratton, and St. Austell, the place of election being Bodmin, for the eastern; and 2 voted for at Truro, Penzance, Nelon, and Redruth, the place of election being Truro, for the western division, and the Scilly isles. By this arrangement, the agricultural and mining population are, in a great degree, separately represented. There are 9 hundreds: namely, East, Lesnewth, Stratton, Trigg, and West, which, with parts of Powder and Pyder, are in the eastern; the remainder of Powder and Pyder, including the Scilly isles, which constitute a parochial subdivision of Pyder, being in the western division, together with the two hundreds of Kerrier and Penwith. There are 208 parishes, 85 of which are rectories, and 96 vicarages; all within the diocese of Exeter, province of Canterbury, forming, with 3 parishes in Devonshire, an archdeaconry. 20 boroughs, most of them only paltry villages, which formerly sent each 2—in all 40—members to parliament; but have been partially disfranchised; and now only 7 in all, return 10 members.—Market-towns 30. Houses 53,521. A. P. £916,060. Pop., in 1801, 188,269; in 1831, 300,988; 18,546 families of whom were employed chiefly in agriculture, though in the mining districts there are few agricultural labourers who have not also been miners, and 13,532 employed chiefly in trade, manufactures, &c., including the miners. Sir Charles Lemon estimates the mining pop. in 1836-7 at 28,000. The population is much more thinly scattered in the north-eastern than in the south-western parts of the county. Poor rates yearly average, in 1748-50, £10,329; expenditure on poor, £9,669; in 1821, £132,520; expenditure on poor, £111,779; in 1839, £90,500; expenditure on poor, £73,800. County rates, in 1792, £2,248; in 1822, £8,264; and in 1838, £9,474. Excise revenues, in 1837; gross amount, £67,738 15s. 9d.; in 1839, £41,675 12s. 11½d. Church rates, in 1832, £8,346; in 1839, £5,433. Charities, according to Abstract by James Whishaw, Esq., in Stat. Jour., vol. 1, p. 149,—which see,—£2,678 10s. 7d. per annum; besides £982 12s. 2d. for education. The number of

daily schools in the county, in 1835, was 973, attended by 28,988 children; of infant schools 116, attended by 2,641 children; and of Sunday schools 367, attended by 34,301 children.

Rivers.—Owing to the constant moisture of the atmosphere in this county, to the considerable height of the mountains and to the numerous springs to which they give birth, the rivers and streams are more numerous, and, in proportion to the shortness of their course, larger, perhaps, than in other quarters of the island. Of these, the principal are the Tamar, Lynher, Fowey, Camel or Alan, and Fal. The Tamar is one of the largest in the West of England. It rises in a moor near Moorwinstow, in the north-west corner of the county, and, receiving numerous accessions in its way, flows south-eastwardly by Launceston, to which it is navigable; by Calstock, Saltash, and Davenport; till it falls into Plymouth sound.—The Lynher rises from the Alternon hills, west of Launceston, and, flowing south-south-east by Callington, becomes navigable in the Lynher creek; a kind of lake which it forms between Trematon castle and Anthony. It then empties itself into the Tamar, about a mile below Saltash.—The Fowey rises in an elevated tract between Bodmin and Launceston. It becomes navigable a little below Lostwithiel, and afterwards expands into a wide and deep haven, which opens into the sea about a mile below the town of Fowey.—The Camel or Alan, has its source about two miles to the north of Camelford, in the north-western part of the county. After being reinforced by various tributaries, it becomes navigable for barges near Eglosheal; and at Padstow, forms a harbour, which opens into the Bristol channel. A bar of sand, thrown up by the winds and tides across the mouth of this haven, renders the entrance impracticable for vessels of any considerable burden, and dangerous even for small vessels, except in fair weather and at full tide.—The Fal is the most considerable river in the central part of Cornwall. It rises to the west of Roche rocks, and flowing by Gramound, it is reinforced by tributaries which swell into a large bason, near Truro, and afterwards, with other tributaries, and with a reunion of its own erratic branches, forms Carrig roads, and then flows onwards to the sea at Falmouth, where it forms a spacious harbour, for deepening which, so as to facilitate the access of the largest steamers at all times of the tide to the inner harbour, operations were in progress in 1840. The Tidi, a tributary of the Lynher, which flows past St. Germaines; the Looe or Trelawney, which flows past the towns of East and West Looe into the British channel; the Hel, which falls into the gulf in which the Fal opens; and the Heyl which forms the broad estuary opening into the bay of St. Ives; are also all considerable rivers. The chief harbours or trading ports in this county are Padstow, Bosccastle, Porbreath, St. Ives, Penzance, Truro, Looe, Fowey, Hayle, and Falmouth; and the exports chiefly consist in fish, tin, and copper; the imports in timber, coal, iron, hemp, and such other necessities as fishing and mining require.

Fisheries.—Having such a number of rivers entering the sea by deep creeks and broad estuaries, the fisheries of Cornwall might naturally be expected to be extensive and profitable. "The sea," says Dr. Borlase, "is the great storehouse of Cornwall." The coasts abound with oysters, turbot, sole, mackerel, whiting, and a great variety of other fish; one species of which, the pilchard, is taken in sufficient numbers to constitute a considerable and productive branch of commerce. The pilchard fishery is exclusively carried on along the coasts of Cornwall and Devon, particularly Cornwall. Its chief stations

are at St. Ives, St. Austells, Mounts Bay, and Mevagissey. Dr. Borlase states the average of 10 years, ending with 1756, at 29,795 hhds. The Lysons state, that from 1807 to 1811, this trade almost wholly declined, but revived in 1811, and that afterwards great quantities were sold for manure. The average export of 3 years ending with 1832, was 26,641 hhds; but in 1832, it amounted to 31,618 hhds. The total capital employed is estimated at £200,000 to £250,000†.

Roads, Canals, and Railways.—From the peculiarity of its position, this county is traversed or crossed by few or none of the great roads which generally unite counties and distant cities in England. The peninsula, however, if we may so term it, is intersected by two principal lines of road, running chiefly through the high grounds of the county; the one entering it by Launceston, and proceeding, by two separate branches, the one through Camelford, Wadebridge, and St. Columb-major; and the other through Bodmin to Indian Queen, where they reunite and pass to Truro, whence branches again lead off to Redruth, Penryn, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, St. Ives, Lizard point, and the Landsend.—The other line enters from Exeter, through Tavistock, at Callington, and passing through Liskeard, Lostwithiel, and Grampound to Tregony, unites with the main branches of the other road at Truro. The minor branches of these roads radiating to the coast and the interior, constitute all the other roads within the county. The total income of Turnpike trusts, in 1838, was £27,319 6s. 6d.; total expenditure £27,410 2s. 9d. The inland traffic by rivers and roads is assisted by the canal between Liskeard and Looe estuary; and by the Bude and Holsorthy, and the Launceston, canals, between Bude haven and Launceston; partly along the course of the river Tamar. There is a railway between Redruth and Chasewater, round the mountain of Carnararth, to Twelve Heads; and thence to Point Quay, a small shipping port at the head of Carrig road. There are also 4 branch railways in connection with this undertaking, the object of which was the conveyance of the rich mineral products of the district to a place of shipment. A railway is now proposed to connect the counties of Cornwall and Devon; and to facilitate the government packet intercourse with foreign countries through Falmouth and Exeter, in connection also with the projected railroad between that city and Plymouth.

Physical Features, Climate, &c.—This county is intersected from east to west by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, some of which are of considerable height. Brown-willy, the highest, is 1,368 feet above the level of the sea. Carraton hill, Kill hill, Henborough down, and Codenborough, are all nearly as high. On the north coast a considerable extent of surface has been inundated by sands, constituting hills several hundred feet in height. So completely have these vast mounds shifted their whole bulk from spot to spot, that the ruins of ancient buildings originally overwhelmed by them, have again been laid bare in the rear of their line of progress. Old coins were found in one instance, by which it appears that the changes had certainly occupied many centuries. Though some of the Cornish valleys are very fertile, and the landscape in some quarters exceedingly romantic, still the general aspect of the surface is dreary and barren. From its vicinity to the Atlantic, the climate is extremely damp; but except to persons of consumptive habits, it is highly

salubrious; and the inhabitants are in general healthy, and remarkable for longevity. According to the abstract of the causes of death registered for the half year from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, we find that by far the greater proportion of deaths appear to have been caused by diseases of the respiratory organs, especially consumption and decline. The following summary of this curious and interesting abstract will show the relative proportions of deaths attributable to the most general and fatal causes of mortality in this county:

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Diseases of Circulating organs	10	8	18
— Digestive organs	65	54	119
Violence	77	24	101
Old age	115	155	270
Diseases of nervous system	145	156	301
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious dis.	305	291	496
Diseases of Respiratory organs	320	313	771

It thus also appears that the relative proportion of those who escape other causes of death, and live to die of old age, is high. But, although—while the average of deaths, at the age of 70 and upwards, out of all England and Wales, in 1816, was only 415 out of every 1000 who had, with this exception, died sooner—the average out of Cornwall was 188; it is still higher in some of the other counties of England, as in Northumberland, excluding the mining districts; and in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the north of Lancashire, where it has been 198; and in the north and west riding of Yorkshire, where it has been as high as 210. The winters are more mild here than in any other part of the island. Myrtles, if only sheltered from the salt winds, or sea breezes, which are injurious to vegetation, will flourish in the open air all the year round; but trees unsheltered, especially on the coast, can seldom withstand the violence of the winds; and hence the coast is rather scant of trees. The spring shows itself very early in buds and blossoms, but its progress is less rapid than in counties where it is later in appearance. The air is tempered by the sea breezes both in summer and winter. Grapes rarely ripen in the open air, and even hazel nuts and walnuts seldom arrive at maturity.

Minerals.—Cornwall is distinguished beyond all other counties of England, and indeed beyond most places of the same extent in any quarter of the globe, by the mineral riches of its bleak and otherwise barren mountains. The tin mines of Cornwall have for centuries furnished employment to thousands of its inhabitants. The Phœnicians, if we may credit Herodotus, Strabo, and other ancient historians and geographers, considered their commerce with Cornwall for tin to be of such importance, that they concealed the situation whence it was obtained. Diodorus Siculus, lib. v., as Dr. Barham has observed, describes the locality where the trade was conducted, and which, in the Augustine era, was named Iktas, generally admitted to be St. Michael's mount. Copper, also, was known at an early age to be a produce of this county; but it was then obtained from mines more especially worked for tin; though now, it constitutes a source of wealth, far more valuable and important than that of tin. Copper pyrites, or the bisulphuret of copper, and the peroxide of tin, crystalline or otherwise, and more or less pure, are the chief ores. The cupreous sulphuret of tin, or tin pyrites, however, have been found, though all the tin is procured from the peroxide; but the sulphuret of copper, and the black ore, are found in sufficient quantity to be of practical importance.

The great metalliferous country extends from Dartmoor, in Devonshire, on the east, to the Landsend, on the west; but the various veins containing these

• M'Culloch's Stat. Account, vol. i. p. 603.
† Commercial Dictionary.

ores are not distributed equally over this district; but are, in a great measure, arranged in groups, in still minor districts.* Manganese has been obtained near Calstock on the south, and near Linkinghorn on the east. The neighbourhood of Callington is both stanniferous and cupriferos, and as true silver-lodes are found in it, it may also be termed argenti-ferous. The St. Austell district is principally stanniferous, the copper-lodes being chiefly confined to its south-eastern side, including the present very productive mine of Fowey Consols, and the Crinnis lodes, from which much valuable copper ore has been extracted. The St. Agnes district is for the most part stanniferous, particularly near the town and Beacon, the principal exception being the Great St. George and Wheal Leisure mines near Piran Porth to the eastward, and Wheal Towan and some other mines on the south-west. The great mining district of Gwennap, Redruth, and Camborne, is chiefly cupriferos, tin ore being comparatively rare, except near the latter place. Silver ores were once raised in sufficient quantities in Dolcoath mine to be profitable, and cobalt at Wheal Sparrow, near Redruth. The Breague, Marazion, and Gwinnear district, is of a mixed stanniferous and cupriferos character,† the Gwinnear subdivision being argenti-ferous as far as regards Wheal Herland, from which mine murate of silver and other silver ores were obtained in profitable quantities. The St. Just and St. Ives district is principally stanniferous. Independently of the principal groups, lead occurs on the north of Truro, at Garras; and at Wheal Rose, near Newlyn, considerable quantities of the same ore have been obtained. In the latter vicinity there are also other lead-mines, as well as in the country extending thence towards Penhale Point and New Quay. Lead-mines have also been worked at St. Merryn, St. Issey, Pentire (north of St. Minver), and near St. Teath. Antimony is found at St. Merryn, Endellion, and between the latter place and St. Teath, on the north, and near Mevagissey, and between St. Germans and Landrake, on the south. There are mines where copper and tin, cobalt and tin, &c., are simultaneously worked, and nickel, bismuth, arsenic, zinc, and antimony, are procured in more or less abundance. There are also several fine lodes of rich hematite iron ore, and mines or quarries of soapstone and Chinastone; 7,000 tons of the latter, and 5,000 of the former of which are annually shipped from Charlestown and Pantewan, principally for the potteries. Argillaceous schistus forms the principal substratum of the soil; but at Lausend, and some other parts, it consists of granite, and elsewhere of serpentine, and there is some greenstone or trap. Slates of excellent quality are abundant. In the rock of St. Michael's mount the white topaz is found. In a copper mine near Redruth a singular mineral has been met with, called the swimming-stone, from its property of floating on water, and some mines afford the asbestos, from which may be made incombustible cloth. Manganese is the metal next to copper in importance at present in this district, but it is chiefly obtained beyond the limits of the county into Devonshire, where there are numerous manganese mines. Gold is found particularly in the tin stream works in the valleys where the soil is washed from the ore; but it is not abundant.

We return to tin and copper, the staple commodities in the wealth of Cornwall. Tin is almost exclusively found here only and in Devon; but principally here. In 1750, 18,698 blocks of tin, each weighing

from 3.34 to 3.35 cwts., were produced from Cornish ore. In 1800, 16,397 blocks; average price £5 1s. per cwt.; and in 1838, 29,321, £4 2s. per cwt. Besides its other uses, tin is extensively used in the formation of bronze cannons, and bells in churches, &c. After being smelted, the tin is cast into the blocks alluded to; and, for more than 6 centuries, it was carried, after being marked with the smelter's stamp, to certain towns, for the purpose of being coined; that is, examined, and stamped with the duchy seal; the taxes paid, and the blocks permitted to be sold. The dues were 4s. per cwt. But, by an act passed in 1838, these duties were abolished, and a compensation in lieu of them given to the duchy, founded on the amount of the clear annual revenue derived from them for the last 10 years, and, at the same time, the duties on the import of foreign tin were reduced, and fixed at 15s. per cwt. for tin, and 10s. per cwt. for tin ore.

There is much obscurity respecting the date at which copper was first raised in Cornwall; mines may have been worked in 1700; but in 1750 they were in full operation. The decennial tonnage of ore for 1726-35 was estimated by Pryce at 641,800, at the average price of £7 15s. 10d. a ton, amounting to £473,500, being an annual average of 6,480 tons, producing £177,833. Mr. Lemon computed, that for 14 years previous to 1758, the yearly average of cash produced from Cornish copper was £160,000. In 1800, 55,981 tons of ore were raised, producing 5,187 tons of copper; value, £550,925. In 1820, 92,672, producing 7,364 tons of copper; value, £620,347. In 1838, 145,688, producing 11,527; value, £857,779. Thus, observes De la Beche, in his elaborate Report, the value of copper produce has increased more than 13½ times during a century. The value of the standard of copper for 1778 appears to have been £73; while that for 1838 was £109 3s. The sales of the ore take place weekly at Truro, Redruth, or Pool. Samples are taken and assayed by the buyers' agents; and on the day of sale, the samplers attend, and produce tickets, or written papers, sealed up, containing offers of prices for the ore; and the highest bidder obtains it. This mode of selling copper ores in Cornwall has continued, on the same principle, for about 110 years. Dinners are given, says Pryce, like city feasts, on ticketing days, at the expense of the mines. These are generally undertaken by companies of adventurers; the shares consisting of 64th or 128th parts. If the mine be on a waste it is duchy property, and the duchy agent grants the lease. If private property, it is let from time to time for special considerations, varying in amount from a 24th to a 10th part of the produce.

Sir Charles Lemon has enumerated 160 mines at work in this county in 1836-7, besides some omitted. The extent of some of these mines is considerable, numerous lodes running through a sett for nearly 2 miles; throughout which tram roads and carts now transport the ores. These, after being brought to the surface, are picked by children, who acquire great practical judgment in selection; and cobbled, or broken into fragments of the size of a chestnut, preparatory to the operations of the crushing machine, by women or stout girls; for the work is anything but light. By the union of picking, cobbing, washing, crushing, and jigging or sieving, by hand, or machinery, and by other processes, the ore is rendered saleable; and after being sold at the ticketings, as above noticed, it is wholly exported to South Wales to be smelted; as, from the want of coals here hitherto, it has not as yet been smelted on the spot. The number of persons employed in the mines has been already stated to be about 28,000. In two mines only, in 1836, 2,369 men, and 1,705 women and boys,

* De la Beche's Geolog. Rep. p. 284.

† The Breague subdivision is also to a certain extent plumbiferous, as lead is obtained near Porthleven and Penrose.

were employed to raise 32,500 tons of ore. In 59 mines there was a return, in 1837, of 11,282 men, and 7,743 women and boys. It is stated by Mr. McCulloch, in his comprehensive "Statistical Account," that, in GWENNAF alone,—which see—no fewer than 21 steam engines were employed in drawing water out of the mines in 1838, some of them of the largest size; a single engine, with its apparatus, and the sinking of the shaft, costing upwards of £12,000; and that the power of the steam engines then employed in the Cornish mines was supposed to be equivalent to about 46,000 horses. In 1836, says Sir Charles Lemon, the consumption of timber in 152 of these mines was 36,407 loads, equal to 144,000 trees. If these grew 10 feet apart, they would cover 330 acres, and if 120 years old, it would require the produce of 39,600 acres, or 140 square miles of Norwegian forest to supply the mines of Cornwall. The annual consumption of gunpowder is about 300 tons, and, at £44 per ton, the price of 1836, the value consumed, per annum, is about £13,200. The deaths from causes which might be easily obviated are very numerous, proceeding from accidents by gunpowder, and the diseases of the chest, arising almost entirely from the effect of ascending from the greatest depths with exhausted strength: taken between the ages of 10 and 60, these were, in 1836, as 294 to 158.* The average value of the annual mineral product of Cornwall with Devon is about £1,500,000. Of the two great metallic products of this district, copper and tin, it yields of the former one-third, and of the latter nine-tenths, of the supply furnished by all Europe.

Soil, Produce, &c.—The soil is generally light, and largely intermixed with gravel. It is various, however, but may be comprehended under three heads: the gritty and black,—the shelly and slaty,—and the reddish stiff soil, approximating to clay. The hills and higher grounds are entirely covered with the first. Considering the nature of the soil and its remote situation; with the otherwise diverted pursuits of its population, agriculture is considerably advanced. Besides the usual grain produce, and potatoes, a few acres of hops are grown in the parishes of Gorran, Ruan, St. Keverne, Manaccan, &c., the average produce of which, however, for 7 years previous to 1835, was only 1,345 lbs., duty £11 4s. 2d. Lime is largely employed as manure, as are weeds, pilchards, and sea-sand, of the last of which there are many distinct sorts,—the sand of almost every different cove being different. There are cattle of various breeds. The indigenous variety is small, coarse, and hardy; generally black, short-horned, and thick boned; but the prevailing breed is a cross between this and that of Devonshire. Cornish butter is celebrated. "The stock of sheep," says McCulloch, "is estimated at about 200,000, producing 5,900 wool-packs a-year." There are multitudes of goats here, and red deer were plentiful between Launceston and Stratton, when Borlase wrote, in 1758. Leland also mentions that they were found in his time near St. Neot's. "Two or three are still occasionally seen," says De la Beche; but they are now very rare. There is nothing peculiar to this county, either plants or animals, unless it be the pyrrhocorax, a red-billed red-legged crow, termed the Cornish chough. But though more common here than elsewhere, it is said to be getting rare even here.

Jurisdiction.—Cornwall is in the south-western circuit. The assizes were anciently held at Launceston alone; but since 1738, the summer assizes

have been held at Bodmin. The quarter-sessions were formerly held each of them at Bodmin and Truro by adjournment; but for many years the Michaelmas sessions have been held wholly at Bodmin, the Easter sessions at Truro, and the Epiphany and Midsummer sessions at Lostwithiel.* The duchy of Cornwall, however, is under peculiar jurisdiction. In 1337, Edward the Black prince was created duke of Cornwall, and the duchy was settled by act of parliament on the eldest son of the king of England. The dukes have had large revenues granted to them at various times, arising from the lordship of manors, boroughs, islands, castles, forests, lands, &c., in Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and other counties; from the coinage of tin, and from fines, and various other sources. The immediate government of the county was vested in the duke, his chancellor, attorney, and solicitor-general, and other officers, with a court of exchequer, and the appointment of sheriffs, &c., all which offices and appointments still exist. The miners, by ancient prescription, confirmed by an act of the reign of Edward III., the privileges and enactments of which have been amended and enlarged by an act of William IV. in 1836, are exempted from all civil jurisdiction, other than that of the Stannary Courts, except in cases "affecting land, life, or limb." The mining system, therefore, is under a separate jurisdiction, at the head of which is the lord-warden of the Stannaries, and, under him, the vice-warden, who, from time to time, holds Stannary courts for all matters belonging to the mines. These local courts, especially since they have been so much improved by the act of William IV., are found to be of great benefit, and to be expeditious and comparatively inexpensive. By this act, the courts of equity and common law are united, the vice-warden being judge, and authorized to make rules and orders for the regulation of the practice and proceedings of his courts. From his orders and judgments, an appeal lies to the lord-warden, assisted by 3 or more of the judicial committee of the privy council, and from thence to the house of lords; but new laws affecting the mines cannot be enacted without the consent of 24 persons, gentlemen of property, intelligence, and practical knowledge, in the mining districts, elected out of the four Stannaries of Foymore, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwithcum-Kerrier, six for each district. They are called Stannators, and their meetings, called Stannary Parliaments, are regulated by a speaker, formally chosen, and adjourned, from time to time, according to circumstances. These parliaments, however, have been seldom held. The last took place, in 1752, at Truro, and was continued by adjournments, till 11th September, 1753. See also art. HENGESTON-DOWNS.

Revenues.—The annual revenues of the duchy, as computed on an average of three years after the death of the Black prince, amounted to £2,493 7s. 3½d. In the 15th year of Henry VIII. they amounted to £10,095 11s. 9½d., of which £2,771 3s. 9½d. were profits of the coinage of tin in Cornwall and Devon. In 1602,—the 44th of Elizabeth,—they were reduced to £4,569 12s. 2½d., of which £2,623 9s. 8d. were the profits of the tin. In 1814, we find, from Lyson's Mag. Brit., that they amounted to £22,000, of which £8,500 arose from the tin duty in Cornwall, which, before the war, had been nearly £14,000 per annum. In 1838 they amounted, besides arrears, to £24,908 17s. 2d., of which £14,762 4s. 10½d. arose from the tin duties on coinages, post goats, and white rents, in Cornwall, and £2,677 19s. 4d. from the produce, rents,

* Journal of Statistical Society.

* Lyson's Mag. Brit.

commutations, &c. of mines. The expenditure, in 1838, inclusive of salaries, and allowances to all the officers of the duchy, annuities, law charges, &c., but exclusive of £2,000 paid into her majesty's privy purse, amounted to £13,353 9s. In 1839 the revenues amounted to £30,827 19s. 7d., of which £15,586 0s. 10d. arose from the compensation in lieu of the abolished tin coinage duty, and £2,907 7s. 2d. from the mines. The expenditure, in 1839, exclusive of £22,000 paid into the privy purse, amounted to £15,094 6s. 2½d.

History and Antiquities.—Previous to the descent of the Romans, this county was inhabited by three British tribes, the Carnubii, the Cimbri, and the Damnonii. Under the Romans it formed a part of the province called Britannia Prima. On the retreat of the Romans, the British chiefs associated in defence of their independence and chose Vortigern, then earl of Cornwall, as their supreme governor, who called in the Saxons as defensive auxiliaries. Seeing the desirableness of the land, and the weakness of its inhabitants, they took possession of it, but were vigorously and often successfully resisted by Vortimer, Arthur, and other British chiefs in succession, for the full space of 500 years. They were, however, finally subdued under Athelstane; since which, Cornwall has remained, more quietly, perhaps, than any other division of the country, an integral part of the kingdom.

Rude monuments of its early inhabitants, such as large unwrought stones sometimes placed singly and sometimes in circles, tumuli, cairns, cromlechs, and rocking stones, supposed—a number of them at least—to be the remains of Druidical superstition, are abundant. The ruins of baronial castles belonging to the middle ages are also numerous.—Including two alien, there were 20 religious houses, a preceptory of the knights hospitaliers, 11 colleges and 7 hospitals in this county before the Reformation. Excepting the priory of St. Germans, there are no monastic remains worthy of notice.

CORNWELL, a parish in the hund. of Chadlington, union of Chipping Norton, county of Oxford; 3 miles west of Chipping Norton. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 4s. 2d., returned at £90; gross income £150. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Acres 820. Houses 23. A. P. £1,223. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 110. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 16s.

CORNWOOD, a parish in the hund. of Ermington, union of Plympton St. Mary, county of Devon; 4½ miles north-east of Earls-Plympton. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £33 4s. 7d.; gross income £450. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. There are 5 daily schools here, one of which has an endowment of £24 per annum, besides voluntary subscriptions. The river Yealm intersects this parish, and it is separated from the parish of Harford by the Erme. Acres 10,680. Houses 188. A. P. £5,544. Pop., in 1801, 745; in 1831, 1,056. Poor rates, in 1838, £509 19s.

CORNWORTHY, a parish in the hund. of Colebridge, union of Totness, county of Devon; 4 miles south-south-east of Totness, at the mouth of the river Dart. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £10; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Charles Barter. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £20 per annum. Other charities in 1821, £7 15s. per annum, besides a church house inhabited by paupers. Here was a priory of seven nuns of the order of St. Austin, said to be founded by the ancestors of the Edgecombs, valued 26° Hen. VIII., at £63 2s. 10d.

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Acres 2,600. Houses 105. A. P. £3,602. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 567. Poor rates, in 1838, £239 1s.

CORPUSTY, a parish in the hund. of South Erpingham, union of Aylsham, county of Norfolk; 6 miles north-west of Aylsham, on the southern bank of the Bure. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 12s. 8½d., returned at £52; gross income £62. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Acres 1,350. Houses 98. A. P. £1,079. Pop., in 1801, 278; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 2s.

CORPHAM-CASTLE, in the parish of Diddlebury, county of Salop; 8 miles north of Ludlow, east of the river Corve.

CORRIDGE, a township in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland; 10½ miles west of Morpeth. Houses 4. Pop., in 1801, 23; in 1831, 23. Poor rates, in 1838, £1 13s.

CORRINGHAM WAPENTAKE, in the parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln. It forms the north-west extremity of the county, and is separated from Nottinghamshire by the Trent. Area 46,250 acres. Houses 2,846. Pop., in 1831, 13,183.

CORRINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Barstaple, union of Orsett, county of Essex; 3 miles east of Houdon-on-the-Hill, near the Thames Haven railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £22 13s. 4d.; gross income £733. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £805 14s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. R. Stephenson. Charities, in 1837, £6 per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,590. Houses 32. A. P. £3,123. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 6s.

CORRINGHAM (GREAT AND LITTLE), a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, union of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east by north of Gainsborough. Living, a vicarage, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12; returned at £120; gross income £201. Patron, the prebendary of the cathedral of Lincoln. There are two daily schools here. Acres 6,270. Houses 110. A. P. £6,368. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 559. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 2s.

CORSE, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Westminster, union of Newent, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles east by north of Newent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £6 2s. 9d.; gross income £443. Great and small tithes commuted in 1794, and vicarial in 1797. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1827, £24 12s. per annum. Acres 2,190. Houses 105. A. P. £3,164. Pop., in 1801, 335; in 1831, 476. Poor rates, in 1838, £357 16s.

CORSCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum and Redhorne, union of Beaminster, Bridport division of the county of Dorset; 4 miles north-east of Beaminster. Living, a rectory formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £21 3s. 4d.; gross income £567. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Munden. There are 4 daily, and 2 Sunday National, schools in this parish. Acres 4,170. Houses 140. A. P. £4,613. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 714. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 18s.

CORSENSIDE, a parish in the north-east division of Tindale ward, union of Bellingham, county of Northumberland; 16 miles north-north-west of Hexham, west of the river Rud. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; rated at £3 1s. 3d., returned at £80; gross income £224. Tithes commuted in 1839;

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aggregate amount £171. Patrons, in 1835, Messrs. Tweedle. There are two daily schools here. Acres, including East Woodburn and Linhead, 9,710. Houses 102. A. P. £4,357. Pop., in 1801, 374; in 1831, 524. Poor rates, in 1838, £153 17s.

CORSHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 4 miles south-west of Chippenham, near the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, a peculiar; rated at £10 16s., returned at £149 17s.; gross income £128. Patron, in 1835, P. Methven, Esq. This parish possesses 10 daily schools, besides a free-school with an endowment of £20 per annum. There are also alms-houses for 6 paupers with an endowment of £40 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £237 9s. 6d. per annum, £142 of which were applied to parochial purposes, and the residue expended chiefly for behoof of the poor. There are here chapels belonging to the Independents and Baptists, the former licensed under the marriage act. The church here, according to Tanner, was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of St. Stephen at Caen in Normandy, and, by Henry VI., to King's college, Cambridge. There seems to have been here also a nunnery. The priory has been converted into the parsonage-house. Corsham has been often celebrated for its healthy situation. Sir Richard Blackmore, an eminent physician and voluminous poet, still known to poetical readers by a very fine poem, entitled, 'Creation,' was a native of this place. It was formerly noted for its woollen manufactories. Agriculture is the principal employment. Near the centre of the town, which consists of one long street, stands the market-house, little used. The market-day was Wednesday. It has two annual fairs, March 7th and September 4th, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. There is a branch of the North Wilts banking company here. Acres 6,710. Houses 586. A. P. £14,652. Pop., in 1801, 2,402; in 1831, 2,952. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,315 9s.

CORSLEY (GREAT and LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 3 miles west by north of Warminster. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £11 0s. 10d.; gross income £215. Tithes commuted in 1780 under act 20 Geo. III. c. 35. Patrons, in 1835, the Marquess of Bath. Charities, in 1833, £9 9s. per annum. There are 3 daily and 2 infant schools in this parish. In 1838 it possessed a woollen mill employing 13 hands. Acres 2,580. Houses 369. A. P. £4,345. Pop., in 1801, 1,412; in 1831, 1,729. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,049 4s.

CORSTON, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Keynham, county of Somerset; 3½ miles west of Bath. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Bath and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £6 3s. 9d.; returned at £89; gross income £150. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. Charities, in 1824, £15 per annum. There is a boarding school here. Acres 1,210. Houses 85. A. P. £2,259. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 433. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 17s.

CORSTON, a tything and chapelry in the borough of Malmesbury, Wilts; 2¼ miles south-west of Malmesbury. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of St. Paul, Malmesbury. Houses 46. Pop., in 1801, 127; in 1831, 219. Other returns with the parish.

CORSTONE-HACKET, or CORTON, a parish in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Bromsgrove, county of Worcester; 5 miles north-east of Bromsgrove, intersected by the Gloucester and Birmingham railway. Living, a curacy united with the

rectory of Northfield. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,400. Houses 35. A. P. £2,517. Pop., in 1801, 155; in 1831, 178. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 19s.

CORTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Mutford and Lothingland, county of Suffolk; 3 miles north of Lowestoft. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10; returned at £138 16s. 9d.; gross income £121. Tithes commuted in 1834. Rent charge of rectorial, £405; of vicarial, £120. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1829, £17 1s. 6d., including about £14 10s. rent of poor's allotment. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,430. Houses 69. A. P. £1,594. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 410. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 4s.

CORTON, or CORINGTON, a tything in the parish of Boyton, county of Wilts; ½ miles south-east by east of Warminster. Returns with the parish.

CORTON-DENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 4 miles north of Sherborne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 9s. 4½d.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Portman, Esq. Charities, in 1823, £2 12s. per annum, besides a small fund then yielding no income. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,140. Houses 64. A. P. 2,534. Pop., in 1801, 377; in 1831, 494. Poor rates, in 1838, £289 7s.

CORVE. See **SALOP**.

CORWEN, a parish, partly in the hund. of Eder-nion, union of Corwen, county of Merioneth, and partly in the hund. of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 1½ miles east-north-east of Bala, on the southern bank of the Dee, on the parliamentary road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead. It includes the sea-port of Barmouth, and the extra parochial liberty of Gwern-Howel. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of St. Asaph's; rated, the rectory, at £15 13s.; the vicarage, at £7 1s. 3d.; gross income £376. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of rectorial, £389 18s. 3d.; of vicarial, £389 18s. 3d. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily school, with a small endowment, and 7 alms-houses, one of which, named the College, was endowed with property producing, in 1837, annual rents amounting to £107 12s. for behoof of 6 widows of beneficed clergymen of the church of England; but there were then no widows in the college, the last having died in 1833. The income, however, was distributed to the proper objects of the charity as out-pensioners. The other 6 alms-houses were occupied by paupers receiving parochial relief. Other charities connected with this parish, in 1837, produced £56 15s., distributed to poor in alms and clothing. Corwen is a neat small town, with an excellent inn, and a house of correction or bridge-well, inhabited by a shoemaker, who is keeper, and the few prisoners usually here, who are employed in a back court breaking stones for the public road. There are 4 cells in this small house. This place is remarkable as the spot where Owen Glendower, the prince of North Wales, who had a palace here, repelled the invasion of Henry II. in 1165. There is an ancient British fort in this vicinity. The market-days are Tuesday and Friday, and there are five annual fairs, March 12th, May 24th, July 14th, October 7th, and December 20th. Houses 409. A. P. £6,884. Pop., in 1801, 1,369; in 1831, 2,053. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,111 7s. A work-

house has been erected here, for the union of Corwen, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 150 persons. The Corwen poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, with a population returned in 1831 at 14,034. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union was £4,901. Expenditure in 1838, £3,814.

CORYTON, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 6½ miles north-west of Tavistock, on the northern bank of the river Lyd. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 13s. 9d.; gross income £218. Patrons, in 1835, R. W. & T. Newman. Charities, in 1820, £2 10s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,710. Houses 57. A. P. £1,401. Pop., in 1801, 154; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 5s.

COSBY WITH LITTLE THORPE, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; 7 miles south-south-west of Leicester, on a branch of the river Sour, and near the Midland Counties railway. Living, a discharged vicarage formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £4 15s.; returned at £93; gross income £138. Certain tithes commuted in 1767. Patron, in 1835, J. Pares, Esq. Charities, in 1837, £5 14s. 6d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,550. Houses 197. A. P. £3,591. Pop., in 1801, 555; in 1831, 1,009. Poor rates, in 1838, £471 19s.

COSFORD HUNDRED, in the county of Suffolk. Area 30,640 acres. Houses 1,917. Pop., in 1831, 10,489. A workhouse has been erected in this hundred for the union of Cosford, by the poor-law commissioners. The Cosford poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 80 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 17,900. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £19,223. Expenditure in 1838, £7,122.

COSFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Newbold-upon-Avon, county of Warwick; 3 miles north of Rugby, intersected by the Midland Counties railway to Leicester. Acreage with the parish. Houses 8. A. P. £834. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 63. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 19s.

COSGROVE or COVESGRAVE, a parish in the hund. of Cleley, union of Pottersbury, county of Northampton; 1½ mile north of Stony-Stratford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £14 11s. 3d.; gross income £426. Tithes of township and liberties commuted in 1767. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. H. L. Mansell. This parish possesses two daily schools. Acres 1,760. Houses 121. A. P. £3,662. Pop., in 1801, 505; in 1831, 624. Poor rates, in 1838, £286 3s.

COSHESTON, a parish in the hund. of Castle-Martin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales; 2½ miles north-north-east of Pembroke. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David; returned at £130; gross income £181. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Owen, Bart. Charities, in 1833, £30 per annum, out of Dr. Jones's charity, in the parish of St. David's, distributed to paupers. There are two daily, and 1 Sunday National, schools here. Houses 99. A. P. £1,418. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 678. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 4s.

COSMUS (ST.) AND DAMIAN. See BLEANE. **COSSAL**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Broxtow, union of Basford, county of Nottingham; 6 miles west by north of Nottingham.

Living, a curacy united to the rectory of Woollaton. Willoughby's hospital in this parish consists of 8 tenements inhabited by alms people, and is endowed for their behoof, and for the apprenticement of poor children, with an income, amounting, in 1828, to £130, which however was partly exhausted in payment of repairs on hospital. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 720. Houses 66. A. P. £1,322. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 341. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 5s.

COSSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of East Goscote, union of Barrow-upon-Sour, county of Leicester; 2 miles south-east of Mount-Sorrel, intersected by the Melton canal, and bounded on the west by the river Sour, and on the south by the Wreak. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £17 7s. 6d.; gross income £537. Tithes commuted in 1777. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Babington. Charities, in 1837, £109 10s. 6d., about £55 of which is carried to general parish account, and the remainder principally distributed to poor, in alms, clothing, and food, and for education of their children. There are a daily and an infant school here. Acres 1,810. Houses 62. A. P. £3,473. Pop., in 1801, 298; in 1831, 283. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 3s.

COSSINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Whitley, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; 4 miles north-east of Bridgewater. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 10s.; gross income £267. Patrons, in 1835, the executors of the Rev. T. Hobbs. The advowson of this rectory was advertised for sale by auction in 1835. Charities, in 1823, about £12 per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,400. Houses 47. A. P. £3,259. Pop., in 1801, 237; in 1831, 280. Poor rates, in 1838, £67 16s.

COSTESSY, or COSSEY, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-west by west of Norwich, on the northern bank of the Yare. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; valued at £40, returned at £100; no return. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. Charities, in 1834, £3 12s. per annum. There is a Catholic chapel here. There are also 2 Sunday and daily National, and 6 daily schools, one of which is supported by the Duke of Sutherland, and one connected with the British and Foreign School society, attended by 54 scholars. Acres 3,150. Houses 136. A. P. £3,191. Pop., in 1801, 604; in 1831, 1,098. Poor rates, in 1838, £455 9s.

COSTOCK, or CORTLINGSTOCK, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Rushcliffe, union of Loughborough, county of Nottingham; 8½ miles south of Nottingham, on a branch of the Sour. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s. 4d.; gross income £418. Tithes commuted in 1760. Patron, in 1835, W. Beetham. This parish has an interest in Sir Thomas Parkyer's charity to the parish of Bunby-with-Bradmore, for apprenticement of poor children, &c. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,320. Houses 86. A. P. £1,740. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 412. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 2s.

COSTON, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 7 miles east-north-east of Melton-Mowbray, on a branch of the Wreak. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £16 6s. 3d.; gross income £351. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,680. Houses

31. A. P. £2,959. Pop., in 1801, 150; in 1831, 170. Poor rates, in 1838, £122 10s.

COSTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-west of Wymondham, on the Blackwater river. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; returned at £100; annexed to the archdeaconry of Norfolk. Acres 300. Houses 7. A. P. £355. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £54 10s.

COTE. See **ASTON**, Oxford.

COTES, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, county of Stafford; 7 miles north-west by west of Stafford. Acres 820. Houses 56. Pop., in 1811, 196; in 1831, 261. Other returns with the parish.

COTES DE VAL, a hamlet in the parish of Kimcote, county of Leicester. House 1. Pop., in 1821, 7; in 1831, 6. Other returns with the parish.

COTGRAVE, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 5½ miles south-east by east of Nottingham, close on the Grantham canal. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; consisting of two portions, rated, the one at £10 7s. 3½d., the other at £9 14s. 9½d.; gross income £709. Tithes commuted in 1790. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Manvers. Charities, in 1828, £2 10s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,350. Houses 160. A. P. £5,341. Pop., in 1801, 596; in 1831, 842. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 1s.

COTHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Keelby, county of Lincoln; 9 miles west-west by north of Great Grimsby. In former times a Cistercian nunnery existed here.

COTHAM, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Newark, union of Newark, county of Nottingham; 4 miles south of Newark, on the eastern bank of the Devon. Living, a donative curacy, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 18s.; gross income £35. Patron, the Duke of Portland. Acres 1,210. Houses 11. A. P. £1,154. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 74. Poor rates, in 1838, £61 2s.

COTHELSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 6½ miles north-north-west of Taunton. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; returned at £70; gross income £58. Patron, the vicar of Kingstone. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,240. Houses 15. A. P. £1,546. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £60 19s.

COTHERIDGE, or **COTHRIDGE**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 4 miles west of Worcester. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 16s. 8d., returned at £40; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. R. Berkeley. Charities, in 1830, £8 per annum. Acres 1,900. Houses 44. A. P. £2,751. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £188 10s.

COTHERSTON, a township in the parish of Romald-Kirk, north riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-west of Barnard Castle, on the river Tees. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £97 15s. 6d. There is an Independent chapel here; the church was formed in 1746. There are also 2 daily schools, one of which is a National school. Here are the ruins of an old castle. Acres 8,120. Houses 123. A. P. £9,129. Pop., in 1801, 636; in 1831, 631. Poor rates, in 1838, £141.

COTHY (THE). See **CARMARTHENSHIRE**.

COTLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Colyton, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 3 miles north-east by east of Honiton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £9; gross income £252. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Michell. Charities, in 1820, £14 10s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,040. Houses 47. A. P. £1,838. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 18s.

COTNESS, a township in the parish of Howden, east riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Howden. There is an infant school here. Acres 240. Houses 6. A. P. £1,060. Pop., in 1801, 27; in 1831, 29. Poor rates, in 1838, £21 11s.

COTON, a parish in the hund. of Wetherley, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 3 miles west by north of Cambridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £5 12s. 11d.; gross income £240. Tithes commuted in 1799. Patrons, the master and fellows of Catherine hall, Cambridge. Church and town estate; income, in 1837, £30. Other charities £7 6s. 8d. per annum. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,130. Houses 30. A. P. £1,072. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 225. Poor rates, in 1838, £76 6s.

COTON. See **CROFREDY**.

COTON, a township in the parish of Hanbury, county of Stafford; 5½ miles south-east by east of Uttoxeter, on the southern bank of the Dove. Acres 770. Houses 6. Pop., in 1811, 69; in 1831, 56. Other returns with the parish.

COTON. See **HORTON-WITH-COTON**.

COTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a township in the parish of Lullington, county of Derby; 5 miles south-west of Burton in Staffordshire. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 58. A. P. £2,255. Pop., in 1801, 248; in 1831, 264. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 15s.

COTON-CLAY. See **COATON-CLAY**.

COTTENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 6½ miles north of Cambridge. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £36 15s.; gross income £980. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The Baptists have two churches here; one of which was formed in 1780. One dissenting chapel is licensed under the new marriage act. Catherine Pepys, in 1703, founded and endowed a free school here, which was afterwards further endowed. Income, in 1837, about £48; wherewith 26 children were instructed in the usual branches of education. In 1834 a school-house for this charity was built out of funds belonging to Moreton's charity; a moiety of the annual proceeds of which, amounting, in 1837, to £148 10s., was applicable to various charitable purposes, in the parish of Cottenham. The church and causeway estate, in 1837, produced annual revenues of £140. Other charities £88 13s. 3d., chiefly expended in donations of £1 to £10 amongst deserving poor, and in apprenticing poor children. There are 10 daily schools here. This is among the most celebrated parishes in England for the produce of the dairy, and especially for a new kind of cheese called the Cottenham cheese. The excellency of the latter is ascribed to the nature of the rich pasture-lands along the banks of the Ouse, and to the mode in which the dairies are managed. Cottenham is noted in history as the place to which, in 1109, Geoffrey, abbot of Crowland, sent his monks, who appear first to have established courses of lectures which resulted in a regular system of academical education at Cambridge. This was the birth-place of Archbishop Tension, and of Pepys, Lord-chancellor Cottenham. Acres 7,510. Houses 229. A. P. £7,767. Pop., in 1801, 1,088; in 1831, 1,635. Poor rates, in 1838, £509 17s.

COTTERED, a parish in the hund. of Odsey, union of Buntingford, county of Hertford; 2½ miles west of Buntingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £20 8s. 6½d.; gross income £380. Tithes commuted in 1806. Patron, in 1835, R. F. Forester. This parish possesses 2 day and Sunday schools, built in 1829 by Mr. H. Soames, and endowed with £40 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £72 9s. 4d., of which £56 11s. 2d. were applied to parochial purposes, and residue expended for behoof of poor in clothing, &c. Acres 1,760. Houses 94. A. P. £2,480. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 436. Poor rates, in 1838, £159 14s.

COTTERSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Wilbybrook, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; 2 miles north-north-east of Oundle, on the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Glapthorne, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £37 19s., returned at £100; gross income £92. Tithes commuted in 1813. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Westmoreland. The poor of this parish have an interest in Bellamy's charity for the apprenticeship of children, for the maintenance of 2 poor scholars at Cambridge; and the residue for the relief of the poor; annual rent charge of this charity, £28, of which £8 are intended for the scholarships. There is a daily school here. It was at Cotterstock-hall, in this parish, belonging to his friend Mr. Norton, that the poet Dryden composed his Fables, and spent the two last summers of his life. Tessellated pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found here. Acres 690. Houses 37. A. P. £1,199. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 161. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 9s.

COTTESBATCH, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton, union of Lutterworth, county of Leicester; 1½ mile south-south-west of Lutterworth. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; returned at £118 7s. 4d.; gross income £112. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Marriott. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,230. Houses 20. A. P. £2,321. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 108. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 9s.

COTTESBROOK, a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 9½ miles north-north-west of Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £26 0s. 10d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Langham, Bart. A hospital was established here in 1655 by John Langham, Esq., for 8 poor people,—2 to be widowers, and called brothers, and 6 to be women, and called sisters. Revenues in 1825, £60 per annum, expended on the inhabitants of the hospital, which contains 8 apartments and a garden. Other charities, £7 2s. 4d. per annum. There are 2 small daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,860. Houses 59. A. P. £5,810. Pop., in 1801, 290; in 1831, 226. Poor rates, in 1838, £259 16s.

COTTESFORD, a parish in the hund. of Ploughley, union of Bicester, county of Oxford; 6 miles north of Bicester. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £357. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Acres 1,520. Houses 30. A. P. £1,374. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £72 7s.

COTTESLOE HUNDRED, in the county of Buckingham. It lies between the hundreds of Newport and Ashenden, on the borders of Bedfordshire. Area 70,010 acres. Houses 3,283. Pop., in 1831, 17,435.

COTTESMORE, a parish in the hund. of Alstoe,

union of Oakham, county of Rutland; 4½ miles north-north-east of Oakham. It includes the hamlet of Barrow. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Barrow, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £25 16s. 3d.; gross income £928; nett income £893. Tithes commuted in 1799–1800. Patron, in 1835, Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. Charities, in 1820, £51 10s., inclusive of a participative interest, to the extent of £16 per annum, in Lady Anne Harrington's general charities to this county. There are 2 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday National school. Acres 2,420. Houses 121. A. P. £4,684. Pop., in 1801, 545; in 1831, 631. Poor rates, in 1838, £94 12s.

COTTINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 2 miles south-west of Rockingham, south of the river Welland. It includes the township of Middleton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £23 7s. 3½d.; gross income £478. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. There are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 8 daily schools here, 2 of which have small endowments. Other charities, in 1830, £32 15s. 6d. per annum. Acres 3,220. Houses 186. A. P. £2,426. Pop., in 1801, 882; in 1831, 903. Poor rates, in 1838, £585 1s.

COTTINGHAM, a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Sculcoates, east riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-west of Kingston-upon-Hull. It contains part of Wilerby township. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Skidby, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; valued at £42, returned at £102; gross income £124. Tithes commuted in 1791. Patron, the bishop of Chester as impropiator of the rectory of Cottingham. The Independents have a church here, formed about 1690. There are 2 Sunday and daily National, and 8 daily schools in this parish, 2 of which have endowments. Other charities, in 1822, £28 10s. 6d. Acres 8,530. Houses 550. A. P. £24,261. Pop., in 1801, 1,927; in 1831, 2,575. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,815.

COTTINGWITH (EAST), a township in the parish of Aughton, east riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north of Aughton; which see. There are 4 daily schools in this township. Acres 1,140. Houses 67. A. P. £1,249. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 310. Poor rates, in 1838, £24 16s.

COTTINGWITH. See **THORGBY WITH COTTINGWITH**.

COTTLES, an extra-parochial liberty with Little Chalfield; 3½ miles west of Melksham.

COTTON. See **ALLENDALE**.

COTTON, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles east by north of Middlewich, on the southern bank of the river Dane. Acres 350. Houses 15. A. P. £498. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £40 1s.

COTTON, a township in the parish of Wem, county of Salop; 7½ miles east of Wem, on the western bank of the Tern. Houses 93. Pop., in 1821, 458; in 1831, 438. Other returns with the parish.

COTTON, a township in the parish of Alveton, county of Stafford; 5½ miles north-east of Chedale, in the vicinity of the Uttoxeter canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry; gross income £44. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Gilbert. Acreage with the parish. Houses 84. A. P. £1,719. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 471. Poor rates, in 1838, £253 13s.

COTTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Hartismere, county of Suffolk; 2 miles west-north-

west of Mendlesham. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 10s. 2½d.; gross income £367. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. P. Eade. Charities, in 1829, £8 per annum. Acres 1,820. Houses 70. A. P. £425. Pop., in 1801, 441; in 1831, 585. Poor rates, in 1838, £434 11s.

COTTON, or **COTRAM**, a township in the parish of Langtoft, east riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-north-west of Great Driffield. Living, a curacy, a peculiar of the prebendary of Langtoft. Acres 2,760. Houses 1. A. P. £1,417. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 25.

COTTON, a township in the parish of Hovingham, north riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-south-east of Helmsley. Acres 930. Houses 25. A. P. £918. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1838, £22 12s.

COTTON-ABBOTS, a township in the parish of Christleton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4 miles east of Chester; in the vicinity of the Chester and Crewe line of railway. Acres 290. Houses 2. A. P. £540. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 11. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 14s.

COTTON-EDMUND'S, a township in the parish of Christleton, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles east-south-east of Chester. Acres 430. Houses 13. A. P. £836. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 4s.

COTTON-END, a hamlet in the parish of Cardington, county of Bedford; 3½ miles south-east of Bedford, on the post road. There is a Baptist church here.

COUGHALL, or **CONGHALL**, a township in the parish of Backford, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 miles north of Chester. Acres 340. Houses 2. A. P. £594. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 26. Poor rates, in 1838, £19 14s.

COUGHTON, a parish in the Alcester division of the hund. of Barlicbway, union of Alcester, county of Warwick; 2 miles north-north-west of Alcester, on the eastern bank of the Arrow. It includes the hamlet of Sambourne. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £9 10s. 7½d., returned at £104; gross income £161. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £42 16s. 1d.; of impropriated, £5 14s. 8d. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Bowles, Esq., impropiator. Charities, in 1825, £32 6s. per annum, inclusive of £15 12s., more particularly connected with the township of Sambourne. The seat of Sir Charles Throckmorton, which has been occupied for many ages by branches of the same family, has been much admired for its antiquity, and the delightful view which it commands of the windings of the Arrow, and of the surrounding country. There are 4 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,070. Houses 187. A. P. £4,653. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 1,010. Poor rates, in 1838, £291 9s.

COULDSNOUTH AND THOMPSON'S WALLS, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, county of Northumberland; 7½ miles west-north-west of Wooler; east of the river Beaumont. Acreage with the parish. Houses 7. A. P. £643. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 41. Poor rates, in 1838, £3 19s.

COULSDON, a parish in the hund. of Wallington, union of Croydon, county of Surrey; 5 miles south-south-west of Croydon, near the Croydon line of railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £21 16s. 5½d.; gross income £716. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Charities, in 1824, £4 2s. 8d. per annum. There is a daily and a Sunday and daily National school here. Acres 3,930. Houses 90. A. P.

£3,837. Pop., in 1801, 420; in 1831, 630. Poor rates, in 1838, £689 12s.

COULSTON (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, union of Westbury and Whorwelsdown, county of Wilts; 5½ miles east-north-east of Westbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £7 14s. 2d.; returned at £140; gross income £174. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,080. Houses 12. A. P. £3,618. Pop., in 1801, 90; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £27 18s.

COULSTON (WEST) AND BAYNTUN. See **EDINGTON**.

COULTON, a parish in the hund. of Lonsdale, union of Ulverstone, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north-north-east of Ulverstone. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £18 6s. 8d., returned at £88 0s. 2½d.; gross income £84. Every land-owner who contributes to the minister's stipend has his share of the patronage. There are three chapels-of-ease in this parish, viz. at Fenthwaite, Haverthwaite, and Morland, besides a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends. Charities, in 1819, exclusive of school endowment, £9 6s. per annum, besides £10 more particularly connected with Fenthwaite. This parish possesses 4 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £62 per annum. Acres, including the chapelry of Rusland, East and West Coultons, Haverthwaite, Fenthwaite, and Nibthwaite, 13,331. Houses 313. A. P. £1,726. Pop., in 1801, 1,516; in 1831, 1,786. Poor rates, in 1838, £764 12s.

COUND, a parish in the hund. of Condoover, union of Atcham, county of Salop; 5 miles north-west of Much Wenlock. It includes the chapelry of Cressage. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Cressage, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield, rated at £33; gross income £1,029; nett income £906. Tithes of Cound manor commuted in 1815. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Pelham, Esq. Charities, in 1830, £12 8s. 8d. per annum. There are a daily and a boarding school here. Acres 5,890. Houses 147. A. P. £5,972. Pop., in 1801, 714; in 1831, 680. Poor rates, in 1838, £260 9s.

COUNDON, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham; 2 miles east-south-east of Bishop-Auckland. There are a Sunday and daily National, and 3 daily schools here. Acres 680. Houses 84. A. P. £1,076. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 475. Poor rates, in 1838, £97 16s.

COUNDON-GRANGE, a township in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham; 1½ mile east-south-east of Bishop-Auckland, in the vicinity of the Wearhead railway. Acres 630. Houses 9. A. P. £637. Pop., in 1801, 25; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 8s.

COUNDON, a hamlet in the parish of Holy Trinity, county of Warwick. Acres 880. Houses 43. A. P. £2,043. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 16s.

COUNTESTHORPE, a chapelry in the parish of Blaby, county of Leicester; 6 miles south of Leicester, on a branch of the river Soar. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Blaby. Tithes commuted in 1776. The only charity connected with this parish, consists of a bequest by the Rev. Edward Stokes, in 1753, of a parlour, a coal house, and another appendage, to the rector of Blaby and Countesthorpe, for the time being,—a chamber, a coal house, &c. to a schoolmistress for teaching poor children, and to the parish officers and inhabitants of Countesthorpe, to transact public business in; with a stable to the curate, the rector, and the schoolmistress, all in common; certain articles of furni-

ture, iron, brass, wood, and china, were added to this rather curious and heterogeneous bequest; besides four perches of land, called the Lord's Garden. The stable is now used by the master as a school-house, and the parlour as a lumber room. The 'lord's garden' is trodden down by public feet, and the other items have ceased to exist. There are six daily schools in this chapelry. Acres 1,920. Houses 167. A. P. £2,291. Pop., in 1801, 540; in 1831, 839. Poor rates, in 1838, £461 11s.

COUNTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of Bytham-Castle, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Corby, on the river Glen. Acres 1,450. Houses 10. A. P. £989. Pop., in 1801, 35; in 1831, 65. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 16s.

COUNTISBURY, a parish in the hund. of Sherwill, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-east by north of Ilfordcombe, and 11 north-east of Combe-Martin, on the Bristol channel. Living, a curacy conjoined with the vicarage of LINTON: which see. Tithes commuted in 1839: rent charge £105. Acres 3,290. Houses 31. A. P. £639. Pop., in 1801, 120; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 9s.

COUPE-LENCH-NEWHALLHEY, AND HALLCARR, a township in the parish of Bury, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-south-east of Haslington, east of the river Irwell. Acres 1,260. Houses 263. Pop., in 1801, 676; in 1831, 1,519. Poor rates, in 1838, £250 11s.

COUPLAND, a township in the parish of Kirknewton, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wooler; on the northern bank of the river Glen. Acreage with the parish. Houses 16. A. P. £1,290. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £37 16s.

COURTEENHALL, a parish in the hund. of Wymerley, union of Hardington, county of Northampton; 5 miles south of Northampton, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 10s. 10d.; gross income £312. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here, supported by endowment, and free to males from any parish within the distance of four miles from Courteenhall. Acres 1,510. Houses 26. A. P. £2,363. Pop., in 1801, 139; in 1831, 120. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 13s.

COVE, a tithing in the parish of Yately, county of Southampton; 9 miles east-north-east of Odiham; intersected by the London and Southampton railway. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 88. A. P. £1,194. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 443. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 3s.

COVE-HYTHER, or NORTH HALES, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Southwold, on the post road. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Benacre. Charities, in 1829, £27 12s. 6d. per annum. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 1,900. Houses 22. A. P. £808. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 8s.

COVE (NORTH), a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Beccles, south of the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory with that of Willingham, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £10; gross income £353. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1829, £4 10s. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is a National school. Acres 1,910. Houses 47. A. P. £1,074. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 183. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 3s.

COVE (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Southwold. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich, rated at £6 2s. 11d.; gross income £275. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. S. Gooch. Charities, in 1829, £13 13s. 4d. Acres 1,520. Houses 25. A. P. £814. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 183. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 9s.

COVEN. See **BREWOD**.

COVENEY, a parish and township in the south division of the hund. of Witchford, union of Ely, county of Cambridge; 4 miles west-north-west of Ely. It includes the chapelry of Mania. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Mania, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £5; gross income £870. Patron, in 1835, Lord Rokeby. Charities connected with the chapelry of Mania, in 1837, £45 6s. per annum; besides 6 tenements, mud and stud, inhabited by poor families rent free. There is a day National school here. Acres 8,420. Houses 204. A. P. £9,670. Pop., in 1801, 712; in 1831, 1,170. Poor rates, in 1838, £246 9s.

COVENHAM-ST.-BARTHOLOMEW, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-north-east of Louth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 12s. 8d.; gross income £299. Tithes commuted in 1793. Patron, in 1835, C. D. Holland. There are two daily schools here. Acres 1,340. Houses 44. A. P. £1,424. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 222. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 6s.

COVENHAM-ST.-MARY, a parish in the wapentake of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; 7 miles west of Saltfleet. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £10; gross income £200. Tithes commuted in 1793. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school here. Acres 950. Houses 25. A. P. £1,032. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £78 18s.

COVENTRY,

A city and county of itself, locally situated in the county of Warwick; 9 miles north-north-east of Warwick; 17 east by south of Birmingham; and 91 north-north-west of London; nearly in the centre of England, equidistant from its four principal ports, London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, with all of which it is connected by continuous lines of railway, either in progress or completed. The London and Birmingham railway passes within a short distance of the city. The station is one of the best on the line for passengers and goods. A railway is in contemplation between Coventry and Leamington Priors, with a branch to Warwick. Its local advantages are also multiplied by its almost universal provincial communication through a most extensive inland navigation by canals, beginning with the Coventry canal, on the one hand, and its junction with the Birmingham and Grand Trunk canals, &c. and, on the other, with the Oxford canal, and its connection with the Wilts and Berks canal, &c. One of the principal roads between London and Birmingham passes through this city. The following quotation from Lambard, the celebrated antiquarian, who lived in the 16th century, presents rather a curious contrast with the present state of things here: "**COVENTRY**. A towne standinge (sayeth Jovius) in umbilico Insulæ, in the midst of this realme, and therefore accompted the cheif sea of al Mercia, which was the kingdome of middle Inland.—It hath bene very populous, but the number is much abated, by

reason that the art of capping (whereby it grew) is fayled; yet notwithstanding it is wel stoared, considering eyther the disadvantage of the situation (wanting water) or the general decay of al suche townes as lyved by arts, London reserved." Coventry is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, bounded for a short distance on the north-east by the Sherbourne river, and the Radford brook, which, running from north to south, unites its waters with the Sherbourne, in the middle of the town. It has all the appearance of considerable antiquity. Leland, describing it, in the reign of Henry VIII., says, "The town of Coventry by west is set on a low ground, but by east it somewhat condescendeth. It was begun to be walled 1st Edward II., and has 6 gates, and many fair towers. It is but late ago since the walls were finished. There be many fair streets, well builded with timber. There be divers fair suburbs without the walls. The king hath a palace here, now somewhat in ruin. The town rose by making cloth and cappes, which, now decaying, the glory of the city also decayeth." The most striking feature in the approach to Coventry, is the fine effect of its beautiful tapering spires. The streets are generally narrow, and are darkened and almost closed over by high projecting richly ornamented gable ends and upper stories. Many of them, however, have been replaced by modern ones; and, altogether, the citizens have great merit in recent improvements, which were called for by the rising prosperity and consequence of the town. The streets are lighted at night with gas, and part of them paved with flag stones. Acres, of the city and suburbs, 4,920. Houses 5,454. A. P. £57,770. Pop., in 1801, 16,034; in 1831, 27,070, of whom 4,913 families were employed in manufactures, trade, &c., and 204 in agriculture. The increase of population is chiefly attributable to the extension of trade and manufactures in and around the city. Poor rates, in 1838, £7,287 17s. The county of this city includes an area of about 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference, containing 15,070 acres, and 8 parishes, or parts of parishes—exclusive of those within the limits of the city—namely, Austey, Exhall, Foleshill, Stivichall, Stoke, Wyken, part of St. Michael's, including the hamlets of Keresley and Radford, and part of Sow; containing, in all, exclusive of the city, 19 villages and hamlets; 2,265 houses. A. P. £28,877. Pop., in 1801, 5,724; in 1831, 10,706, of whom 1,606 families were chiefly employed in manufactures, &c., and 362 in agriculture.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Coventry was till recently comprehended, as an archdeaconry, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and it even, at various times, took precedence of the bishopric of Lichfield; though, latterly, the titular dignity of the see was Lichfield and Coventry. But, by order of council, of date 22d December, 1836, it was transferred to the diocese of Worcester. There are two parishes and part of a third in the city of Coventry. The livings are: 1st, St. Michael's, a vicarage; rated at £26 15s. 6d.; gross income £496. Patron, the Crown. A part of this parish only is within the limits of the city. The church, not unaptly called the boast of Coventry, is an ancient and splendid Gothic edifice, with a fine tower, about 136 feet high, richly ornamented, and surmounted by a beautiful octagonal tapering spire, 130 feet high. This church was styled by Sir Christopher Wren a masterpiece of architecture. The interior contains nothing of interest. It was erected in 1373-95, at the charge of two brothers, Adam and William Bota, both mayors of Coventry. A chapel—Christ-church—has been erected in this parish by the parliamentary commissioners, at an expense of £9,702; it is a perpetual curacy of the

yearly value of £189. Patron, the vicar of St. Michael's. 2d, The Holy Trinity, a vicarage; rated at £10; gross income £397. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church was a venerable and magnificent pile of building, cruciform, with a beautiful turret spire. But it was taken down and rebuilt, and the spire repaired, in 1832, when a large and curious painting of the resurrection was discovered under the white-wash in the tower. The eastern window was enriched, in 1834, with beautiful stained glass, which, for beauty of design and splendid colouring, is said to be scarcely equalled by any work of the kind in the kingdom. 3d, St. John's, a rectory; returned at £70; gross income £83. The patrons are the mayor and corporation of Coventry. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Society of Friends, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The Baptists and 3 other dissenting chapels are licensed under the new marriage act.

Charities and Schools.—The charities of this city are very ancient and numerous as well as largely endowed. The greater part of them have been founded by members of the corporation, who, till 23d February, 1837, when trustees were appointed, had the administration of charity funds to the amount of about £7,200 per annum. The total annual income of charities connected with Coventry, in 1836, was £10,359 2s. 1d. But in some of these, other cities, &c., have an interest, especially Sir Thomas White's charity, income, in 1836, £2,339 15s., intended to be given in loans, by rotation, to 24 freemen, inhabitants of Coventry and four other cities. Bablacke's hospital, for poor and aged men, founded in 1506, possessed, in 1836, an annual income of £1,082 14s. 5d. Bablacke's hospital for the maintenance and education of boys, founded in 1560,—£909 5s. The free grammar-school, founded by John Hales in the reign of Henry VIII.,—£1,070 9s. 10d. Here the celebrated antiquary Dugdale was educated. This school had fallen into disrepute, when the charity commissioners were conducting their investigation. The masters, who shared between them from £700 to £800 a-year, besides other sources of emolument, had but one scholar amongst them, and the seats in the school were covered with blue mould; having evidently not been used for years. The library books had been used to light the fires, and those remaining were mutilated and torn, besides being exposed, in a damp room, into which they had been carelessly thrown, to waste and decay. Since the appointment of trustees, however, a new head master has been elected, and the school has begun to revive. Two fellowships at St. John's college, Oxford, and one at Catherine hall, Cambridge; besides three exhibitions at each university are appropriated to the scholars of this school. These are the principal charities. There are others, including alms-houses, hospitals, charity schools, &c., possessing yearly incomes of from £100 or less to £400 or more; but they are too numerous to be all particularly alluded to; while the relative importance of most of them is too nearly on a par for marked selection.—A self-supporting dispensary was instituted here in 1831, and a general dispensary in 1832. There are 14 daily, and 3 day and Sunday schools, here, several of which are endowed. There are amongst them 3 infant schools; an endowed Lancasterian school; a school connected with the British and Foreign School society, attended by 320 scholars; and 5 day and Sunday National schools.

Government, &c.—A charter of freedom and exemption from toll is said to have been granted by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, the first lord of the city, as

early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. By charter from Edward III., the government was vested in a mayor and two bailiffs, elected by the inhabitants. Edward IV. took away the mayor's sword, and disfranchised the corporation, who subsequently paid a fine of 500 merks for its renewal. By charter from Henry VI., in 1451, the charter of Edward III. was confirmed as to the election of the corporate body, and the city was conjoined with adjacent villages under a separate jurisdiction, to form a distinct county, of which the bailiffs of the city should be sheriffs, and the same coroner preside over both. By this very important charter, and amongst other valuable rights and privileges with which Henry honoured it, it was decreed that all the inhabitants of the city should be "free from toll, passage, pontage, murage, and pavage, for all their goods and merchandise throughout England and Ireland." By charter of James I., which was in force till the passing of the municipal reform act, the constitution of the borough was entirely changed. The government was vested in a select and self-appointed body, consisting of a mayor, 10 aldermen, who were justices of the peace within the city and its county, and presided over the 10 wards, into which it was divided; a body termed the grand council, and an indefinite body of burgesses or freemen. The jurisdiction extended over the city and county, and to all cases short of treason; but it latterly became the custom to remit all capital cases to the circuit judges of assize. Corporate rights and privileges could be acquired only within the city and suburbs of Coventry. There were fraternities or incorporate trading companies in the city, admission into which could be obtained only by a servitude of 7 years within these limits. They do not appear, however, to have been connected with the municipal corporation, and, in modern times, had in no way interfered with the trade of the town; except that all persons, not freemen, were compelled to purchase the freedom in order to carry on trade as victuallers. The fine imposed was £10. Among the privileges of freemen, there is a singular one of depasturing cattle upon a tract of 3,000 acres of land from Lammas to Candlemas, hence called "Lammas grounds." Under the municipal act, the city and county is divided into 6 wards; and is governed by 12 aldermen and 36 councillors under the style of mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Coventry. The jurisdiction of this corporate body is co-extensive with that of the last. Previous to the passing of the Reform act, the freemen by servitude possessed the exclusive right of voting for members. The city returns 2 members to parliament. The sheriff is the returning officer. The parliamentary borough has never extended beyond the city and suburbs. The inhabitants of the outlying parishes of the county have never had any share in the return of members for Coventry on the one hand; and, on the other, as this district forms no part of the county of Warwick, they have been excluded from voting for the members for the county at large. The number of freeholders resident in the city, in 1831, was 640; in the outlying parishes of the county, and who had no vote, 288. There were upwards of 3,000 freemen electors before the passing of the Reform bill. The greatest number of electors polled, for 30 years previous to 1831, was 2,763. The number of electors registered for 1836 was 3,662, of whom only 567 were newly privileged electors. The number actually polled at the election of 1837, was 3,323. Coventry has had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. In the court of record for the

borough, debts of any amount are sued for. It assimilates its practice, however, to the superior courts. The jurisdiction extends over the whole county. A county court, held by the sheriffs for the recovery of debts under 40s., the fees of which were extremely low, had, nevertheless, fallen into disuse in 1835. There are several other courts besides these. The city and suburbs are watched, lighted, and paved under a local act, 30 Geo. III. c. 77. There are 35 commissioners, including the mayor, *ex officio*. The police force consists of a chief constable, a body of ordinary constables, from 60 to 80 in number, and a night watch, consisting of 10 persons. Special constables are also occasionally sworn in. It was stated to the municipal commissioners that, except at the elections of members of parliament, which, in this city, have frequently been of a most tumultuous and violent character, the inhabitants were remarkably peaceable and well conducted, and that the city had been frequently complimented by the judges of assize on the paucity of offences committed in it. There is a jail belonging to the city, and a house of correction united with it. The jail has been recently rebuilt, at an expense of £16,009 5s. It was opened in 1880. It is spacious, healthy, and well-regulated, and is superior to the generality of borough prisons. It consists of 86 cells, with airing-yards, and 9 day-rooms. A tread-mill is attached, the power of which is rendered available in grinding beans and oats. The number of prisoners, in 1834, was 280. The county-hall is a modern structure, erected, in 1784, upon the site of the ancient guild hall of the city. The barracks where Mary Queen of Scots was detained prisoner in 1566, are capable of containing two full troops of cavalry, and are spaciouly built. The barrack-yard contains an hospital, riding-school, &c. St. Mary's hall is a structure of great antiquity, and presents a relic of that munificence which this borough has displayed in bygone days. It was originally erected in the time of Henry VI. as a place of meeting for the Trinity guild; but it is now used for the festivities of the corporation, and occasionally as a theatre. The mayor's parlour is a place of official resort for municipal proceedings. Income of this borough, in 1837, £9,705 8s. 8d.; expenditure £8,329 7s. 2d.

Trade and Manufactures.—Coventry early acquired affluence and reputation as a place of manufacture and trade. Cloth, caps, and bonnets became articles of important traffic about the commencement of the 16th century. It was for the security of its mercantile consequence, that the walls were built, from the proceeds of 27 years' accumulation of tolls made for the purpose; after which, the merchants became enriched, the town flourished, and the costly steeple of St. Michael's was built. In the early part of the 16th century it became famous for the manufacture of a blue thread; but the art was lost before the year 1581, and it was stated by John Hales, to the Protector Somerset, that "trade grew so low, and there was such a dispersion of people from the city, that there were not above 3,000 inhabitants, whereas there had formerly been 15,000." This alleged depression of trade, however, was attributed to the dissolution of the monasteries on which the early prosperity of the city was said to depend. But at least one staple branch of commerce—the woollen and broad cloth manufacture—was now advantageously cultivated, and continued till the destruction of the Turkey trade in 1694. The manufacture of striped and mixed tammies, camblets, callimancoes, and shalloons, flourished during the greater part of the 18th century; but, with a small cotton manufactory which arose on its decline, it is now

almost dwindled away, and has been succeeded for about a century by the throwing of silk, and the weaving of silk gauze, broad silks, and ribbons,—a trade introduced here, as well as at Spitalfields, by French refugees. The manufacture of watches, which was not carried on to any great extent till within the last 40 or 50 years, has also so greatly increased, that the number of watches annually made here far exceeds that furnished by the metropolis. Ribbon manufacture was at first confined to but a few hands, but it became gradually almost relinquished to Coventry, and has spread to so very great an extent, that, in 1838, there were in the Coventry trade, 3,504 plain engine looms, only 50 of which were in the rural weaving parishes; including Nuneaton, Bulkington, Bedworth, Chilverscote, and Hartshill, as well as the outlying parishes of the city and county; 2,228 jacquard engine looms, of which 850 were in the rural parishes, and 7,480 single-hand looms, all of which were in the rural parishes, except 129 in the city, making a total of 13,229 looms worked by hand, and nearly all employed. Between 17,000 and 18,000 persons, of whom between 6,000 and 7,000 were in the city and suburbs, and the remainder in the rural parishes, were engaged in the trade. In the city and suburban villages the numbers employed were 3,222 plain engine; 1,182 jacquard; 123 single hand; in all, 4,527 looms; besides 53 power and 4 alabar looms. The total number of looms, in 1831, was 14,602; but only 5,062 were employed; of which 2,464 were in the city and suburbs. The total number in the city, in 1818, was 3,268, employing 4,973 hands. Thus the trade has ever been in some degree on the increase, and during the year 1838, more goods were made than in any previous year since the commencement of the manufacture; but this partly arose from the increased production by engine-looms, wherewith several breadths are made at once.

Fostered by prohibitions, drawbacks, bounties, and exclusive protection, as the Coventry trade had been, in the "big purl time," for 60 years;—till 1828, when French and other foreign goods were admitted, and when the force of French competition, especially in point of taste and originality of invention, became a most formidable check, which the trade has never yet recovered,—causes of dissatisfaction had, nevertheless, previously prompted the Coventry weavers to petition parliament for a restriction of the 7 years' servitudes, and for a regulative trades' police, or other magisterial jurisdiction over the trade, for the regulation of wages;—in point of fact, for an extension of the Spitalfield's Act to them,—See Art. SPITALFIELDS,—a proceeding which led, on the contrary, to the total abolition of that celebrated Act, in 1824, and to a repeal of the law of prohibition itself, which came fully into operation in 1829. The consequences flowing from the admission of French and other foreign goods, have since led government, as well as the trade itself, to desire a renewal or re-establishment of some prohibitory system, or other regulative mode of relief and advancement to the trade; but the commissioners, in their interesting report on hand-loom weaving, observe, that "though great distress was felt for a brief period on the introduction of foreign silks, and the highest wear of ribbons is still supplied by France, yet the great body of the trade is now confessedly exempt from the immediate pressure of foreign competition;"—and the trade, which has not been so much "depressed as outstripped," has now met with "a rivalry much nearer home than St. Etienne," in the "home competition," whereby the Coventry weavers have been kept in constant trepidation; and in the factory and steam power manufacture at Congleton, Leek, Derby, &c., and Coventry itself,

where there are several steam-loom factories; and that, in fact, "since the full encounter with French competition, in 1829, the trade, always subject to depressions, has gradually revived and extended, in channels collateral with those in which French goods keep possession of the market." There are two joint-stock banks here, viz., the Coventry and Warwickshire, and the Coventry Union banking company. There is also the Coventry and Warwick Insurance company. The market-day is Friday. Fairs are held on second Friday in Lent for linen and woollen cloth; May 2d for horses, cows, and sheep; August 26th and 27th, and November 1st for linen, woollen, and horses. What is called the Great show-fair continues for eight days, commencing on the Friday after Corpus Christi day, Trinity week. Races are held in March.

The municipal commissioners who reported on Coventry in 1835, observe, that if the great antiquity of this city, and its long established importance as a manufacturing town, its central position, &c., &c., be taken into consideration, it seems clear, that its prosperity has not progressed in proportion to its numerous advantages. The most intelligent of its citizens have attributed this result "to a considerable degree to the circumstance, that the city, already densely populated, is incapable of being enlarged in consequence of the land which surrounds it being subject to a right of pasturage on the part of the freemen, which prevents its being built on, and to other causes negatively resulting from this one, and connected with local taxation, &c. The redemption of this right of pasturage, therefore, was much desired, and it appeared probable could be obtained for £30,000 or £40,000.

History.—The early accounts of this interesting city are involved in obscurity, until the time of Edward the Confessor, in the early part of whose reign, Leofric and his Countess Godiva, re-founded the famous convent of nuns, whence Coventry is supposed to have derived its name. We have already alluded to the charter which Leofric is said to have granted to the city, to the building of the city walls, and to the charters granted by Edward III., and Henry VI.; but remarkable as Coventry has been for its antiquity, its charters, rights, and privileges; and for the favours bestowed upon it by different monarchs; it is perhaps equally remarkable for this, that it has had the honour of having two parliaments held in it:—One by Henry IV., from which all lawyers were excluded, hence called 'lack learning parliament,' or 'Parliamentum Indoctorum.' One by Henry VI., in which Richard, duke of York, and the friends of the house of York were attainted, hence called "diabolicum parliamentum." Henry not only bestowed his favours on this town, but it is stated, that both he and his queen were constant in their attachment to it. It was styled "the harbour of Queen Margaret." King Edward IV. and his queen, to gain the esteem of the citizens, kept a Christmas festival here in 1465, but could not alienate their affections from the house of Lancaster.—In 1470, the Earl of Warwick entered Coventry with warlike stores and hostile intentions. Edward marched from Leicester and demanded entrance, but met with a hostile refusal. It was when reinstated in power that he divested the citizens of their privileges, but restored them, as their good will was too valuable to be lost. In 1474, he kept the feast of St. George here; and was presented with a cup and £100, and made a brother of the guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Trinity. During one of these festivals, Richard II. visited Coventry, and subsequently it was visited by Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Catherine, and Queen Elizabeth, on all

of whom, gifts were conferred by the citizens. In 1564, however, an unwelcome visitor appeared.—The plague committed dreadful ravages in the city, and this “Chamber of Princes,” as it has been popularly termed, was converted from a scene of successive festivities and splendour, to one of desolation and mourning. Mary, Queen of Scots, was twice imprisoned here, and her son, the British Solomon, with a vast retinue, paid a visit to the city a few years before his death, on which occasion he was presented, by the corporation, with a silver cup, weighing 45 ounces, curiously wrought, and containing £100; on receiving which, he said, “Out of this Coventry cup I drink wherever I go.” James would not renew the city charter, however, until he was made sensible that a command he had given the citizens, to receive the sacrament kneeling, had been obeyed. Charles I., when he unfurled the flag of defiance to his parliament, attempted to possess himself of the city, but without effect; and it was secured by the Lord Brooke, for the parliament; for whom it was garrisoned and preserved through the war. The women of Coventry organized themselves on this occasion, and were headed by an amazon, who led them daily forth to useful service. At the restoration, Charles II. was proclaimed by the mayor and aldermen amidst an immense concourse of citizens, with triumphant acclamations, all the public conduits, mean time, running claret. The king was, shortly afterwards, waited upon by a deputation from the city, who presented him a silver basin and ewer, with fifty pieces of gold, and a surrender of all the king’s lands; in return for which, the merry monarch next year sent the earl of Northampton, with a large retinue of court-gentry, and a body of troops, to break down the city walls, as a punishment for the citizens having shut their gates upon his father, which orders they so effectually executed, that out of walls three miles in circuit, flanked with 32 embattled towers, they left nothing but the dismantled gates and a few fragments. The entire circuit of the walls, however, may still be distinctly traced, and three of the gates, viz., Bastill, Priory, and Cook Street, gates are still standing.

Customs and Antiquities.—A singular custom, which was upheld till a very recent period, originated in the following fantastic tale; or fable, mixed with fact. The noble monastery which Leofric and Godiva reared on the site of the ancient convent, was endowed by them with 24 manors, with all the treasures of Godiva, and with one-half of the town. It surpassed all others in the country in splendour and revenue, and with its foundation did the importance and prosperity of Coventry begin.* The taxes imposed on the citizens for the aggrandizement of this monastery, were felt to be a heavy grievance, so that Godiva importuned her lord for their remission, to which he not only promised to accede, but to grant them a charter of freedom also, if she would consent to ride naked through Coventry at mid-day. Godiva did so, covered only with her loose and radiant hair; and thus the charter was obtained. She had ordered the inhabitants, on pain of death, to shut their doors, and not to look upon her as she passed. But an unfortunate tailor, who had contravened the order, was struck blind, and acquired the soubriquet of “Peeping Tom of Coventry.” In conformity with this curious tradition, not only have the mayor, aldermen, and corporation,

together with the principal trading companies, been, till very recently, accustomed to walk, in annual commemorative procession, on the first day of the great fair, which commences on the Friday after Corpus Christi day, with banners and music, and in attendance on a female in a skin-coloured dress, who represented the renowned Godiva; but a figure of Tom may still be seen, peeping, out of a window niche at a corner of the High street of Coventry; the corporation paying annually for the decoration of the effigy. It has, by many archaeologists and antiquarians, been doubted if this far-famed traditional story has any connexion with the original foundation of the city. They have rather, and with more probability, thought that the tale, and its sequence, have been derived from the dramatic “mysteries,” for which Coventry was so celebrated in the middle ages; and which were conducted with great pomp, under the immediate superintendence of the municipal authorities. This rational explanation is countenanced by the fact, that the Godivan processions took place at the opening of the great annual fair or carnival, after Corpus Christi day; hence called the great Show fair; and that, as Dugdale—whom see—remarks, “before the suppressions of the monasteries, this city was very famous for the pageants that were played therein upon Corpus Christi day.”—See also Strutt’s *Sports and Pastimes*—Hone’s edition—where these mysteries are fully described; and where it is also observed, that “the well known mystery, entitled *Corpus Christi*, or *Ludus Coventriæ*, the Coventry play, which was wont to be acted at Kenilworth before Queen Elizabeth, was acted by the Friars’ minors, or mendicant friars of Coventry, and commenced on Corpus Christi day, whence it received its title.”—This tradition of Godiva, however, is inextricably interwoven with the history of the city. We may here remark, that, amongst the various surmises also hazarded, in explication of the well known expression, now embodied in the common idiom of our language—“send him to Coventry;”—the most feasible and authentic is the suggestion, that it was originally used by military officers, in the mess-room, after having been quartered at Coventry; where the inhabitants, who were then averse to them,—though they are now received with every polite attention,—had rigorously abstained from their society; and had even made females, known to have spoken to “red coats,” objects of reproach and slander. This city is enriched with the most interesting antiquities, the principal of which, besides the remains of the cathedral, and the city walls, are the house of industry, formerly the white friars’ monastery, the cloisters, postern, and staircase of which are in good preservation; the remains of Cheylesmore castle, the residence of the earl Leofric, and the earls of Chester; and some traces of the Episcopal palace, which formerly adorned the city.

COVERHAM, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Leyburn, north riding of the county of York; 2 miles south-west of Middleham. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Horsehouse, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £80; gross income £226. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Otter. Charities, in 1821, exclusive of £23 6s. of school endowment, £66 13s. per annum. Steps were also about to be taken for the recovery of a small charity connected with the township of West Scrafton. There are five daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed. Acres, returned under the different townships of Agelthorpe, Caldbridge, Carlton, Carlton-Highdale,

* It continued till the surrender, 30th Henry VIII. The cathedral was levelled with the ground at the demolition of religious buildings which then took place; but a fragment still remains; and its original grandeur is rapturously discoursed of by early historians, and greatly extolled by visitors to the city, in its palmy aristocratic days.

Melmerby, and Scafton-West, 22,120. Houses 231. A. P. £7,154. Pop., in 1801, 1,006; in 1831, 1,233. Poor rates, in 1838, £564 13s.

COVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Leightonstone, union of Thrapstone, county of Huntingdon; 3½ miles north-west of Kimbolton. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 1s. 8d.; returned at £135; gross income £167. Tithes commuted in 1801. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. Acres 1,290. Houses 28. A. P. £1,535. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 15s.

COW-HONEYBORNE, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Kiftgate, union of Evesham, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-west of Chipping-Campden. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Church Honeybourne. Tithes of the hamlet commuted in 1801. There are three daily schools here, one of which was endowed, in 1803, by Cotterell Corbett, with £30 15s. 2d. per annum. Acres 1,080. Houses 78. A. P. £1,998. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 15s.

COWARNE (MUCH), a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 5½ miles south-west of Bromyard. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £14 19s. 7d.; no return. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. In January, 1840, the church spire and part of the church were fired by lightning, and destroyed. The chancel was saved. Charities, in 1837, 51 threepenny loaves annually to the poor. Acres 2,970. Houses 108. A. P. £4,240. Pop., in 1801, 548; in 1831, 573. Poor rates, in 1838, £282 16s.

COWARNE (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Broxash, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 4½ miles south-west by west of Bromyard. Living, a curacy to the rectory of Ullingswick. Charities, in 1837, a rent charge of 1s. 1d. per annum. Acres 830. Houses 38. A. P. £739. Pop., in 1801, 111; in 1831, 180. Poor rates, in 1838, £30 11s.

COWBIT, a parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Spalding, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north-north-east of Crowland; bounded on the west by the river Welland. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; valued at £39 6s. 6d.; gross income £511. Patrons, in 1835, feoffees. There are two daily schools here, one of which is supported by an endowment arising from lands. Acres 4,590. Houses 104. A. P. £2,668. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 556. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 18s.

COWBRIDGE-HUNDRED, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. Houses 1,166. Pop., in 1831, 5,942.

COWBRIDGE, a market-town or borough, and parish, in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 12 miles west of Cardiff, and 7½ east by south of Bridgend; in the fertile vale of Glamorgan, on the small river Ddau. There is a stone bridge over the river. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Llanblethian. There are six daily schools in this parish, one of which is a female school of high estimation in great part of Wales, and one is a free school, founded and endowed, in 1663, by Sir Leoline Jenkins. This school is entirely classical. There are in it five pensioners, now called monitors, who enjoy a pension of £30 amongst them, for four years from the term of admission, between the age of 12 and 16. When removed to the university, they have the exclusive benefit of 1 exhibition, 2 scholarships, and 2 fellowships at Jesus college. The schoolmaster,

in lieu of £20, out of an income of £70 per annum paid by the society of Jesus college, who are the trustees or guardians of this charity, teaches these five pensioners and ten other boys upon application, though there were none in 1837. Other charities of Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1837, £20 a-year, expended in alms, and £20 every 4th year, in apprentice fees. Charities about £40 per annum, £20 of which are expended in apprentice fees, and £12 8s. distributed to the poor. This town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. The salary of the bailiffs used to be £4 a-year; but it was suspended a consequence of the low state of the funds. In conjunction with Cardiff and Llantrissant, this town sends one member to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1832, was 105; 50 of whom were freemen, and 55 householders;—in 1837, 92, 45 of whom were freemen, and 47 householders. The bailiffs are the deputy returning officers. The townhall and market-house stand in the middle of the town, which consists of one broad and long street. The figures of a cow and a bridge are the town arms. The town is said to have been formerly walled round. An annual assembly of bards used to be held here. It has a market on Tuesday for corn, cattle, and sheep; and annual fairs the first Tuesday in February, Tuesday before March 25th, May 4th, June 24th, first Tuesday in August, 29th September, and first Tuesday in December. Acres 33. Houses 205. A. P. £1,792. Pop., in 1801, 759; in 1831, 1,097. Poor rates, in 1838, £306 6s.

COWBROW, a hamlet in the parish of Kirby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland; 4 miles east-east by north of Kirby-Lonsdale, on the northern bank of the river Beetha.

COWDEN, a parish in the hund. of Somerden, union of Sevenoaks, county of Kent; 7½ miles west of Tunbridge Wells. One of the principal heaths of the Medway separates this parish on the south from the county of Sussex. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £9 18s. 11d.; gross income £354. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Harvey. The church has been recently enlarged. Charities, in 1837, £1 per annum, besides an almshouse for four paupers. There are 2 daily schools here. There is an annual fair on the 2d of August for cattle, pedlery, &c. Acres 3,170. Houses 82. A. P. £2,747. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 689. Poor rates, in 1838, £236 9s.

COWDONS, a township in the parish of Mapleton, east riding of York; 4 miles south-south-east of Hornsea. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £2 15s. 4d. Tithes commuted in 1770. The church has been washed away by the sea, and the parish has been assigned as a township to Alborough and Mapleton. Acres 1,750. Houses 29. A. P. £1,588. Pop., in 1801, 115; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £139 13s.

COWES (EAST), a hamlet in the parish of Whippingham, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; 4½ miles north of Newport; on the eastern bank of the Medina or Cowes river at its mouth. The foundation-stone of a new chapel-of-ease to Whippingham church was laid here in September, 1831, by her present majesty, then the Princess Victoria. It was finished and consecrated in 1833. Many of the houses in this hamlet are very respectable. The Independents have a church here, formed in 1829. There are here 2 Sunday and daily National schools. From its vicinity to West Cowes this is a thriving place, and has a considerable trade. The custom-house is here, and there are bonded warehouses for all goods except tobacco and East India goods. Gross receipts

of customs for 1838, £3,098 18s.; and for 1839, £2,122 12s. 6d. East Cowes castle stands on a hill in the vicinity. From hence there is a view of the Solent sea, superior in point of beauty to any other in the island. To the east, Portsmouth, crowded with shipping, and the richly wooded line of coast, in long and varied perspective, are in full view. To the north are seen the Southampton river, and the town with its spires and towers in the distance.

COWES (West), a sea-port and chapelry in the parish of Northwood, Isle of Wight division of the county of Southampton; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Southampton, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ north of Newport, on the declivity of a steep semicircular eminence; on the western bank of the Medina river, at its mouth, directly opposite East Cowes. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Winchester, returned at £110; gross income £261. Patron, the vicar of Carisbrook. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here, one of which is licensed under the new marriage act. There are two day and Sunday National schools here. It is now a large and populous place. The streets are narrow and ill-built; but from the terraced manner in which they rise one above the other from the water's edge, they have a singular and picturesque appearance. Many handsome houses, inhabited by respectable families, have been built in the upper part of the town and the vicinity. The convenience of this town for bathing has of late years occasioned it to become the resort of much fashionable company. The bathing machines are stationed on a fine beach in the vicinity, near a pleasant seat called Egypt. There are an assembly room, and a number of genteel lodging houses. The church stands on the summit of the eminence.

Cowes is the principal port of the island. The harbour is both perfectly safe and convenient. The trade carried on is extensive, particularly in provisions and other articles used in shipping. The road affords excellent shelter in severe weather; the anchorage being so good, that vessels seldom drift with any wind. Nearly fifty sail lay recently here at anchor at one time. It is now expected that Sir John Rennie's plan for deepening the Medina will be carried into execution. A spacious tower quay will also be erected. The rendezvous of the royal yacht squadron is here; but it is rumoured that it is about to be removed to the anchorage off Norris, on which estate a splendid club house is to be built for the accommodation of its members. The road here was much frequented by merchant shipping, waiting for convoy in time of war. It has a private dock, in which many war ships have been built. During the alarm of invasion in the reign of Henry VIII., "His majestie, in his own personne, toke very laborious and painfull journeyes towardes the sea coastes, and in all doubtfull places his highness caused dyverse and many bulwarkes and fortifications to be made."* Cowes was one of these doubtful places; and a small castle was built in the form of a crescent on each side of the river here. That on the west side now alone remains; but there is nothing particular in its construction. Steamers ply daily between Cowes, Portsmouth, and Southampton. There are also steamers to London. The passage up the channel from off Cowes to London by steam-boat required an average of 28 to 30 hours. The distance may now be run, by railroad, from Southampton, in 4 or 5. A fair is held here on Thursday in Whit-week for toys. There is here a branch of the National Provincial bank of England. Returns with the parish.

* Hall's Chronicle.

COWFOLD, a parish in the hund. of Windham and Ewhurst, rape of Bramber, union of Cuckfield, county of Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Horsham. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10 6s. 8d.; gross income £476. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £605 12s. 9d. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Charities, in 1837, £1 15s. per annum. There are 4 daily schools here, one of which is a National school. Acres 4,640. Houses 145. A. P. £2,121. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 809. Poor rates, in 1838, £641 10s.

COWGROVE, or **KINSON**, a tything in the parish of Wimborne-Minster, county of Dorset; 1 mile south of Kingston. Houses 149. Pop., in 1821, 638; in 1831, 728. Other returns with the parish.

COWICK, a township in the parish of Snaith, west riding of Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Snaith. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1823. There are 5 daily schools in this township. Acres 8,970. Houses 203. A. P. £3,431. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 928. Poor rates, in 1838, £405 2s.

COWLAM, a parish in the wapentake of Buckrose, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Great Driffield. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £11 11s. 3d.; gross income £30. Patron, in 1835, T. F. F. Bowes, Esq. Acres 1,930. Houses 2. A. P. £2,200. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 49.

COWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Rapsgate, union of Cheltenham, county of Gloucester; 5 miles south of Cheltenham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £322. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1820, £4 per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,600. Houses 66. A. P. £1,835. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £176.

COWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Uxbridge, county of Middlesex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Uxbridge, near the Grand Junction canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £11; gross income £230. Tithes commuted in 1795. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Hilliard. There are 3 small daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Other charities, in 1822, £21 12s. per annum, principally distributed to poor in alms and bread. Acres 300. Houses 58. A. P. £1,699. Pop., in 1801, 214; in 1832, 315. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 6s.

COWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Oxford, east of the river Isis. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; returned at £73; gross income £64. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ church. Charities, in 1823, £1 5s. per annum. There is a daily, and a Sunday and daily, school here. Acres 940. Houses 98. A. P. £1,828. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 558. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 12s.

COWLEY, a quarter in the parish of Gnosall, county of Stafford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Newport, county of Salop. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1821, 498. Other returns with the parish.

COWLING, a parish in the hund. and union of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; 7 miles north-north-west of Clare. Living, a curacy formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; returned at £54; gross income £100. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity hall, Cambridge. Charities, in 1829, £20 per annum,

besides 10 acres of land held by parish clerk. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Here are two annual fairs, July 31st and October 16th, for sheep, other cattle, and pedlery. Acres 2,820. Houses 92. A. P. £3,593. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 845. Poor rates, in 1838, £826 14s.

COWLING. See **BURREL WITH COWLING.**

COWLING, a township in the parish of Kildwick, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Skipton. There are 2 daily schools here, containing 52 pupils, endowed with £18 per annum. The inhabitants of this populous and rapidly increasing township are almost all engaged in the cotton manufacture. Acres 5,140. Houses 398. A. P. £4,196. Pop., in 1801, 1,140; in 1831, 2,249. Poor rates, in 1838, £729 16s.

COWPEN, a township in the parish of Horton, county of Northumberland; 7 miles south-south-east of Morpeth, on the southern bank of the river Blyth, at its mouth. There are 2 daily schools here. This township is the seat of numerous and extensive collieries. Houses 363. Pop., in 1801, 853; in 1831, 2,081. Other returns with the parish.

COWPEN-BEWLEY, a township in the parish of Billingham, co.-palatine of Durham; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Stockton-upon-Tees, close upon the Clarence and Hartlepool canal. There is a daily school in this township. Acres 2,590. Houses 30. A. P. £4,088. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1838, £102 3s.

COWSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Thirsk, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Thirsk. Living, a discharged rectory, a peculiar, in the dio. of York; rated at £5 11s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £148. Patron, in 1835, G. Lloyd, Esq. There is an almshouse here with an endowment of £10 per annum. Acres 1,220. Houses 16. A. P. £596. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 89.

COWTHORN, a township in the parish of Middleton, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-west of Pickering, east of the river Severn. Acres 1,540. Houses 3. Pop., in 1821, 22; in 1831, 18. Poor rates, in 1838, £2 12s.

COWTHORPE, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Wetherley, on the river Nidd. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4 15s. 10d.; returned at £111; nett income £130. Patron, in 1835, R. F. Wilson, Esq. On the estate of Lord Petre here, there is a gigantic oak, surpassing in size the famous Greendale oak at Welbeck Notts. Its present circumference, close to the ground, is 60 feet; and its principal limit extends 45 feet from the trunk. Acres 1,280. Houses 26. A. P. £1,139. Pop., in 1801, 148; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £69 16s.

COWTON (EAST), a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-east, union of Northallerton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-east of Catterick, close on the Great North of England railway. It includes the townships of North and South Cowton. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £4 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; gross income £223. Patrons, the trustees of St. John's hospital, Kirby-Ravenshaw. Charities, in 1821, £7 0s. 6d. per annum. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which, containing about 33 pupils, is endowed with certain lands belonging to St. John's hospital. Acres 3,150. Houses 77. A. P. £3,773. Pop., in 1801, 323; in 1831, 374. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 13s.

COWTON (NORTH), a township in the same parish, north riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east by

north of Catterick. Acres 1,030. Houses 73. A. P. £1,519. Pop., in 1801, 282; in 1831, 264.

COWTON (SOUTH), a township and chapelry in the same parish, north riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-east of Catterick. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £39 4s.; gross income £39. Patron, the vicar of Gilling. Acres 1,530. Houses 30. A. P. £2,107. Pop., in 1801, 142; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1838, £88 13s.

COXALL. See **BUXTON and COXALL.**

COXHOE, a township in the parish of Kelloe, co.-palatine of Durham; $\frac{5}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Durham. This is the terminus of the Durham and Coxhoe branch of the Clarence railway, with which one portion of a projected railway, to be termed the North Union railway, is to form a junction, and from whence it is to proceed to the Durham Junction railway at Houghton-le-Spring. There is a daily school here. Acres 870. Houses 29. A. P. £884. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 16s.

COXLODGE, a township in the parish of Gosforth, Northumberland; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Newcastle. The grand stand on the Newcastle race-course is within the limits of this township. Houses 142. Pop., in 1801, 106; in 1831, 965. Poor rates, in 1838, £84 4s.

COXWELL (GREAT), a parish in the hund. and union of Farrington, county of Berks; $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Great Farrington. Living, a discharged vicarage formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 7s. 11d.; gross income £217. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. There are two daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. This parish has a joint interest in a rent charge of £73 6s. bequeathed by the Earl of Radnor and the Rev. John Pinsant for apprenticing children of this parish and that of Coleshill. Acres 1,440. Houses 68. A. P. £1,227. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 337. Poor rates, in 1838, £192 14s.

COXWELL (LITTLE), a township and chapelry in the parish of Great Farrington, county of Berks; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Great Farrington. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Great Farrington. Tithes commuted in 1801. There is a daily school here. Houses 63. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £141 12s.

COXWOLD, a parish in the wapentake of Birdforth, union of Easingwold, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of Easingwold. It includes the townships of Angram-Grange, Byland cum Membria, Coxwold, Newborough, Oulston, Thornton with Baxly, Wildon-Grange, and Yearsley, and the chapelry of Birdforth. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Cleaveland and dio. of York; gross income £380. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £352 19s. 6d. In the patronage of Trinity college, Cambridge. Charities, in 1820, £51 12s. 6d., distributed to poor. There are 4 daily schools in this parish, and a day and Sunday school. There is here a fair held annually, August 25th. Laurencé Sterne held the curacy of this parish at the time he wrote *Tristram Shandy*. Acres 14,590. Houses 267. A. P. £11,819. Pop., in 1801, 1,099; in 1831, 1,380. Poor rates, in 1838, £426 15s. Acres of the township, 1,250. Houses 72. A. P. £1,699. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 375. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 13s.

COY-CHURCH. See **COED-DHU-CHURCH.**

COYTY, a parish in the hund. of Newcastle, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2 miles north-east of Bridgend. It includes the hamlets of Higher and Lower

Coyty. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Noltun, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £21 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £420. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Dunraven. Charities, in 1837, £1 10s. per annum. There are seven daily schools here, one of which is a National school. Houses 351. A. P. £5,877. Pop., in 1801, 1,018; in 1831, 1,642. Poor rates, in 1838, £513 10s.

COZENLEY. See **AZERLEY.**

CRABHALL. See **BLACON** with **CRABHALL.**

CRACOE, a township in the parish of Burnsall, west riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-west of Skipton. Average amount of tithe composition belonging to the rector of both mediets of Burnsall, £97 2s. 6d. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,310. Houses 35. A. P. £1,393. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1838, £80.

CRADLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Hales-Owen, county of Worcester; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hales-Owen. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, returned at £66 4s. 5d.; gross income £120. Patrons, in 1835, trustees. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here; the Baptist church was formed in 1801, the Presbyterian in 1796. One of these is licensed under the new marriage act. There are four daily and two day and Sunday National schools here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 401. A. P. £2,143. Pop., in 1801, 1,434; in 1831, 2,022. Poor rates, in 1838, £468 2s.

CRADLEY (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 7 miles north-north-east of Ledbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £18; gross income £975. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. In the parishes of East and West Cradley there are three daily schools, one of which contains about 40 scholars, and is endowed with £20 per annum. Poor's lands here produce annual rents amounting to £50 10s., distributed in clothing, &c. to poor. Other charities, in 1837, £5 per annum. Acreage, including West Cradley, 6,460. Houses 163. A. P. £3,672. Pop., in 1801, 622; in 1831, 776. Poor rates, in 1838, £534 4s.

CRADLEY (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Bromyard, county of Hereford; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Ledbury. Houses 152. A. P. £4,091. Pop., in 1801, 695; in 1831, 733.

CRAGHOW. See **CARGO.**

CRAIKE, a parish formerly in the south-west division of Stockton ward, union of Easingwold, co.-palatine of Durham, now annexed to the north riding of the county of York, being locally situated in the wapentake of Bulmer; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Easingwold. Living, a rectory, formerly a peculiar in the dio. of Durham, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £10; gross income £700. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £678. Charities, in 1822, £27 12s. per annum. Patron, the bishop of Ripon. There are 4 daily schools here. Acres 3,300. Houses 110. A. P. £4,880. Pop., in 1801, 404; in 1831, 607. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 18s.

CRAKEHALL. See **ELMER** with **CRAKEHALL.**

CRAKEHALL, a township of Bedale, north riding of Yorkshire; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west by west of Bedale. There are four daily schools here. Acres 1,920. Houses 133. A. P. £3,005. Pop., in 1801, 460; in 1831, 580. Poor rates, in 1838, £133 3s.

CRAKEMARSH, or **CROKEMARSH.** See **UTTOXETER.**

CRAKENTHORPE, a township in the parish of Bongate, Westmoreland; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Appleby; bounded on the west by the river Eden.

Houses 22. Pop., in 1821, 134; in 1831, 115. Other returns with the parish.

CRAMBE, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Malton, north riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-south-west of New Malton. It includes the township of Barton-le-Wilows, Crambe, and Whitwell-on-the-Hill. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £9 1s. 8d.; reported gross income £180; rent charge £342 15s. 4d. Patron, the archbishop of York. Charities, in 1822, 15s. per annum. This parish possesses three daily schools. Acres 3,710. Houses 89. A. P. £5,798. Pop., in 1801, 483; in 1831, 573. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 19s.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew, county of Northumberland; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; returned at £100; gross income £75. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of bishop of Carlisle's, £266 13s. 4d.; of dean and chapter of Carlisle's, £266 13s. 4d.; and of impropriated, £102. Patron, in 1835, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. There are 3 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools in this chapelry. Acres 720. Houses 144. A. P. £4,858. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 931. Poor rates, in 1838, £223 12s.

CRANAGE, a township in the parish of Sandbach, co.-palatine of Chester; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Middlewich; north of the river Dane, and close on the Nantwich and Birmingham railway. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are three daily schools. Acres 2,040. Houses 85. A. P. £2,456. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 438. Poor rates, in 1838, £243 4s.

CRANBORNE HUNDRED, in the east and west divisions of Shaston, county of Dorset. Area 41,000 acres. Houses 1,180. Pop., in 1831, 6,235.

CRANBORNE, a market-town and parish in the above hund., union of Wimborne and Camborne; 30 miles north-east of Dorchester, and 9 north-north-east of Wimborne-Minster, in the centre of an extensive and fertile plain, near the north-east border of the county. It is the largest parish in Dorset; being upwards of 30 miles in circumference. Its longest diameter is 12 miles. Acres, including the tythings of Alderholt, Beveridge, Blagdon, Farewood, and Moncton-up-Wimborne, 13,730. Houses 410. A. P. £3,973. Pop., in 1801, 1,402; in 1831, 2,158. Poor rates, in 1838, £858 16s. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Yerwood and Boveridge, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; returned at £120; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, the marquis of Salisbury. The church was formerly the conventual church of a priory. It is spacious and very old. Charities, in 1837, £16 10s., besides church lands worth about £37 per annum, and the Boveridge alms-house for 5 paupers; disbursements £86 10s. per annum. There are 4 daily, a Sunday and daily National, and 6 infant schools here. Cranborne is the site of no particular branch of trade. Formerly the weaving of ribbons was carried on; but it is now chiefly an agricultural parish. It has a market on Thursday, and two annual fairs on the 24th of August and the 6th of December, for cheese and sheep. It is divided into three liberties, called the tything, the priory, and the borough, to each of which a tything-man and a bailiff are appointed. Cranborne chase courts were formerly held here, afterwards at Wimborne St. Giles, and now at Rushmore; packs of hounds have always been kept in the vicinity of the chase, and hunted in season. Deer, foxes, hares, and martin cats, were the animals chased. There are still,

at least, 10,000 herd of deer; but the cats are nearly extinct. In the chase are 6 lodges, and walks belonging to them. In early times the chase was an immense tract of unenclosed woodlands without roads; but it was afterwards cut into commodious ridings, planted with evergreens. Ultimately, the whole was divided into 8 distinct walks. The manor-house, where the courts were held, contains a room in the house called the dungeon, used as the prison, where those who disobeyed the laws of the chase were confined, and "which, by old presentments," says Hutchins, "seems to have been much in use." An abbey of black monks was founded here in 980.—The priory of Tewkesbury was originally subject to it; but the monks were removed thither, and Cranborne abbey became a cell to Tewkesbury abbey. The cell, or priory house, was demolished in 1703. This was the birth-place of Bishop Stillingfleet, in 1635.

CRANBROOKE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Scray, county of Kent. Area 14,100 acres. Houses 772. Pop., in 1831, 4,650.

CRANBROOKE, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Cranbrooke, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; 14 miles south-south-east of Maidstone, and 7½ north-west by west of Tenterden. One of the projected lines of railway through Kent passes near Cranbrooke. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £19 19s. 4½d., returned at £95; gross income £207; nett income £163. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £64 16s. 5d.; of those due to dean and chapter of Canterbury, £993 7s. 6½d. In the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. There are here places of worship for Calvinistic Baptists, Huntingdonians, (a particular class of Methodists, founded by the late William Huntington, who was a native of this parish,) Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians; the Baptist church was formed in 1706, the Independent in 1700. There are 2 Sunday and daily National, and 11 daily, schools in this parish, one of which, the free grammar-school, is endowed with £135 per annum, and another with £5 per annum and a school-house. The church is a large and beautiful edifice. The town is situated upon a small brook called the Crane, whence its name. Here was erected by the Flemings, under the patronage of Edward III., in the 10th year of his reign, the first woollen manufactory attempted in England. This town continued for ages to be the centre of that manufacture, till it was removed into the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. There is much business done here in hops. The market-day is Saturday; and here are two annual fairs, the 30th of May and the 29th of September, for horses and cattle. Acres 10,460. Houses 639. A. P. £13,102. Pop., in 1801, 2,561; in 1831, 3,844. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,102 7s.

CRANFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Redborne-Stoke, union of Ampthill, county of Bedford; 6 miles west-north-west of Ampthill. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £33 2s. 1d.; gross income £650; nett income £376. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Beard. The Baptists have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1661. It is licensed under the new marriage act. There are 2 daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed with £18 per annum. There is also a Sunday and daily National school here. One of the titles of the duke of Dorset is baron of Cranfield. Acres 3,500. Houses 248. A. P. £4,256. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 1,260. Poor rates, in 1838, £516 6s.

CRANFORD, a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Staines, county of Middlesex; 2½ miles

north-west of Hounslow. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of London; rated at £116; gross income £200. In the patronage, in 1835, of the Countess of Berkeley. Charities, in 1822, £7 7s. per annum. Acres 790. Houses 72. A. P. £1,468. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 377. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 7s.

CRANFORD (ST. ANDREW AND ST. JOHN), a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3½ miles east of Kettering. Living, of St. Andrew, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £160. Tithes, of Cranford St. Andrew, commuted in 1775, and of Cranford St. John, in 1805. Patron, in 1835, Sir George Robertson, Bart. Living of St. John also a rectory; rated at £12. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Charities, in 1830, £6 per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,420. Houses 105. A. P. £2,541. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 564. Poor rates, in 1838, £109 7s.

CRANHAM, a parish in the hund. of Chafford, union of Romford, county of Essex; 2½ miles east by south of Horn-Church, bounded on the west by the river Ingerburn, and close upon the Thames-Haven railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13 13s. 4d.; gross income £546. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £627 17s. 1d. In the patronage of St. John's college, Oxford. There is a daily National school here. Acres 1,880. Houses 53. A. P. £2,808. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 300. Poor rates, in 1838, £107 9s.

CRANHAM, a parish in the hund. of Rapegate, union of Stroud, county of Gloucester; 2½ miles north-north-east of Painswick. Living, a discharged rectory united with that of Brimsfield. There is an infant and daily school here. Acres 1,970. Houses 75. A. P. £1,389. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 14s.

CRANLEY, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Blackheath, union of Humbledon, county of Surrey; 7 miles south-east by east of Godalming, and in the vicinity of the Arun and Wey canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £20 18s. 1½d.; gross income £1,197. Patron, in 1835, — Supte, Esq. There are 3 daily and 2 boarding schools here. The foundations of Vacherie, the baronial residence of the lords of the shire, surrounded with a moat, are still visible in this parish. It was their principal dairy farm. Cranley gives the title of Viscount to the earl of Onslow. A fair is held here on Whit-Tuesday. Acres 7,420. Houses 202. A. P. £5,721. Pop., in 1801, 1,090; in 1831, 1,328. Poor rates, in 1838, £806 6s.

CRANMORE (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Wells-Forum, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 2 miles east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a curacy united to the vicarage of Douling. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 2,160. Houses 58. A. P. £3,040. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 298. Poor rates, in 1838, £105 9s.

CRANMORE (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Frome, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 4 miles east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Douling. Acres 900. Houses 10. A. P. £1,605. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 11s.

CRANOE, a parish in the hund. of Gartree, union of Market-Harborough, county of Leicester; 5½ miles north-north-east of Market-Harborough. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 16s. 8d., returned at £140; gross in-

come £190. Tithes commuted in 1805. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cardigan. Charities, in 1837, £10 11s. per annum. Acres 990. Houses 22. A. P. £945. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £52 13s.

CRANSFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Plumegate, county of Suffolk; 2 miles east by north of Framlington, west of the river Adde. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £305. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £337 7s. 5½d. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Chevallier. Charities, in 1829, 16s. 8d. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,180. Houses 64. A. P. 1,523. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £210 14s.

CRANSLEY, a parish in the hund. of Orlingbury, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 3 miles south-west of Kettering. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 5s.; gross income £78. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Rose, Esq. There is a daily school here, endowed with £26 per annum. Other charities, in 1830, £1 per annum. Acres 2,510. Houses 54. A. P. £3,705. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 10s.

CRANTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Pyder, union of St. Columb Major, county of Cornwall; 7 miles north-west of St. Michael. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; returned at £47 10s.; gross income £81. Patron, in 1835, J. W. Buller, Esq. Several children from this parish attend the endowed school at St. Columb Minor. Charities, in 1837, £1 per annum; besides the dues of one-sixteenth of some tin bounds in St. Agnes, which are payable to the officers of this parish for the support of poor widows. The mine, however, has not been productive for many years; but the improving appearance of mines in general in this vicinity leads to an expectation that the parish will again derive some benefit from this source. Acres 2,480. Houses 80. A. P. £3,244. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 458. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 5s.

CRANWELL, a parish in the hund. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west of Sleaford, near the post-road. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; returned at £58; gross income £202. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,480. Houses 38. A. P. £1,901. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 229. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 5s.

CRANWICK, a parish in the hund. of Grimshoe, union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; 6½ miles south-east of Stoke-Ferry, on the southern bank of the Wissey. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacy of Methwold, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8 9s. 7d.; gross income £453. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £180 6s. 1d. Patron, in 1835, H. S. Partridge, Esq. Charities, in 1834, 16s. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 1,550. Houses 15. A. P. £949. Pop., in 1801, 79; in 1831, 88.

CRANWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles north-east of Watton, on the Blackwater river. Living, a rectory, united with that of Letton, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 18s. 6½d.; gross income £326. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Gurdon, Esq. Charities, in 1834, £9 per annum; besides 4 chaldrons of coals, and a joint interest in £14 per annum, to the poor of the hundred. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,100. Houses 59. A. P. £1,458. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 323. Poor rates, in 1838, £71.

CRASTER, a township in the parish of Embleton, Northumberland; 6 miles north-east of Alnwick. Acreage with the parish. Houses 36. A. P. £900. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 11s.

CRASWALL (LOWER and UPPER), a township in the parish of Clodock, county of Hereford; 7 miles south-east of Hay, in the county of Brecon. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; returned at £25; gross income £47. In the patronage of the vicar of Clodock. There is a daily school in this township. Here was a monastery in ancient times. Acreage with the parish. Houses 75. A. P. £1,896. Pop., in 1801, 391; in 1831, 374. Poor rates, in 1838, £126 5s.

CRATFIELD, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 5 miles west-south-west of Halesworth. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Laxfield, in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 7s. 11d.; gross income £290. Patron, in 1835, Lord Huntingfield. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1813, and licensed under the new marriage act. There are also 2 daily schools, and 2 day and Sunday National schools, in this parish. Charities, in 1829, about £150 per annum, applied to parochial purposes. Acres 1,930. Houses 75. A. P. £2,418. Pop., in 1801, 551; in 1831, 692. Poor rates, in 1838, £277 19s.

CRATHORNE, a parish in the west division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Stokesley, north riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-south-east of Yarm, on a branch of the Tees. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £10 11s. 10½d.; gross income £222; in the patronage, in 1835, of the Misses Cockayne. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and a daily school with a small endowment. Acres 2,460. Houses 68. A. P. £2,822. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 13s.

CRAWCROOK, a township in the parish of Ryton, county of Durham; 8 miles west-north-west of Gateshead; south of the river Tyne, and in the vicinity of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. There are 1 daily National and 2 other daily schools here. One of them is endowed with £25 per annum. Acres 1,390. Houses 62. A. P. £2,147. Pop., in 1801, 325; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £93 18s.

CRAWFORD-TARRANT WITH PRESTON, or LITTLE CRAWFORD, a parish in the hund. of Badbury, union of Blandford, Shaston division of the county of Dorset; 3½ miles south-south-east of Blandford-Forum. Living, a donative formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; gross income £50. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Portman, Esq. There is a daily school in this parish. Bishop Poor founded an abbey of Cistercian nuns here about the year 1230. It had, at the dissolution, a revenue of £214 7s. 9d. Dugd.: £239 11s. 10d. Speed. Acres 600. Houses 16. A. P. £1,066. Pop., in 1801, 76; in 1831, 78. Poor rates, in 1838, £40.

CRAWLEY, a township in the parish of Eglingham, Northumberland; 8 miles west by north of Alnwick, south of the river Breamish. Crawley tower, a Roman structure, commands a beautiful view of the vale of Whittingham, with the course of the Breamish from its source as far as Horton castle. There are several British and Saxon intrenchments in this vicinity. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 32. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 2s. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, 6s. 6d.; of impropriate, £6 10s.

CRAWLEY, a hamlet in the parish of Witney,

county of Oxford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Witney, on the northern bank of the river Windrush. There is a small daily school here. Acres 910. Houses 52. A. P. £1,122. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 275. Poor rates, in 1838, £471 4s.

CRAWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Buddlegate, union of Winchester, county of Southampton; 5 miles north-north-west of Winchester. It includes the chapelry of Hunton. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Hunton, a peculiar, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £35 13s. 4d.; gross income £75. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. Charities, in 1824, £1 5s. There are 2 daily schools here, and a day and Sunday National school. Acres 4,170. Houses 84. A. P. £3,292. Pop., in 1801, 426; in 1831, 484. Poor rates, in 1838, £355 15s.

CRAWLEY, a parish in the hund. of Butthinghill, Lewes rape, union of East Grinstead, county of Sussex; 8 miles north-north-east of Cuckfield, and close on the London, Horsham, and Brighton railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 15s., returned at £150; gross income £116. Patron, in 1835, Col. Clitheroe, Esq. There are two annual fairs held here, on May the 8th and September the 9th. Acres 820. Houses 66. A. P. £1,645. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £131 13s.

CRAWLEY (HUSBORNE), a parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Woburn, county of Bedford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Woburn. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £9. No return. Tithes commuted in 1795. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Duncombe. Acres 1,520. Houses 118. A. P. £2,074. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 680. Poor rates, in 1838, £342 2s.

CRAY (TAX), a small stream in the county of Kent. It falls into the Derwent, 2 miles north-north-west of Dartford.

CRAY (THE), a rivulet in Breconshire, Wales, a tributary of the Uske.

CRAY, a hamlet in the parish of Devynnock, county of Brecon, South Wales; 9 miles west of Brecknock. A chapel has been erected at Llanlild for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this hamlet. There is also a daily school here. Houses 99. A. P. £2,428. Pop., in 1801, 440; in 1831, 576. Poor rates, in 1838, £270 9s.

CRAY-FOOTS, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by east of London. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester, rated at £8 3s. 4d.; gross income £252. Patron, the Crown. There are two day and Sunday National schools here, one of which is endowed with the interest of £200, 5 per cents., for behoof of the children of Cray-foots and Chiselhurst. The school-house is also a benefaction. This school is also supported by subscriptions. Foots-Cray Place is a beautiful building after a design by Palladio. Acres 620. Houses 52. A. P. £2,661. Pop., in 1801, 151; in 1831, 308. Poor rates, in 1838, £151 1s.

CRAY (ST. MARY'S), a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 2 miles south of Foots-Cray. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Orpington. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which, a National school, is endowed with a farm at Edenbridge, producing an annual rent of £70 per annum, for the benefit of this and the adjoining parish of Orpington. Other charities belonging to this parish, in 1836, about £6, besides 3 alms-houses. Fairs are held here on February 2d and September 10th. This

has always been considered the principal parish of the 4 into which the district called the Crays, from being watered by the Cray, has been divided. Acres 2,220. Houses 149. A. P. £3,827. Pop., in 1801, 672; in 1831, 905. Poor rates, in 1838, £456 13s.

CRAY (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 1 mile north-east of Foots-Cray. Living, a rectory with Ruxley in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £13 9s. 9d.; gross income £375. Patron, in 1835, T. Coventry, Esq. This parish possesses a daily school, endowed with about £21 per annum. The school is held in an almshouse for 5 paupers, which belongs to this parish. Other charities, in 1836, about £12 10s. per annum; £10 10s. of which were a donation from the Goldsmiths' company, London. Acres 1,160. Houses 56. A. P. £2,919. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 342. Poor rates, in 1838, £192.

CRAY (ST. PAUL'S), a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 5 miles east of Bromley. Living, a rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income £543; nett income £483. Patron, Lord Sidney. There is a day and Sunday National school here. Charities, in 1836, £3 10s. per annum, applied in teaching 6 children. Acres 630. Houses 81. A. P. £2,722. Pop., in 1801, 263; in 1831, 411. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 7s.

CRAYFORD, a parish in the hund. of Leasness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Dartford, county of Kent; 13 miles east by south of London, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Woolwich, about 2 miles south of the Thames. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the dio. of Canterbury; rated at £35 13s. 4d.; gross income £890. Tithes commuted; aggregate amount £894 16s. 7d. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Austen, Esq. There are here a Baptist church, formed in 1810, and 6 daily schools, besides a day and Sunday National school, with a small endowment. Other charities, in 1836, £3 per annum. This village, which takes its name from an ancient ford over the Cray, was formerly a market-town. There is a fair held on 8th September. On the Cray are very extensive bleaching-grounds, and large establishments for printing silk and calicoes, by which Crayford is rising so fast into commercial importance, that a ship canal to connect it and Dartford with the Thames has been projected. There is also a mill for making iron hoops set in motion by the Cray in which there are fine trout. Numerous caverns are met with here, some of them nearly 20 fathoms in depth, and containing rooms, one within the other, supported by pillars of chalk. The origin of these caverns seems to have puzzled the antiquarian brotherhood in no small degree; but the most rational theory seems to be that they were simply pits whence chalk was taken. In 457, this place was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle between Hengist the Saxon, and the British king Vortimer, who was totally defeated with the loss of the greater part of his followers. Acres 2,380. Houses 338. A. P. £6,248. Pop., in 1801, 1,210; in 1831, 2,022. Poor rates, in 1838, £604 12s.

CREACOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Witherside, union of South Molton, county of Devon; 8 miles south-east by east of South-Molton, on the river Sturcomb. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £4 18s. 9d., returned at £116 15s.; gross income £166. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £40 12s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Karslake. Charities, in 1824, 16s. Acres

3,190. Houses 7. A. P. £372. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 43. Poor rates, in 1838, £21.

CREAKE, or CREYK (NORTH), a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-south-east of Burnham-Westgate. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,152; nett income £1,077. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,047 11s. 11d. Patrons, in 1835, Earl Spencer and bishop of Norwich alternately. There are 2 day and Sunday National schools in this parish, one of which was endowed by the late Mr. Herod with £10 per annum. Other charities, in 1834, £5 8s. per annum, besides Mansaur's alms-houses and a contingent fund, bequeathed by Mr. Herod, and amounting to £616 11s., to be applicable to charitable purposes on the death of an annuitant. There was a monastery here in ancient times. Acres 3,460. Houses 134. A. P. £3,816. Pop., in 1801, 405; in 1831, 651. Poor rates, in 1838, £592 5s.

CREAKE (SOUTH), a parish in the hund. of Brothercross, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles south-south-west of Burnham-Westgate; and 6 west by south of Walsingham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £22; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, Lord C. Townsend. Charities, in 1824, £36 16s. 6d., principally distributed to the poor in coal, bread, and alms. There is also an alms-house occupied by a pauper. There are one Sunday and daily National, and three daily, schools here. Acres 3,820. Houses 187. A. P. £3,587. Pop., in 1801, 625; in 1831, 831. Poor rates, in 1838, £402 18s.

CREATON (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; 8 miles north-north-west of Northampton, on the post road. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £11 1s. 8d.; gross income £220. Tithes commuted in 1782. Patron, in 1835, E. T. Beynon, Esq. Charities, in 1824, £1 per annum. The Independents have a church here, formed in 1739. There is a daily school in this parish. Holmby house, once the prison of Charles I., is in this parish. Acres 790. Houses 113. A. P. £2,186. Pop., in 1801, 341; in 1831, 543. Poor rates, in 1838, £295 6s.

CREATON (LITTLE), a hamlet in the parish of Spratton, county of Northampton; 7½ miles north-north-west of Northampton. Tithes commuted in 1782. Houses 19. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 100. Poor rates, in 1838, £57 12s.

CREDENHILL, a parish in the hund. of Grims-worth, union and county of Hereford; 5 miles north-west by west of Hereford. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £17 19s. 4d.; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Eckley. Charities, in 1837, 7s. Acres 1,170. Houses 41. A. P. £1,784. Pop., in 1801, 167; in 1831, 235. Poor rates, in 1838, £127 18s.

CREDITON HUNDRED, in the new northern division of the county of Devon. It lies in the centre of the county a little to the north-west of Exeter. Area 34,160 acres. Houses 2,417. Pop., in 1831, 12,237.

CREDITON, a market-town or borough and parish in the above hund., union of Crediton; 8 miles north-west of Exeter, on the southern bank of the Creedy, near its confluence with the Exe. Acres, including the tythings of Bradley, Canon-Fee, Falford, Knowle, Rudge, Town, Uford, Uton, and Woodland, 11,440. Houses 1,217. A. P. £19,011. Pop., in 1801, 4,929; in 1831, 5,922.

Poor rates, in 1838, £3,445 2s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Crediton, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Crediton poor-law union comprehends 29 parishes, embracing an area of 138 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 21,765. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,314. Expenditure, in 1838, £9,955.

Crediton was anciently a bishop's see; but it was removed to Exeter so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor. Living, a vicarage, a peculiar or the bishop of Exeter; rated at £30; gross income £425. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,516 15s. 5d. Patrons, the governors of the church of Crediton. The church is a fine building, and has been recently enlarged and repaired by the governors, out of trust funds for the purpose. There is an old and valuable library in one of the towers of the church. The Baptists have a chapel here, which was erected in 1817. There are also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. Crediton possesses 12 daily, including 2 daily National, schools, one of which is a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and additionally endowed by Queen Elizabeth, for the children of parents residing in this parish and that of Sandford. The endowment of this school proceeds out of the funds of a church corporation trust, appointed by Edward VI., and confirmed and augmented by Elizabeth and James I., for the sustenance and government of the church. The trust is vested in 9 parishioners of Crediton, and 3 of Sampford, now Sandford. The income of this charity, in 1823, was £2,720 8s. 9d., chiefly arising from the tithes of Crediton, Sandford, and Exminster, and out of which £1,050 were paid for the stipends of the vicars of Crediton and Exminster, and the chaplains of Crediton and Sandford. The ecclesiastical presentation to them all, except the chaplainship of Sandford, belonged to the governors, who had also other patronage at their disposal. Of the residue, £30 were paid to the master of the grammar-school as salary, besides £5 each per annum for 20 to 25 day scholars; £8 were divided amongst 4 poor scholars called Choristers; and £8 8s. each were given to 4 alms-men, who had no allotted dwelling under this charity. Besides £13 6s. 8d. paid for 2 exhibitions—though there are 3—to either of the universities, tenable for 5 years, belonging to this school; a sum of £62 per annum was paid towards the support of other charity schools in Sandford, Exminster, and Crediton, one of which, the united English school, and Blue school of Crediton, had an endowment of £106 12s.; and another, Dunn's school, £25 4s. per annum. There are a number of other comparatively valuable charities enjoyed by this parish, including alms-houses, borough-lands, &c., and producing an aggregate income of £464 13s. 5d.

Serges are manufactured here, and give employment to 2 or 3 old men, and a considerable number of girls and women, whose husbands or fathers are generally agricultural labourers, mechanics, &c. A flax-mill or manufactory for sail-cloth, canvas, and other linen articles, has been recently introduced. In 1839 there were 20 looms at work on these articles: 59 hands were employed. Wool is spun here, and many of the finest kerseys are woven. Crediton is renowned for these, and for fine spinning: 140 threads of woollen yarn, spun here, were actually drawn through the eye of a tailor's needle. The proverb, "as fine as Keston spinning," is applied to Crediton. The market-day is Saturday

The Saturday preceding the last Wednesday of April is a large cattle-market, and there are fairs for cattle on May 11th, and September 21st, in the eastern division of the town, and on the 21st of August in the western division, unless the 21st happens to be Friday, Saturday, or Sabbath, in which case it is held the Tuesday following. A great trade is done in wool and yarn, at the weekly market. There are branches of the Devon and Cornwall, and of the Western District, banking company here. The town, which is about a mile in length, is divided into East and West Crediton, the latter of which was twice destroyed by fire in the last century; but the whole was rebuilt in a very handsome manner. It is governed by a portreeve, and petty-sessions are held. It is one of the polling places for the members for North Devon. Here is said to have been a collegiate church in Anglo-Saxon times, which was made the cathedral of the bishops of Devonshire, upon the division of the dio. of Sherbourne, about A. D. 905. In Leland's time there were a dean and 12 prebends, valued at £332 17s. 5d. per annum. The church of this college and some of the estates were granted to the governors of the church and school by Edward VI.

CREECH (EAST), a tything in the parish of Church-Knowle, county of Dorset; 2 miles south of Wareham. Houses 39. Pop., in 1831, 204. Other returns with the parish.

CREECH (St. MICHAEL), a parish in the hund. of Andersfield, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by north of Taunton, intersected by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £16 18s. 9d.; gross income £508. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. Cresswell. Charities, in 1825, £3 per annum. There are six daily schools, and one Sunday and daily National school, in this parish. Acres 2,150. Houses 227. A. P. £4,921. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 1,116. Poor rates, in 1838, £363 2s.

CREED, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austel, county of Cornwall; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Tregony. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Grampound, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £351. Patron, in 1835, C. H. T. Hawkins. There are 4 daily and 3 infant schools in this parish. Acres, including the borough of Grampound, 2,710. Houses 148. A. P. £3,296. Pop., in 1801, 742; in 1831, 973. Poor rates, in 1838, £295 2s.

CREEDY (THE), a small river of Devonshire, which running south-east falls into the Exe a little to the north of Exeter.

CREEKSEA, or **CRICKETH**, a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 2 miles north-west of Burnham, bounded on the south by the river Crouch. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Althorne, in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £9 8s. 10d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, J. Robinson, Esq. Acres 690. Houses 17. A. P. £1,768. Pop., in 1801, 97; in 1831, 154. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 9s.

CREETING (ALL SAINTS), a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Needham. Living, a discharged rectory united with the rectories of Creeting-St. Mary, and Creeting-St. Olave, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 0s. 5d.; gross income £687. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Eton college. Charities, in 1828, £56 6s. per annum, in which the parishes of Creeting-St. Mary and St. Olave have an interest. Acres 1,760. Houses 57.

A. P. £1,927. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 2. Poor rates, in 1838, £186 3s.

CREETING-ST. MARY, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Needham. Living, a discharged rectory, united as above; rated at £7 14s. 2d. "There are four contiguous parishes of this name in Suffolk," says Tanner, "viz. St. Mary's, St. Olave's, All Saints, and St. Peter's, and at the two first seem to have been two distinct alien priories of the Benedictine order." Charities, in 1820, £1 10s., besides an interest in those of the above parishes. Acres 2,080. Houses 23. A. P. £2,010. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 129. Poor rates, in 1838, £216 1s.

CREETING-ST. OLAVE, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Needham. Living, a discharged rectory, united as above; rated at £4 17s. 8d. The church is in ruins. Charities with Creeting All Saints. Acreage with Creeting-St. Mary. Houses 6. A. P. £472. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 41. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 13s.

CREETING-ST. PETER, or **WEST-CREETING**, a parish in the hund. and union of Stow, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Stow-Market. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely, rated at £10 2s. 6d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, George Paske, Esq. There is a Sunday and daily National school here. Acreage with Creeting All Saints. Houses 37. A. P. £1,655. Pop., in 1811, 123; in 1831, 166. Poor rates, in 1838, £160 17s.

CREETON, a parish in the wapentake of Beltsloe, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Corby, on the river Glen. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £4 15s. 10d., returned at £115 7s.; gross income £166. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 490. Houses 14. A. P. £391. Pop., in 1801, 62; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1838, £29 10s.

CREGRINA, or **CRIGRINA**, a parish in the hund. of Colwyn, union of Builth, county of Radnor, South Wales; 6 miles east by north of Bualt, on the western bank of the Eddw. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Llanbadarn-y-Grarg, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £9 6s. 2d.; returned at £80 14s.; gross income £120. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Charities, an interest in Powell's charity to the counties of Radnor and Brecon for apprenticeship, and the foundation of 2 exhibitions in Jesus college, Oxford, &c. Houses 17. A. P. £536. Pop., in 1801, 133; in 1831, 119. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 12s.

CREIGHTON. See **UTTOXETER**.

CREIGIOG ISYLAN, and **UWCHLAN**. See **LLAN-ARMON**, Denbigh.

CRENDON (LONG), a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Thame, county of Buckingham; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Thame. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; returned at £98; gross income £150. Tithes commuted in 1824. Patron, in 1835, Lord Churchill. Charities, in 1832, £44 7s. 1d. per annum. There are a Baptist church here, and 5 daily schools. An ancient cemetery was discovered here in 1824, near the supposed site of the castle of the Giffords. On being opened, it presented some curious relics of Roman pottery, and proofs of various modes of burial, at different periods, in the same spot. The remains of the splendid abbey of Nuttley, founded in 1162, and, at the dissolution, valued at £495 18s. 5d., are still to be seen here, converted into a farmhouse and barn.

in Acres 3,120. Houses 258. A. P. £4,423. Pop., 1801, 991; in 1831, 1,382. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,232 16s.

CRESLOW, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £3. Acres 620. House 1. A. P. £1,461. Pop., in 1801, 6; in 1831, 5. Poor rates, in 1838, £35.

CRESSAGE. See **COUND**.

CRESSING, a parish in the hund. of Witham, union of Braintree, county of Essex; 3 miles south-east of Braintree. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £7 15s. 5d.; gross income £220. Patron, the vicar of Witham. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,960. Houses 98. A. P. £2,782. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 551. Poor rates, in 1838, £391 6s.

CRESSING-TEMPLE, a manor in the above parish, once belonging to the Knights Templars.

CRESSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Watton. Living, a rectory with that of Bodney, a peculiar, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17 18s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £610. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £458 18s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1834, £45 0s. 8d. per annum. There are 3 daily schools here. In a field called Stone-close, which belongs to the rectory of the parish, about a mile to the east or south-east of the village of Cressingham, stood formerly the parochial chapel of St. George, which had originally been the chapel of a hermit, in right of which chapel the rector still holds here an annual fair on 12th August. Acres 2,490. Houses 89. A. P. £2,367. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 449. Poor rates, in 1838, £263 11s.

CRESSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of South Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west by south of Watton, on the southern bank of the Wissey. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 12s. 6d.; gross income £337. Tithes commuted in 1777. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Thomas Baker. There is a daily school here, endowed with the interest of £300. Other charities, £7 per annum; besides 14 pecks of rye, charged on an estate. Acres 1,690. Houses 41. A. P. £1,776. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1838, £167 5s.

CRESSWELL, a township in the parish of Woodhorn, county of Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Morpeth. There is a daily school here. Houses 51. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 251. Poor rates, in 1838, £118 11s.

CRESSWELL, an extra-parochial liberty, south division of the hund. of Pirehill, county of Stafford; 3 miles south-south-west of Cheadle. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Acres 460. House 1. Pop., in 1801, 17; in 1831, 11.

CRETINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Loes, union of Plomesgate, county of Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Framlington, on the river Deben. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 10s. 10d.; gross income £144. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1828, £50 15s., whereof £48 15s. were applied to parochial purposes. Acres 1,700. Houses 60. A. P. £2,637. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 387. Poor rates, in 1838, £199 14s.

CREWE, a township in the parish of Farndon, co. palatine of Chester; 9 miles south-south-east of

Chester. Acres 400. Houses 12. A. P. £609. Pop., in 1801, 29; in 1831, 51. Poor rates, in 1838, £14 9s.

CREWE, a township in the parish of Barthomley, co. palatine of Chester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Sandbach, and 11 south-west of Congleton, intersected by the Grand Junction railway, between Birmingham and the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The **CREWE STATION**, on the line of this railway, is $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Liverpool and Manchester, and $53\frac{1}{2}$ from Birmingham. This central station is also the terminus of the Chester and Crewe railway, to be opened in August, 1840, and of the projected Manchester and Birmingham Junction railway—the line by Congleton being now abandoned. See articles **CONGLETON**, **BIRMINGHAM**, and **CHESHIRE**. The traffic through Crewe, on the Grand Junction railway alone, is immense. The gross income derived from this railway for the half year preceding January, 1840, was £226,684 15s. 10d.; the receipts being constantly and rapidly on the increase. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of rectorial, £28 15s.; of impropriated, £89 16s. 5d. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £6 per annum and a house and garden. Acres 2,190. Houses 55. A. P. £1,983. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 295. Poor rates, in 1838, £92 17s.

CREWKERNE HUNDRED, in the western division of the county of Somerset; on its southern extremity bordering on Dorset. Area 13,260 acres. Houses 1,286. Pop., in 1831, 6,847.

CREWKERNE, a market-town and parish in the above hund., union of Chard; 10 miles south-south-west of Ilchester, on the post road, in a valley watered by the branches of the rivers Parret and Axe. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; returned at £104; gross income £158. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Winchester. The Baptists and Presbyterians have places of worship here, licensed under the new marriage act. There are 7 daily schools, one of which, a free grammar-school, was founded in 1499 by John De Combe, precentor to the cathedral church of Exeter, who endowed it with revenues, subsequently augmented, and, in 1822, amounting to £320 10s. 11d. per annum; This school possesses 4 exhibitions, of £5 per annum each, to any college in Oxford, bestowed by William Owsley of Shepton Beauchamp. There are 2 almshouses, one of which, for 6 male and 6 female paupers, was founded and endowed by Mary Davis in 1707; income £183 14s. Other charities, about £45 per annum, applied partly in education, and partly in doles to poor. Sail-cloth, dowlas, and stockings are manufactured here. In 1838, there were 3 flax mills, employing 190 hands; and, in 1839, the number of looms employed in manufacturing sail-cloth was 420. The market-day is Saturday; and there is an annual fair, September 4th, for horses, cattle, linen-draperies, cheese, &c. There are branches here of the National Provincial Bank of England and of Stuckey's Banking company. Acres 5,810. Houses 709. A. P. £16,777. Pop., in 1801, 2,576; in 1831, 3,789. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,089 15s.

CRICH, a parish, partly in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, partly in the hund. of Scarsdale, and partly in the hund. of Wirksworth, union of Belper, county of Derby; 4 miles west by south of Alfreton, and 13 north of Derby, near the Derby and Leeds railway, close on the Cromford canal, and bisected by a projected railway to effect a junction between the High Peak railway near the Cromford canal, and the North Midland railway near Bull bridge. It includes the township of Wessington. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £6 10s. 10d.; gross

income £98. Patron, in 1835, Sir W. Dixie. Charities, in 1826, £3 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here, and there are 10 daily schools. In 1838 there were 3 cotton mills, employing 161 hands, within this parish. It is also a hand-loom weaving station in connection with the silk manufacture of Derby. The trade was taken here at a time when hands were scarce, and a confidential person was employed to teach the first hands. This was formerly a market-town. It has still two annual fairs, on old Lady-day and old Michaelmas-day. Acres 6,180. Houses 532. A. P. £4,381. Pop., in 1801, 1,413; in 1831, 2,115. Poor rates, in 1838, £735 5s.

CRICK, a hamlet in the parish of Caerwent, county of Monmouth; 4 miles south-west by west of Chepstow, on the post road. Acreage with the parish. Houses 24. A. P. £1,480. Pop., in 1801, 329; in 1831, 131.

CRICK, or CREEK, a parish in the hund. of Guilsborough, union of Rugby, county of Northampton; 7 miles north of Daventry, in the vicinity of the London and Birmingham railway, on which there is here a station, and bisected by the Derby and Leicester Grand Union canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £32 13s. 1½d; gross income £926. Tithes commuted in 1776. Patrons, the president and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1825; and there are 8 daily schools. Charities, in 1824, £97 6s. 6d.; of which £24 17s. 4d. were applied in educating 39 children. Acres 3,930. Houses 225. A. P. £5,273. Pop., in 1801, 961; in 1831, 945. Poor rates, in 1838, £414.

CRICKADARN, a parish in the hund. of Talgarth, union of Builth, county of Brecon; 7 miles north-north-west of Talgarth. It is divided into North and South Crickadarn. Living, a vicarage with that of Llandeulvalley, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £14; gross income £830. Patron, in 1835, George P. Watkins. Charities, in 1837, £9 8s. per annum. Houses 81. A. P. £1,677. Pop., in 1801, 433; in 1831, 397. Poor rates, in 1838, £203 6s.

CRICKEITH, or CRICCIETH, a parish, borough, and market-town, in the hund. of Ewionydd, union of Pwllheli, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 9 miles east by north of Pwllheli, and 4 west by south of Tremadoc, pleasantly situated on a spacious bay. The village or town consists only of a few cottages straggling over a wide extent of ground along the sea-shore. It is, however, a place of considerable antiquity. Living, a discharged rectory, with the curacies of Ynys Cynhaiarn and Treflys, in the archd. of Merioneth and dio. of Bangor; rated at £13 8s. 11½d.; gross income £379. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £129 17s. 10d. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed with the interest of £200. The government of the town is vested in 2 bailiffs. It is one of the original contributory boroughs to Carnarvon. There is no commerce except herring-fishery, which is very flourishing. There is no harbour. The imports are limestone and coal from Liverpool, &c. The market-day is Wednesday; and it has annual fairs, May 23d, July 1st, and October 18th. Houses 146. A. P. £1,306. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 648. Poor rates, in 1838, £156 2s.

CRICKET-MALHERBIE, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 2½ miles south-east of Ilminster, near the Charch canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells;

returned at £107 4s. 4½d.; gross income £85. Patron, in 1835, Stephen Pitt, Esq. Acres 350. Houses 4. A. P. £1,033. Pop., in 1801, 64; in 1831, 28. Poor rates, in 1838, £45 4s.

CRICKET (ST. THOMAS), a parish in the hund. of South Petherton, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 4½ miles west by south of Crewkerne. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £9 17s. 6d. gross income £106. Patron, in 1835, Lord Bridport. Acres 540. Houses 18. A. P. £1,273. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £28 1s.

CRICKHOWELL HUNDRED, in the county of Brecon, South Wales. This was anciently a separate district, and was governed by its own prince. It was erected into a hundred by Henry VIII. It comprises 8 parishes; and, in 1831, contained a population of 11,176.

CRICKHOWELL, a parish and market-town or borough in the above hund., union of Crickhowell; 14 miles east-south-east of Brecon, and 157 west-north-west of London, close upon the Brecon and Newport canal. The town is romantically situated on the eastern bank of the Uske, on a gentle acclivity. Near it is a bridge of 14 arches across the river. The town is well built, and is considered a healthy and agreeable residence. Living, a discharged vicarage, and sinecure rectory, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; reported gross income of the former, £85; of the latter, £132; aggregate amount of tithe composition, £220 17s. 5d. Patrons, in 1835, the Duke of Beaufort and the rector of Crickhowell. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in this parish. Charities connected with it, in 1837, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £383 8s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Crickhowell, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 100 persons. The Crickhowell poor-law union comprehends 10 parishes, with a population returned at 11,305. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £2,172. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,718. There are 2 day and boarding and 2 day and Sunday schools in this parish. During the summer season it is a general resort for invalids, on account of the fine air, and the abundance of goats' milk. It is also much frequented by anglers, on account of the numerous trout streams, and the beautiful scenery, in its vicinity. It is a borough by prescription. The bailiff is appointed by the lord of the manor, the duke of Beaufort. Here petty-sessions for the hundred are held. There are weekly markets on Thursday and Saturday, and fairs on January 1st, February 1st, April 13th, and May 12th, for cattle. Here, in ancient times, there was a very strong castle, re-erected, in the reign of Henry IV., by one of the Pouncefoots, a family who held the manor for several generations. Some remnants of it, covered with ivy, are still extant. Houses 204. A. P. £4,106. Pop., in 1801, 566; in 1831, 1,061.

CRICKLADE, a borough and market-town in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, county of Wilts; 44 miles north-north-west of Salisbury, and 7½ north-north-east of Wootton-Bassett, on the northern bank of the Thames, at the junction with it of two small streams, the Churn and the Key. The Thames and Severn canal passes near the north end of the town; and, within a mile of it, forms a junction with the Berks and Wilts canal; affording a navigable communication with the metropolis, and the intervening districts. Acres, including the small township of Whidhill, 5,840. Houses 331. A. P.

£11,230. Pop., in 1801, 1,133; in 1831, 1,642. Cricklade is divided into two parishes, St. Samson's and St. Mary's, both formerly in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury, but recently annexed to the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol. St. Samson's is a vicarage; rated at £18 11s. 10^{d.}; gross income £380. St. Mary's is a discharged rectory; rated at £4 14s. 9^{d.}; gross income £80. Patron, the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Both churches are ancient buildings. There are here places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; and 4 daily schools, an infant, and a boarding school. Charities, in 1834, £293 9s. 8^{d.} per annum; of which £104, the annual rent of "the hundred acres," were bequeathed to 8 poor labourers, a moiety for apprenticeship, and residue to aged poor; £95 for repairs of highways, and the residue principally for behoof of poor. There was also a free-school here, with a rent charge of £20, but the endowment is lost, and the school converted into a poor-house. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,090 10s. A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett, by the poor-law commissioners. The Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett poor-law union comprehends 14 parishes, embracing an area of 69 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 10,275. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,948. Expenditure in 1838, £6,628. The town of Cricklade is of very high antiquity. It was a borough by prescription; the principal functionary being the bailiff, appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. From the time of Henry VI. till the year 1782, this borough regularly returned two members to parliament. Having been then, however, convicted of the most corrupt practices, the elective franchise was extended to the freeholders of the four adjoining hundreds, viz., Highworth, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, excepting such parts of the hundred of Malmesbury as are now included in the borough of Malmesbury. The polling places are, Cricklade, Brinckworth, and Swindon. The registered electors for 1837 were 1,636, of whom 620 claimed under the old right of voting. The number polled at the election in 1837 was 1,389. The market, on Saturday, though it has become almost nominal, is still kept up; fairs are held on the second Thursday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves, and on September 21st for chapmen's goods, and for hiring servants.

CRIDLING-STUBBS, a township, partly in the parish of Darrington, and partly in the parish of Womersley, west riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Pontefract, close on the Egborough and Goole canal. There is a small daily school here. Acres 1,380. Houses 23. A. P. £1,013. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 1s.

CRIGGLESTONE, a township in the parish of Great Sandall, west riding of York; 3 miles south-west of Wakefield; on the southern bank of the Aire, and close upon the York and Manchester railway. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1822; also a daily school and three boarding schools. Acres 2,950. Houses 265. A. P. £4,888. Pop., in 1801, 1,216; in 1831, 1,266. Poor rates, in 1838, £524 4s.

CRIMPLESHAM, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Stokesferry. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £8; gross income £74. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Charities, in 1834, £23 per annum, allotted for fuel to the poor. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,680. Houses

58. A. P. £2,258. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 320. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 15s.

CRINGLEFORD, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-west of Norwich, on the post-road. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; of the certified value of £45; gross income £210. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Norwich. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,080. Houses 32. A. P. £1,270. Pop., in 1801, 138; in 1831, 177. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 7s.

CRINOW, a parish in the hund. of Dungleddy, union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 2 miles north-east of Narberth. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; returned at £4; gross income £81. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Houses 13. A. P. £263. Pop., in 1801, 53; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1838, £13 8s.

CRIPTON, a tything in the parish of Winterbourne-Came, county of Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Dorchester. Acres 900. Houses 2. Pop., in 1821, 20; in 1831, 18. Other returns with the parish.

CRITCHELL (LONG), a parish in the hund. of Knowlton, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset; 6 miles west-south-west of Cranborne. Living united, in 1774, to that of Critchell-Moore. There are a Sunday and daily National, and an infant school here. This parish is divided into two tythings and manors called Critchell-Gonis and Critchell-Lucy; the former western, and the latter eastern. Acres 2,310. Houses 21. A. P. £976. Pop., in 1801, 91; in 1831, 138. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 8s.

CRITCHELL-MOORE, a parish in the hund. of Badbury, union of Wimborne and Cranborne, Shaston (East) division of the county of Dorset; 6 miles south-west of Cranborne. Living, a rectory with that of Long Critchell, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; rated at £12 13s. 8^{d.}; gross income £431; nett income £371. Patron, in 1835, H. C. Sturt, Esq. Many children in this parish attend a daily school at Witchampton. Acres 2,020. Houses 66. A. P. £1,721. Pop., in 1801, 268; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1838, £86 7s.

CROCK-STREET, a hamlet partly in the parish of Donyatt, and partly in the parish of Combe-St.-Nicholas, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Ilminster. There are extensive potteries here. Returns with the respective parishes.

CROCKERNE-PILL, a hamlet in the parish of Easton in Gordano, county of Somerset; 5 miles west-north-west of Bristol; on the southern bank of the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn. Returns with the parish.

CROCKERNE-TORR, a high rock in the forest of Dartmoor, parish of Lydford, Devon, where the parliament for stannary causes is held. The table and seats are hewn out of the rocks. See Risdon's Devonshire.

CROCKERNE-WELL, a hamlet in the parish of Bishop-Cheriton, Devon; 7 miles south-west of Crediton. It has been greatly admired for the beautiful wooded scenery with which it is surrounded. It had a chapel which is now a malt-house. Returns with the parish.

CROFT, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 5 miles north-west of Leominster. Living, a discharged rectory with the vicarage of Yarpole, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 11s. 3^{d.}; gross income £283. Patron, in 1835, E. H. Kevell, Esq. Children attend the Croft and Yarpole National

school. Acres 1,860. Houses 22. A. P. £1,722. Pop., in 1801, 119; in 1831, 128.

CROFT. See **SOUTHWORTH** and **CHROFT**.

CROFT, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Blaby, county of Leicester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Hinckley; bounded on the east by the river Soar. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 3s. 4d.; gross income £584. Tithes commuted in 1779. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. T. Adnutt. There are three daily schools here. Acres 1,010. Houses 52. A. P. £1,553. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 284. Poor rates, in 1838, £103 9s.

CROFT, a parish in the Marsh division of the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Spilsby, on the river Steeping. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £23 7s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £390. Patron, in 1835, Lord Monson. There is a daily school here. Acres 5,840. Houses 87. A. P. £9,156. Pop., in 1801, 379; in 1831, 546. Poor rates, in 1838, £229 8s.

CROFT, a parish in the wapentake of Gilling-East, union of Darlington, north riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Richmond; intersected by the Croft branch of the Darlington railway, which forms part of the Great North of England line, and was purchased for that line, together with several pieces of land contiguous, in 1839, at the price of £20,000. The length of this branch is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. For public safety, 2 bridges are to be erected, one across the Stockton turnpike, and the other across the Hurworth highway. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £21 8s. 4d.; gross income £950; nett income £825. Patron, the Crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here. Charities, in 1821, £9 13s. 8d. per annum. There are here 2 daily schools. See **CHROFT**—the township. Acres, returned under the three townships of Croft, Dalton-upon-Tees, and Stapleton, 7,060. Houses 117. A. P. £9,105. Pop., in 1801, 543; in 1831, 692. Poor rates, in 1838, £302 6s.

CROFT, a township in the above parish; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Darlington, on the southern bank of the Teda. There is a daily school here, endowed with £4 4s. 4d. per annum. A little to the west of this village is a strongly sulphurous spring, which is in considerable repute. This village gave birth to Bishop Burnet, author of the Sacred Theory of the Earth. Acres 4,700. Houses 61. A. P. £5,135. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 375. Poor rates, in 1838, £222 18s.

CROFTON, a manor in the parish of Orpington, county of Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Foot's Cray. This manor is said to have once been a parish of itself.

CROFTON. See **DIDDLEBURY**.

CROFTON, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Agbrigg, west riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east of Wakefield. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £10 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £334. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Charities, in 1826, £13 11s. 6d., £11 1s. 6d. of which applied to parochial purposes. There was also a right to £5 every five years. There are a daily and a boarding school here. Acres 970. Houses 67. A. P. £2,405. Pop., in 1801, 535; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 15s.

CROFTON-QUARTER, a township in the parish of Thursby, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Wigton; on the northern bank of the river Wampool, and close upon the Carlisle railway.

Houses 14. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 106. ~~See~~ returns with the parish.

CROGDEAN, a township in the parish of Kirk-whelpington, Northumberland; 15 miles west of Morpeth. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 9. Other returns with the parish.

CROGLIN, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, county of Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Kirkoswald, on the northern bank of the Croglin. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8, returned at £133; gross income £223. Tithes commuted in 1846. Patron, in 1835, William Clark, Esq. There is a daily and a day and Sunday National school here, one of which was built by subscription, and endowed with £24 2s. per annum, besides other funds. Other charities, in 1820, £1 per annum. Acres 9,150. Houses 69. A. P. £1,461. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 362. Poor rates, in 1838, £48 9s.

CROMER, a parish, formerly a market-town, in the hund. of North Erpingham, union of Erpingham, county of Norfolk; 21 miles north of Norwich, and 13 miles west by south of Wells. Acres 800. Houses 244. A. P. £1,673. Pop., in 1801, 676; in 1831, 1,232. The old town was walled, of which there are still vestiges. The new town stands mostly upon a high cliff, and commands a magnificent view of the bay of Cromer, which is called "the Devil's throat" by seamen, from the heavy sea generally rolling into it and the consequent danger of its navigation. Life-boats are stationed here. There are 4 light-houses between Cromer and Yarmouth, and there was formerly 1 about a mile east of the town, called the Foulness light-house, which was taken down in 1832, and a new one built further inland, as the surf, which is here making daily encroachments, had swept away a large portion of the cliff on which it stood. This place, originally called Shipdon, was formerly of greater extent than at present, having two parish churches, one of which, with nearly the whole of the ancient town, has been swept away by the sea. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 4s. 9d., returned at £80; gross income £102. Patron, the bishop of Ely. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 7 daily schools, one of which was endowed, in 1505, by Sir B. Read, with £10 per annum, and farther by the Goldsmiths company, in 1821, with a voluntary contribution of £76 per annum; and by subscriptions to an indefinite amount. It is conducted as a National school. Town lands, in 1832, £18 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1838, £405 7s. Beacon hill, and the ruins of Beerton regis abbey, are principal objects of attraction to the numerous visitors, who frequent this now rather celebrated place, as a bathing station. The atmosphere is salubrious, the scenery picturesque, and the beach excellent. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, who subsist a great part of the season by taking lobsters and herrings, which are here abundant. There is no harbour, but vessels of 60 to 100 tons burden unload at ebb-tide into carts driven alongside of them. The imports are chiefly coals; the exports corn. There is a fair annually on Whit-Monday.

CROMFORD, or **CRUMBEFORD**, a township and market town in the parish of Wirksworth, county of Derby; 15 miles north-north-west of Derby and 2 south of Matlock. Houses 233. A. P. £2,409. Pop., in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 1,291. The Cromford canal joins the Ennwaah canal at Langly bridge. The Great North Midland railway crosses the Cromford canal between Crich and Pentrick. The High Peak or Cromford and Peak Forest rail-

way begins at this canal a mile to the south-east of Cromford, and terminates at the Peak Forest canal at Whalley bridge.* A projected railway, termed the Crich railway, is to unite the Peak with the North Midland railway, near Bull bridge. Thus every facility is afforded to this flourishing township for unlimited and universal traffic. It arose into importance, and was rendered eminent and remarkable, by Sir Richard Arkwright, the regenerator—almost the originator—of the cotton manufacture; when he purchased the Cromford manor, in 1789, having previously established here, in 1771, the first extensive cotton mills that ever were either erected or worked by water power. They are supplied by a never-failing stream of warm water, drained from the mines on Cromford moor, which not only never freezes itself, but prevents the adjoining canal from being frozen throughout the winter. Neither does it ever fluctuate in quantity. The value and advantages of such a stream could not escape the discernment of Sir Richard Arkwright. Darwin thus elegantly describes the complex operations carried on by the improved machinery in Sir Richard Arkwright's mills, at Cromford; clothing dry details of manufacture and machinery, in language which at least displays the consummation of poetic art.

"—Where Derwent guides his dusky floods,
 Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
 ————— the watery god;
 His ponderous oars to slender spindles turns,
 And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns;
 ————— emerging Nabalda cool,
 From leathery roods, the vegetable bowl;
 With wiry teeth revolving cards release
 The tangled knots, and smooth the ravel'd fleece
 Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,
 Combs the wide card, and forms th' eternal line;
 Slew with soft lips the whirling can acquires
 The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires -
 With quicken'd pace successive rollers move,
 And these retain, and those extend the rove,
 Then fly the spokes, the rapid axis glow;
 While slowly circumsolves the lab'ring wheel below."
Bokanic Garden.

The mills, 2 in number, and houses for the workmen, are built of gritstone procured in the township; which, with the mills themselves, have since continued principally to belong to the family of Sir Richard, who have another mill at Masson, a little higher up the Derwent. In 1838, these mills employed 612 hands, 64 of whom were children, generally paupers, who had previously been taught for a certain period at a free school, built and supported by the proprietors of the mills. The valuable lead mines—for an account of which, see **WIRKSWORTH**, wapentake and parish;—the manufacture of red lead; the grinding and preparing of calaminaris, the wharfs, the canal and the railroads, together with extensive smelting mills, a hat manufactory, and worsted mills, at Lea, in the immediate vicinity, not only give employment to the numerous and increasing population of the parish, but render it—especially the town of Cromford—of commercial importance. In 1790, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a grant of a market, which is now held every Saturday. The Rock House, the seat of the Arkwrights, is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the Derwent vale. The township has been beautified by extensive

* The length of this railway is about 34 miles and in its course it passes over some high land; its greatest elevation being 990 feet above the level of the Cromford canal. This ascent is accomplished by means of several inclined planes up which the waggons are drawn by stationary steam engines. The summit level is maintained for 12½ miles, and in its course the railway passes through a hill by means of a tunnel 638 yards long, and is then level to the end. The rails are built, contrary to the now almost universal practice, of cast-iron, and have been adopted instead of malleable iron. They are cast into lengths of 4 feet each, which weigh 84 lbs. or 63 lbs. per yard.

plantations. The church, a small but neat stone building, was founded by Sir Richard Arkwright; and, in 1797, completed and endowed by his son, Richard Arkwright, Esq. Augmentations were also subsequently made to it by the latter; by the administrators of Queen Anne's bounty, and by parliamentary grant. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £98; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, R. Arkwright, Esq. There are 2 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools here. In 1651, an alms-house for 6 poor widows was founded by Lady Armyne. Income, in 1830, £16 10s. Poor rates, in 1838, £369 1s. Some years ago 200 Roman coins were found in a hole of a rock near Cromford. There is here a curious association for insuring the lives of cows.

CROMHALL-ABBOT'S with **CROMHALL-LYON**, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Thornbury, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Wicks. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £16 19s. 2d.; gross income £468. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £382 17s. 6d. Patron, the provost and fellows of Oriel college, Oxford. Charities, in 1833, £4 17s. 5d. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,810. Houses 157. A. P. £4,544. Pop., in 1801, 550; in 1831, 760. Poor rates, in 1838, £181 17s.

CROMPTON, a township in the parish of Oldham-cum-Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-south-east of Rochdale. There are 7 daily schools in this township, which contains extensive cotton-manufactories. By the reform act it is included within the boundaries of Oldham. Acres 2,290. Houses 1,158. A. P., in 1814, £7,027; in 1829, £11,263. Pop., in 1801, 3,432; in 1831, 7,004. Poor rates, in 1838, £898 18s.

CROMWELL, a parish in the north division of the wapentake of Thurgarton, union of Southwell, county of Nottingham; 5 miles north of Newark, on the western bank of the Trent. Living, a rector formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 2s. 3d.; gross income £420. Tithes commuted in 1778. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Newcastle. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,170. Houses 32. A. P. £2,105. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 184. Poor rates, in 1838, £108 3s.

CRONDALL HUNDRED, in the Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton. Area 28,220 acres. Houses 875. Pop., in 1831, 5,209.

CRONDALL, a parish in the hund. of Crondall, union of Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke division, county of Southampton; 3 miles north-west of Farmham in Surrey. Living, a vicarage, in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £22 5s. 7½d.; gross income £454. Patron, the master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester. The Independents have a chapel here; the church was formed in 1798. There are 2 day and Sunday National schools, one of which is endowed with £37 3s. 2d. per annum, and a daily school, in this parish. Acres 9,540 Houses and pop. returned separately under the tythings of Ewshott, Dippenhall, Crondall with Swanthorpe and Crookham. Houses 283. A. P. £8,783. Pop., in 1801, 1,556; in 1831, 2,010. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,297 10s.

CRONDALL AND SWANTHORPE, a tything in the parish of Crondall, county of Southampton. Houses 72. Pop., in 1811, 460; in 1831, 510. Other returns with the parish.

CRONTON, a township in the parish of Prescot, co.-palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Prescot. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres

1,000. Houses 69. A. P. £1,916. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 293. Poor rates, in 1838, £193 13s.

CROOK and BILLY-ROW, a township in the parish of Brancepeth, co.-palatine of Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Bishop-Auckland; on a branch of the river Wear. There is a daily school here. Acres 4,310. Houses 35. A. P. £2,210. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1838, £112 14s.

CROOK, a chapelry in the parish of Kendal, county of Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Kendal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; valued at £7 5s., returned at £60; gross income £59. Patrons, the proprietors of the chapelry. There is a daily school here. Acreage with the parish. Houses 46. A. P. £1,109. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 246. Poor rates, in 1838, £71 13s.

CROOKDALE. See **BROMFIELD**, Cumberland.

CROOKHOUSE, a township in the parish of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland; 6 miles west-north-west of Wooler, on the northern bank of the river Glen. Acreage with the parish. Houses 2. A. P. £307. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 20. Poor rates, in 1838, £3 15s.

CROOKHAM, a tything in the parish of Cron-dall, county of Southampton; 4 miles north-east by east of Odiham, close on the Basingstoke canal. Here is a presbyterian chapel licensed under the new marriage act. Houses 87. Pop., in 1811, 589; in 1831, 650. Other returns with the parish.

CROOM. See **SLEMMERE** with **CROOM**.

CROOME (EARLS), or **CROME SIMON**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 8s. 1½d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Charles Dunne. Charities, in 1830, £17 per annum; besides 5 tenements inhabited by paupers. Acres 1,650. Houses 40. A. P. £1,904. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 192. Poor rates, in 1838, £50.

CROOME-D'ABITOT, or **CROMB-OSBERN**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Pershore, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a rectory united to that of Pirton, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7; gross income £488. Patron, in 1835, the earl of Coventry. Charities, in 1830, 3s. 6d. Acres 1,510. Houses 25. A. P. £1,599. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 144. Poor rates, in 1838, £85.

CROOME-HILL, or **HULL-CROME**, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Upton-upon-Severn, county of Worcester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Upton-upon-Severn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 10s. 5d.; gross income £200. Tithes commuted in 1771. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1830, £18 10s. There is a daily school here. Acres 840. Houses 40. A. P. £1,722. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1838, £80.

CROPREDY, a parish in the hund. and union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 4 miles north of Banbury, intersected by the Oxford canal. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Wardington, Mollington, and Claydon, in the dio. of Oxford, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; rated at £26 10s. 10d.; gross income £624. Tithes commuted in 1774, of Claydon in 1775, of Great Bourton and Little Bourton in 1777, and Mollington in 1797. Patron, the bishop of Oxford. There are in this parish 6 daily and 4 day and Sunday, 2 of which are National,

schools, and 2 of them endowed, one with £15, and the other, which is the Great and Little Bourton School, with £29 per annum. Other charities, in 1824, £52 5s. Acres, including the chapelries of Claydon, Mollington, and Wardington, with the hamlets of Great and Little Bourton, Prescott, &c., 8,460. Houses 553. A. P. £17,513. Pop., in 1801, 1,913; in 1831, 2,601. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,489 4s.

CROPSTON, a township in the parish of Thurstaston, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Mount-Sorrel. Tithes commuted in 1781. Acres 890. Houses 26. A. P. £827. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 115. Poor rates, in 1838, £38 8s.

CROPTHORNE, a parish in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Pershore, county of Worcester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Pershore, on the southern bank of the Avon. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £14 17s. 3½d. No return. Tithes of Charlton commuted in 1776. Others in 1779. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. Charities, in 1830, £17 per annum. There are 4 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with the interest of £200. Acres, including the hamlets of Charlton and Netherton, 3,520. Houses 156. A. P. £7,253. Pop., in 1801, 570; in 1831, 690. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 18s.

CROPTON, a township in the parish of Middleton, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Pickering, on the eastern bank of the Severn. Tithes of manor commuted in 1765. There are 2 daily schools in this township, one of which is endowed with 12 acres of land. Acres 3,810. Houses 64. A. P. £1,718. Pop., in 1821, 321; in 1831, 330. Poor rates, in 1838, £73 10s.

CROPWELL-BISHOP, or **GREAT-CROPHILL**, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Bingham, union of Bingham, county of Nottingham; 8 miles east-south-east of Nottingham, bounded on the east by the river Smithe, and close on the Grantham Canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell; rated at £5 3s. 4d., returned at £84; gross income £130. Tithes commuted in 1802. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,380. Houses 94. A. P. £1,706. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 473. Poor rates, in 1838, £132 11s.

CROPWELL-BUTLER, or **LITTLE-CROPHILL**, a hamlet in the parish of Tythby, county of Nottingham; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Nottingham. Tithes of lordship commuted in 1787. Acres 2,080. Houses 107. A. P. £2,592. Pop., in 1801, 362; in 1831, 551. Poor rates, in 1838, £106 5s.

CROSBY, a township in the parish of Cross-Cannonby, Cumberland; 3 miles north-east by east of Maryport, near the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Acreage with the parish. Houses 40. A. P. £1,520. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 197.

CROSBY, a township in the parish of Bottesford, parts of Lindsey, county of Lincoln, 8 miles north-west of Glandford-bridge. There is a daily school here. Acres 740. Houses 40. A. P. £1,850. Pop., in 1801, 180; in 1831, 174. Poor rates, in 1838, £94.

CROSBY, a township in the parish of Leak north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Thirsk. Acres 1,430. Houses 5. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 37. Poor rates, in 1838, £26 13s.

CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Carlisle, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Carlisle. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £3 11s. 5½d., returned at £140; gross income £105. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. The church is situated

in the township of Low Crosby. Charities, in 1820, £2 per annum. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 3,590. Houses and pop. returned separately under the townships of Brunstock, Crosby-High, Crosby-Low, and Walby, of which the parish is composed. Houses 85. A. P. £2,161. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 497. Poor rates, in 1838, £137 8s.

CROSBY (HIGH), a township in the same parish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Carlisle. Houses 24. Pop., in 1801, 102; in 1831, 183. Other returns with the parish.

CROSBY (LOW), a township in the above parish; 5 miles east by north of Carlisle. Houses 37. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 204. Other returns with the parish.

CROSBY-GARRET, or **GERARD**, a township and parish in East ward, union of East ward, Westmoreland; 3 miles west by north of Kirby-Stephen, bounded on the north-east by the river Eden, and on the south-west by Crosby-Fell, at the foot of which it stands in a deep secluded and romantic valley. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, rated at £19 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in the parliamentary returns at £127; gross income £107. Patron, in 1835, W. Crawford, Esq. There is a daily school here, endowed with £7 9s. 2d. per annum. Other charities, in 1822, £5 16s. 8d. This parish consists of two detached portions, Crosby-Garret, and Little-Musgrave, having the chapelry of Soulbey, a part of the parish of Kirby-Stephen, interposed between them. Acres 4,580. Houses 53. A. P. £1,795. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 286. Poor rates, in 1838, £41 8s. Acres of the township 3,470. Houses 42. A. P. £1,117. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 211. Poor rates, in 1838, £25 15s.

CROSBY (GREAT), a chapelry in the parish of Sephton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-north by west of Liverpool. It is a thriving pleasant village, much frequented for sea-bathing. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £95; gross income £121. Patron, the rector of Sephton. There are 6 daily schools here; one, a free grammar-school, was endowed in 1618 by James Harrison; and another, containing 60 girls, is also endowed with £25 per annum. Acres 1,900. Houses 216. A. P. £3,237. Pop., in 1801, 425; in 1831, 1,201. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 11s.

CROSBY (LITTLE), a township in the parish of Sephton, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-west of Liverpool. There is a dissenting chapel here licensed under the new marriage act. Acres 1,750. Houses 56. A. P. £2,408. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1838, £200 14s.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish in West ward, union of West ward, county of Westmoreland; 4 miles north of Orton, in a valley on the river Lyvennet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £7 13s. 4d.; gross income £151. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. F. G. Howard. There are 4 daily schools here, 3 of which possess endowments. Limestone is plentiful in this parish. Acres 15,460. Houses 159. A. P. £7,313. Pop., in 1801, 789; in 1831, 928. Poor rates, in 1838, £388 6s.

CROSCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of White-stone, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Shepton-Mallet, on the river Brae. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £241. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Elizabeth Wylie. This parish pos-

sesses 5 daily schools. An annual fair is held here on Lady-day. Acres 1,420. Houses 182. A. P. £2,771. Pop., in 1801, 705; in 1831, 803. Poor rates, in 1838, £272 13s.

CROSS ST. (HOSPITAL OF). See **WINCHESTER**. **CROSS (ST.)**, in the parish of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight; 1 mile north of Carisbrook. Before A.D. 1155, here was a priory or hospital, dedicated to the Holy Cross.

CROSS (ST.), **SOUTH ELMHAM** or **SAND-CROFT**, a parish in the hund. and union of Wangford, county of Suffolk; 5 miles south-south-west of Bungay, bounded on the west by the river Waveney. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Homersfield. In 1835 there was a school of industry here, supported by Alexander Adam, Esq. of Hixton-hall. Acres 1,110. Houses 28. A. P. £1,331. Pop., in 1801, 203; in 1831, 234. Poor rates, in 1838, £188 9s.

CROSS-CANNONBY. See **CANNONBY CROSS**. **CROSSFELL**, a mountain in Cumberland, which rises to the height of 2,901 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated in the parish of Kirkland, ward of Leath.

CROSSLAND (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Almondbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Huddersfield, east of the river Colne. There are 4 daily schools here, one of which, containing 60 pupils, is endowed by Godphrey Beaumont with £3 per annum. Acres 1,560. Houses 409. A. P. £4,732. Pop., in 1801, 1,221; in 1831, 2,258. Poor rates, in 1838, £595 7s.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTHER, a chapelry in the parish of Heversham, Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kendal, on a branch of the river Kent. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, returned at £110; gross income £125. Patrons, the land-owners and vicar of Heversham. The chapel was rebuilt at the expense of the inhabitants. There are lime-kilns, a paper-mill, and a hoop manufactory here. There are 3 daily schools here. Acres 7,880. Houses 119. A. P. £5,218. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 721. Poor rates, in 1838, £219 16s.

CROSTHWAITE, a parish partly in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, and partly in Allerdale ward, above Derwent, union of Cockermouth, Cumberland; 1 mile north-west of Keswick, and 10 east-south-east of Cockermouth. Acres 58,330. Houses 839. A. P. £15,821. Pop., in 1811, 3,547; in 1831, 4,344. Poor rates, in 1838, £952 12s. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £50 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £319. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. There are 23 daily schools here, one of which is a day and Sunday National school, and one a free grammar-school, containing 200 pupils, supported by endowment. The income of this school, the original foundation of which is obscure, amounted, in 1820, to £99 4s. per annum. Charities, applied to parochial purposes, £222 15s. 10d. Other charities about £85, besides a school-house, unendowed in St. John's chapelry, and grazings in the parish for 14 cows. This very extensive parish, which comprises the townships of Braithwaite, Coledale, or Portingale, Keswick, and Under Skiddaw, and the chapelries of Borrowdale, Newland, Thornwaite, St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn, abounds with picturesque, sublime, and celebrated scenery. It comprehends the universally admired vale of Keswick, with its beautiful villas and hamlets, the lakes of Derwent-water, Thirlmere, or Leathes-water, and part of Bassenthwaite (all which, with its townships and chapelries, see). The rugged mountains in this vicinity, are rich in copper, and lead ores, with

abundance of plumbago. In 1838 there were 8 woollen mills, employing 176 hands, within this parish.

CROSTON, a parish in the hund. of Leyland, union of Chorley, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles west of Chorley, on the river Yarrow, and bounded on the west by the Douglas. This was anciently a market-town and a parish of great extent, but several parishes have at intervals been taken from it. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £31 11s. 10½d.; gross income £1,641; nett income £1,538. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. Master. This parish possesses 19 daily schools, one of which is National. Exclusive of Durning free-school in Bispham, and the Bretherton free-school,—which see,—there is a school in this parish endowed with £18 7s. per annum, and a school of industry endowed with £6 13s. 7d., but chiefly supported by subscription. Besides a considerable interest in Latham's charity to 17 townships, in which Croston, Bispham, Mawdesley, and Ulmes-Walton, are included, and which, in all, amounts to £372 7s. 6d. per annum; there are alma-houses for 7 paupers, and other charities, connected with this parish, amounting, in 1825, to about £135 per annum. It has an annual fair the Monday preceding Shrove-Tuesday. Acres returned under the chapelries of Hesketh with Beconsall, and Tarleton, with the townships of Bispham, Bretherton, Croston, Mawdesley, and Ulmes-Walton, 17,840. Houses 1,103. A. P. £30,997. Pop., in 1801, 4,235; in 1831, 6,278. Poor rates, in 1838, £2,002 19s. Acres of the township, 2,390. Houses 243. A. P. £6,216. Pop., in 1801, 915; in 1831, 1,398. Poor rates, in 1838, £488 4s.

CROSTON, or **CROSS-STONE**, a chapelry in the parish of Halifax, west riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles west-south-west of Halifax, near the York and Manchester railway. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £90; gross income £130. Patron, the vicar of Halifax.

CROSTWICK, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; 3 miles south-south-west of Coltishall, near a branch of the Bure. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £2 17s. 6d. No return. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Charities, in 1832, £1 10s. per annum. Acres 550. Houses 27. A. P. £763. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1838, £35 17s.

CROSTWIGHT, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, union of Tunstead and Happing, Norfolk; 3½ miles east by south of Walsham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £67 2s. 6d.; gross income £70. Patron, in 1835, M. Shepherd, Esq. Charities, in 1832, £1 per annum. Acres 710. Houses 11. A. P. £516. Pop., in 1801, 69; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1838, £64 6s.

CROUGHTON, a township in the parish of St. Oswald, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles north-north-east of Chester; near the Mersey canal. Acres 310. Houses 4. A. P. £399. Pop., in 1801, 33; in 1831, 39. Poor rates, in 1838, £23 12s.

CROUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of King's-Sutton, union of Brackley, Northampton; 3½ miles south-west of Brackley. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £15 3s. 6½d.; gross income £324. Tithes commuted in 1807. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Ashbrook. Charities, in 1825, £2 12s. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,620. Houses 100. A. P. £2,703. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 450. Poor rates, in 1838, £43 10s.

CROWAN, a parish in the hund. of Penwith, union of Helstone, county of Cornwall; 5½ miles north-north-west of Helstone. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £11 9s. 2d.; gross income £559; nett income £451. Patron, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart. There are twelve daily schools here, one of which, a Lancasterian school, contains about 120 boys, and is maintained by Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart. Acres 7,340. Houses 773. A. P. £13,175. Pop., in 1801, 2,587; in 1831, 4,332. Poor rates, in 1838, £961 15s.

CROWBOROUGH. See **BLACKWOOD** and **CROWBOROUGH**.

CROWCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 7 miles north-north-east of Wiveliscombe. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £32 14s. 4½d. No return. Patron, in 1835, Robert Harvey, Esq. There are one day and Sunday National, and four daily schools in this parish, one of which is a boys' school, endowed with about £30 per annum; and another, a girls' school, endowed with £10 per annum. This was formerly a market-town and borough. It is still governed by a portreeve. The market-day is Tuesday, and fairs are annually held 1st Friday of May, 1st Monday after 1st of August, and 28th October. Acres 3,220. Houses 91. A. P. £3,553. Pop., in 1801, 575; in 1831, 691. Poor rates, in 1838, £306 9s.

CROWDON. See **CROYDON WITH CLAPTON**.

CROWELL, a parish in the hund. of Lewknor, union of Thame, county of Oxford; 4½ miles east-south-east of Tetworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 9s. 9½d.; gross income £206. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £245 9s. 1d. In the patronage, in 1835, of Baroness Wenman. Charities, in 1822, £2 7s. 6d. per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,160. Houses 30. A. P. £1,013. Pop., in 1801, 149; in 1831, 159. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 2s.

CROWFIELD, a parochial-chapelry connected with the parish of Coddensham, Suffolk; 4½ miles east-north-east of Needham, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Coddensham. There are one Sunday and daily National, and two daily schools here. Acres 2,280. Houses 73. A. P. £1,350. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 340. Poor rates, in 1838, £243.

CROWHURST, a parish in the lower division of the hund. of Tandridge, union of Godstone, county of Surrey; 3½ miles south-east of Godstone, west of the Broad Mead water. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £34; gross income £65. Patron, in 1835, George Rush, Esq. Charities, in 1824, £4 per annum. Acres 2,250. Houses 36. A. P. 1,655. Pop., in 1801, 186; in 1831, 212. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 3s.

CROWHURST, a parish in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex; 2½ miles south of Battle. A small streamlet flows through the parish. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £10; gross income £195. Patron, in 1835, J. C. Pelham, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,180. Houses 51. A. P. £1,645. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 370. Poor rates, in 1838, £172 11s.

CROWLAND. See **CROYLAND**.

CROWLE, a small market-town and parish in the west division of the wapentake of Manley, union of Thorne, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles east-east by south of Thorne in Yorkshire, bounded, on

the west, by the river Don, and on the east by the river Trent. The Stainforth and Keadley canal is in the vicinity. It includes the township of Eastoft. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Stow and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 10s.; gross income £900; nett income £777. Tithes commuted in 1813. Patron, in 1836, the Rev. G. Egremont. There are here places of worship for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists. There are nine daily schools in this parish, one of which is endowed. During the months of March, April, and May, sheep and cattle markets are held every alternate Monday. Fairs are also annually held on last Monday in May, and 22d November, for cattle, flax, hemp, &c. Acres 7,350. Houses 412. A. P. £8,320. Pop., in 1801, 1,471; in 1831, 2,113. Poor rates, in 1836, £505 10s.

CROWLE, a parish, partly in the middle division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, and partly in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; 5 miles south-south-east of Droitwich, near a branch of the Avon, and in the vicinity of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £16; gross income £308. Tithes commuted in 1806. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Harrison. Charities, in 1830, £18 5s. 9d. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,640. Houses 117. A. P. £2,267. Pop., in 1801, 346; in 1831, 526. Poor rates, in 1838, £85 8s.

CROWLEY, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles north of Northwich. Acres 1,440. Houses 22. A. P. £1,775. Pop., in 1801, 147; in 1831, 138. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 5s.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a parish in the hund. of Langtree, union of Wallingford, county of Oxford; half-a-mile east by north of Wallingford. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £12 6s. 0½d.; gross income £187. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late Bishop Barrington. Charities, in 1822, £2 16s. per annum. This parish has been included, by the reform act, within the boundaries of Wallingford. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 480. Houses 56. A. P. £867. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 325. Poor rates, in 1838, £140 8s.

CROWNTHORPE, a parish in the hund. and union of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-west of Wymondham, on the river Yare. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 12s. 6d., returned at £125 10s.; gross income £138. Patron, in 1835, Lord Wodehouse. Charities, in 1834, 10s. per annum. Acres 520. Houses 13. A. P. £826. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 106. Poor rates, in 1838, £96 13s.

CROWTHORNE AND MINETY HUNDRED, in the eastern division of the county of Gloucester. It lies upon the southern extremity of Cirencester. Area 33,720 acres. Houses 1,219. Pop., in 1831, 5,766.

CROWTON, a township in the parish of Weaverham, co.-palatine of Chester; 5½ miles west of Northwich; near the Birmingham Grand Junction railway. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,260. Houses 77. A. P. £1,970. Pop., in 1801, 297; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1838, £148 3s.

CROXALL WITH EDINGHALL, a parish partly in the north division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford, and partly in the hund. of Bepton and Gresley, union of Tamworth, county of Derby; 6½ miles north of Tamworth, on the river Meese, and close upon the Birmingham and Derby railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of

Lichfield; rated at £5; gross income £520. Tithes commuted in 1791. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1824, £3 12s. per annum. There is a day and Sunday school here, with a lending library attached, and a day National school. Acres, including the townships of Catton and Oakley, 3,160. Houses 40. A. P. £5,968. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 292. Poor rates, in 1838, £124 16s.

CROXBURY, a parish in the south division of the wapentake of Walshcroft, union of Caister, county of Lincoln; 5 miles east-south-east of Caister. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 4s. 2d.; gross income £120. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 1,690. Houses 6. A. P. £905. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 73.

CROXDALE, a chapelry in that part of the parish of St. Oswald, which is in the south division of Easington ward, co.-palatine of Durham; 3 miles south of Durham, and close on the Great North of England railway. Living, a curacy returned at £70. Patron, the curate of St. Oswald, Durham. There is here a Roman Catholic chapel, licensed under the new marriage act.

CROXDEN, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Totmonslow, union of Uttoxeter, county of Stafford; 5½ miles north-north-west of Uttoxeter, in the neighbourhood of the Uttoxeter canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £58 12s. 11d.; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Macclesfield. There is a daily and a Sunday and daily National school here, one of which is endowed with £5 per annum for teaching 12 children. A Cistercian monastery was founded here, A. D. 1176, whose yearly revenues were, 26° Henry VIII., £90 5s. 11d. The remains of this once stately edifice are in good preservation, and exhibit beautiful specimens of the early style of English architecture. Acres, including Great Yate township, 2,400. Houses 44. A. P. £2,645. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 12s.

CROXTETH-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles west-north-west of Prescott. Here is the seat of the earl of Sefton. Acres 710. Houses 5. A. P. £1,291. Pop., in 1801, 14; in 1831, 42.

CROXTON, a parish in the hund. of Longstow, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 4½ miles west of Caxton. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £14 8s. 6½d.; gross income £203. Tithes commuted in 1811. Patron, in 1835, S. Newton, Esq. Charities, in 1836, £36 3s. per annum. There is a daily school here, with a free school-house, and a small endowment. Acres 1,901. Houses 39. A. P. £1,425. Pop., in 1801, 171; in 1831, 245. Poor rates, in 1838, £189 3s.

CROXTON, a township in the parish of Middlewich, co.-palatine of Chester; 1 mile north-north-west of Middlewich; bounded on the south and west by the river Dane. Acres 430. Houses 4. A. P. £1,540. Pop., in 1801, 45; in 1831, 17. Poor rates, in 1838, £103.

CROXTON, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, union of Glandford-bridge, county of Lincoln; 7 miles north-east by east of Glandford-bridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 14s. 2d.; gross income £360. Tithes commuted in 1800. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres, including the hamlet of Yarborough, 1,630. Houses 16. A. P. £1,420. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1838, £32 5s.

CROXTON. See **FULMODESTON WITH CROXTON**.

CROXTON, a parish in the hund. of Grimshoe, union of Thetford, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north of Thetford. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £100. The church is supposed to have been built by the Saxons. Patrons, the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Charities, in 1834, £20 per annum. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,450. Houses 52. A. P. £1,625. Pop., in 1801, 206; in 1831, 278. Poor rates, in 1838, £157 7s.

CROXTON, a township in the parish of Eccleshall, county of Stafford; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Eccleshall, on the river Sow. Acres 3,790. Houses 166. Pop., in 1811, 702; in 1831, 836. Other returns with the parish.

CROXTON-KEYRIAL, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Grantham, county of Leicester; 9 miles north-east of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £7 14s. 7d.; gross income £208. Tithes commuted in 1766. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. Charities, in 1837, £69 4s. per annum, £11 8s. of which are expended in the education of poor children, and the remainder principally distributed amongst the poor. There are four daily schools in this parish. A Premonstratensian abbey was built here, A. D. 1162, which was endowed at the suppression with £385 Os. 10d. q. per annum, Dugd. Acres, including Bishopay Place, 3,900. Houses 107. A. P. £5,123. Pop., in 1801, 387; in 1831, 594. Poor rates, in 1838, £217 5s.

CROXTON (South), a parish in the hund. of East Goscote, union of Barrow-on-Soar, county of Leicester; 8 miles south of Grimsdon, on a branch of the river Wreak. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 3s. 4d.; gross income £130. Tithes of lordship commuted in 1794. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Rutland. Charities, in 1837, £29 7s. 2d. per annum, besides four small houses occupied by paupers. Here are two Sunday and daily National schools. Acres 1,760. Houses 61. A. P. £2,394. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 315. Poor rates, in 1838, £169 1s.

CROYDON, or CROWDON WITH CLAPTON, a parish in the hund. of Armingford, union of Caxton and Arrington, county of Cambridge; 6 miles south of Caxton. Living, a vicarage with the rectory of Clapton or Clopton, in the archd. and dio. of Ely; gross income £451. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £536 12s. Patron, in 1835, J. F. Gape, Esq. Acres 2,655. Houses 81. A. P. £2,274. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 434. Poor rates, in 1838, £375 9s.

CROYDON, a market-town and parish in the first division of the hund. of Wallington, now invariably denominated the hund. of Croydon, union of Croydon, county of Surrey; 10 miles east-south-east of Kingston, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ south of London; pleasantly situated on the edge of Bansted Downs, near the source of the Wandle, which is enlarged by several streamlets, abounding in trout, and joins the Thames at Wandsworth. There is a line of railway from Croydon southwards to Reigate and Godstone-green, and northwards to Wandsworth, whence there is a navigable communication with the river Thames. Horses are the motive power employed on this railroad. The London and Southampton railway, now open throughout, crosses this railway between Wandsworth and Mitcham. The Croydon and London railway, open throughout from Croydon to the station in Tooley-street, near London bridge, is considered to be a main trunk line, connecting

London by its junction with the important Dover and Brighton railways, now in progress, not only with the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and with the southern coast, from Deal and Dover to Brighton and Worthing; but, as the south-eastern and Dover line is the national line of the country, and will form the main artery of communication with the continent, the whole of the continental railway traffic with London and England in general, as well as with Scotland and Ireland, will pass through Croydon and along the Croydon and London railway. The Croydon canal, between Croydon and Deptford, was purchased by the proprietors of this railway, at a cost of £40,200, for the purpose of laying the rails partly in its bed. The Croydon railway has become a favourite one with the citizens of London on account of its beautiful scenery. From its opening on 1st June, 1839, and during the 6 months ending 1st January, 1840, 311,319 passengers have travelled on the Croydon railway,—and the money received was £17,666 11s. 3d. Epsom and Croydon are to be connected by a projected railway. This parish is very extensive. It includes eight hamlets within its limits, and a considerable part of the waste called Norwood, which was formerly a forest. The town is large and handsome. It consists chiefly of one long and spacious street. The houses are many of them, modern, some of them elegant, and, generally speaking, all of them substantial and well built. The streets are well paved and lighted. Acres 9,840. Houses 2,229. A. P. £47,017. Pop., in 1801, 5,743; in 1831, 12,447.

Living, a vicarage within the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury in the deanery of Croydon; rated at £21 18s. 9d.; gross income £692. The church was begun by Archbishop Courteney, and finished by Archbishop Chicheley. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. To accommodate the rapidly increasing population, two new chapels—All Saints and St. James—have been erected by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style. Livings, curacies to the vicarage, and, in the gift of the vicar of Croydon. Besides the established churches, there are here places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends. One of these is licensed under the new marriage act. There are 3 day and Sunday National schools here. There are also almshouses for eight poor people of a respectable class, one of whom is a tutor or master, and one a supernumerary, called the reliever. These almshouses were founded by Elias Davy, and incorporated by letters patent in the reign of Henry VI., and the income derived from their endowments amounted, in 1837, to £189 13s. 6d., chiefly expended on the alms-people. There are also little almshouses for 12 paupers, with an endowment of £9 per annum. An hospital was founded here at an expense of £2,700, in the 38th year of Elizabeth, by John Whitgift, then archbishop of Canterbury, named the hospital of the Holy Trinity, and consisting of a warden, a schoolmaster, and 30, or any number under 40, poor brethren or sisters. The rental of the property belonging to this hospital, in 1836, amounted to £2,028 3s. 4d.; and there were other minor sources of revenue to a small extent. The building, called the hospital, contains 33 dwellings, a chapel, &c., besides a school and schoolmaster's house. The establishment, in 1837, consisted of 34 brethren and sisters, including the schoolmaster and warden. They are all appointed by the archbishop of Canterbury, who is the special visitor, and they must all be 60 years of age. One-half must belong to the parish of Lambeth, and one-half to the parish of Croydon. There may, however, be

nominations from the archbishop's household. The estates are managed by the brethren, and the revenues, in a great measure, shared amongst them. The school-house, built by the founder, was given up to the subscribers for a National school established here. Henry Smith's charities, for behoof of the indigent in this parish, produced, in 1824, £213 per annum. Other charities about £275,—of which £121 arise from Archbishop Tennison's endowment of a free school, founded by him in 1714, and in which 15 poor boys and 15 poor girls of Croydon were educated. The Croydon and Norwood self-supporting dispensary was instituted in 1835. Poor rates, in 1838, £5,756 3s. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Croydon, by the poor-law commissioners. The Croydon poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 49 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 22,113. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £12,583. Expenditure in 1838, £9,856.

A court of requests, for all debts under £5, is held here and at Greenwich, Woolwich, and Brinley, alternately. This is the principal place of election for the members for East Surrey. It is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who here hold weekly petty-sessions. It is governed by a head-constable, petty-constables, &c. A commodious and handsome townhall was some years ago erected, in which, and at Guildford, the summer assizes are alternately held. A police force, on the model of the metropolitan police, was established at Croydon sometime previous to December, 1839, when an extension of the metropolitan police itself was intended to be immediately effected. There is a good gaol in the town; and there are also barracks for a considerable number of troops. Trade has been here for some time very considerable, especially in oats, for the supply of the city of London, and the great facilities now, and to be still further afforded by railways, cannot fail to increase its general trade to a great extent. The market-day, chiefly for grain, is Saturday, and the annual fairs are October 2d, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and October 3d and 4th for walnuts and toys.

Croydon is supposed to have been the ancient Noviomagus; and the Roman road from Arundel to London is said to have passed through it. There is a tradition that it was a royal residence. At the Conquest it was bestowed on Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, whose successors in the see have been lords of the manor ever since. Here, for many ages, was an archiepiscopal palace, where the arch-primate occasionally resided from 1278 to 1757. Here, in 1573, Archbishop Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth and all her retinue, consisting of the principal nobility, for seven days. Having fallen into decay, it was sold in 1780, under the authority of an act of parliament, for £2,500. Soon after it was fitted up as a calico-printing establishment; but it has since been abandoned. The chapel is used as a school of industry. Addington park, with its noble mansion, at about 3 miles distance, was purchased for £25,000, and annexed to the see of Canterbury as a more suitable residence for the archbishop. Addiscombe house, the seat of the first Lord Liverpool, about a mile to the north-east of Croydon, is now a military college for educating cadets for the service of the Honourable the East India company. There are 14 professors and masters employed in the several departments of this college, and from 130 to 150 students. In one of the cuttings of the railway near Croydon, a gold noble of Edward III., in excellent preservation, was found.

On the obverse side is the king in a ship, crowned, and in armour, with sword and shield, the latter bearing the arms of England and France.

CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, an ancient town and parish in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, union of Peterborough, county of Lincoln; 47 miles south-south-east of Lincoln, and 14 east by north of Stamford, on the eastern bank of the Welland. It includes the extra-parochial liberty of Deeping Fen. The town of Croyland consists principally of four streets, separated by water-courses bordered by willows, which give it a rural and at the same time a romantic aspect. The streets are united by a triangular bridge extending over the Welland, the Nen, and a capacious drain called Catwater. The workmanship of this bridge—which is of the age of Edward II.—is perhaps the greatest curiosity of its kind in Britain, and has been much admired. On one of the wings is a statue of King Ethelbald, supposed to be of the era of the 9th century, and a genuine specimen of Saxon sculpture. It consists of 3 segments of a circle meeting in a central point. This town was at one time surrounded by impassable marshes, which have now been drained and converted into rich meadows and luxuriant corn-fields. Acres 29,070. Houses 546. A. P. £17,339. Pop., in 1801, 1,795; in 1831, 2,716. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,045 16s. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln, returned at £64; gross income £120. Patrons, in 1835, J. Whetsed and the Marquis of Exeter alternately. The church consists of an adaptation of the north aisle of the nave of a partly ruinous old abbey-church. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a place of worship. There are 9 daily and 9 infant schools in this parish. The first great school established in England after the Norman conquest, was founded at Croyland, at the close of the eleventh century. The following was the course of education:—"Early in the morning the young pupils heard the lectures of Brother Odo in grammar. At noon Terricus, a sophist, explained to those of advanced years the logic of Aristotle, with the introduction and comments of Porphyrius and Averroës. Brother William was occupied in the afternoon by an exposition of the rhetoric of Cicero and Quintilian. On Sundays and holidays Gislebert preached in the neighbouring churches, and chiefly directed his arguments against the errors and infidelity of the Jews." In this course the formal sciences alone are included, and its effect must have been to discourage all original investigation. The inhabitants of Croyland are principally occupied in dairying and rearing geese; and in fowling, and fishing,—for the privilege of pursuing the two latter of which occupations, they pay to the Crown, as they originally did to the abbot of Croyland, £300 per annum. The market-day is Saturday, and fairs are held on June 28th and Sept. 5th for cattle, hemp, and flax. Croyland is peculiarly interesting from its great antiquity, its singular bridge, and the ruins of its splendid and extensive abbey which Ethelbald, king of Mercia, built A. D. 716, for Black monks. The foundation was laid in the marshy soil, on piles of oak and ash. After the massacre of the monks and the destruction of the abbey by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edrid, and being again ruined by fire, it was restored with increased splendour by the abbot Joffried, in 1112. At the general dissolution the manors and estates belonging to it were returned worth £1,083 15s. 10d. ob. per ann. Dugd. The site was granted to Edward, Lord Clinton.

CRUCKTON, a quarter in the parish of Pontesbury, county of Salop, 3 miles west-south-west of Shrewsbury. Pop., in 1811, 345; in 1821, 377. Other returns with the parish.

CRUDWELL, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, county of Wilts; 4 miles north-north by east of Malmesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 5s. 2d.; gross income £487. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Hardwicke. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed with £18 per annum. Other charities to poor, in 1834, £19 17s. 4d. per annum. Acres, including the tything of Eastcourt, 4,820. Houses 128. A. P. £5,032. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 604. Poor rates, in 1838, £326 19s.

CRUGGION, a township in the parish of Abberbury, Montgomeryshire, North Wales; 6½ miles north-east by north of Welshpool, bounded on the north and west by the Severn. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £44; of those due to All Soul's College, Oxford, £172 14s. 2d. There is a day and Sunday school here. Houses 52. A. P. £1,955. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 173. Poor rates, in 1838, £145 11s.

CRUMMOCK-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, ¾ of a mile below Buttermere. It is nearly 4 miles in length, and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and lies between the barrier mountain ridges of Melbreak on the west, and Grasmoor on the east. It contains three small islands. The head of the lake is very beautiful, but, except at the head and foot, there is a deficiency of wood on the borders. The principal object of notice at Crummock-Water, is Scale force cascade, in a glen betwixt Melbreak and Blea Crag. The fall is one clear leap of 156 feet, besides a smaller fall below. The scenery, however, is harsh and wild.

CRUMSALL, or **CRUMPSALL**, a township in the parish of Manchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles north of Manchester, on the river Irk. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there are 3 daily schools. Acres 660. Houses 347. A. P. £2,910. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 1,878. Poor rates, in 1838, £184.

CRUNDAL, a parish in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, union of East Ashford, county of Kent; 8 miles south-south-west of Canterbury, east of the river Stour. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £11 10s. 10d.; gross income £398. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of rectorial, £371 9s. 6d.; of impropriated, £23 10s. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. Filmer, Bart. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which has a small endowment. Other charities, in 1836, £2 10s. per annum. Acres 1,530. Houses 37. A. P. £1,330. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 263. Poor rates, in 1838, £130 16s.

CRUNWEAR, a parish in the hund. and union of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 6 miles east-south-east of Narberth. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Carmarthen and dio. of St. David's; gross income £100. Patron, the Crown. There is a daily school here. Houses 54. A. P. £896. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 274. Poor rates, in 1838, £55 11s.

CRUTCH, an extra-parochial district in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, county of Worcester; 2 miles north of Droitwich, with which borough it is now included.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a parish in the hund. of Witheridge, union of Tiverton, county of Devon; 5½ miles west of Tiverton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21 11s. 8d.; gross income £501. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £433 7s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. G. S. Cruwys. Charities, in 1819, £6 9s. 4d. per annum. There are 3 daily schools here. Acres 6,290. Houses 116. A. P.

£3,485. Pop., in 1801, 556; in 1831, 634. Poor rates, in 1838, £292 6s.

CRUX-EASTON, a parish in the hund. of Pastrow, union of Kingsclere, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 6 miles north-north-west of Whitechurch. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 12s. 6d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, James Bagge, Esq. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 950. Houses 17. A. P. £767. Pop., in 1801, 78; in 1831, 97. Poor rates, in 1838, £60.

CUBBERLY, or **COBERLY**, a parish in the hund. of Rapsgate, union of Cheltenham, county of Gloucester; 4½ miles south-south-east of Cheltenham. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Gloucester, and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10; gross income £326. Patron, in 1835, H. Elwes, Esq. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1827. Acres 3,800. Houses 34. A. P. £3,536. Pop., in 1801, 161; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1838, £124.

CUBBINGTON, a parish in Kenilworth division of the hund. of Knightlow, union and county of Warwick; 5 miles east-north-east of Warwick, south-east of the river Avon. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £220. Patron, in 1835, Chandos Leigh, Esq. There are a daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools here, one of the latter of which is endowed with £17 per annum. Other charities, in 1827, £38 10s. Acres 1,790. Houses 133. A. P. £3,672. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 677. Poor rates, in 1838, £241 13s.

CUBERT, a parish in that part of the hund. of Pyder which is included in the western division of the county of Cornwall, union of St. Columb Major; 5½ miles west-north-west of St. Michael's, near Holywell Bay. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £3 6s. 8d., returned at £141 15s.; gross income £185. Patron, in 1835, J. Hoaken, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,320. Houses 76. A. P. £2,552. Pop., in 1801, 269; in 1831, 487. Poor rates, in 1838, £174 5s.

CUBLEY, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, county of Derby; 6 miles south of Ashbourne, on a branch of the river Dove. Living, a rectory with that of Marston Montgomery, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £13 16s. 3d.; gross income £560. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chesterfield. Charities, in 1826, 18s. There is a daily school here. There is an annual fair held here, November 30th. Acres 2,410. Houses 78. A. P. £3,735. Pop., in 1801, 431; in 1831, 471. Poor rates, in 1838, £150 9s.

CUBLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 6 miles north-north-east of Aylesbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 16s. 3d.; gross income £309. Patrons, the rector and fellows of Lincoln college, Oxford. Charities, in 1833, income of £500 bequeathed in 1832, for behoof of poor. Acres 1,200. Houses 63. A. P. £2,361. Pop., in 1801, 271; in 1831, 284. Poor rates, in 1838, £183 2s.

CUBY, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Powder, union of Truro, county of Cornwall; ¼ of a mile north of Tregony. It includes the borough of Tregony. Living, a vicarage annexed to that of Tregony. There are 2 daily and 2 day and Sunday schools in this parish. Acres 2,410. Houses 242. A. P. £3,243. Pop., in 1801, 1,076; in 1831, 1,232. Poor rates, in 1838, £179 7s.

CUCKFIELD, a market-town and parish in the

hund. of Buttinghill, union of Cuckfield, rape of Lewes, county of Sussex; 30 miles east-north-east of Chichester, and 37 south of London, on the post-road, and near the London and Brighton railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £20 14s. 2d.; gross income £568. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. The Independents have a place of worship here; the church was formed in 1821. There are 7 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools in this parish, one of which was endowed by Henry VIII. with £28 5s. per annum for teaching Latin grammar. The other charities belonging to this parish were found to be in great confusion at the time of the inquiry in 1835-6. They were mostly lost; but there is an alms-house which was charity property; though the parish authorities conceived it to be parochial, and the poor-law guardians of the Cuckfield union possessed themselves of it under the poor-law Amendment act, and proceeded to rebuild it. The charity commissioners recommended a petition to Chancery for its investment in inhabitants of the parish, to whom the guardians of the union should pay a rent of £30 per annum, for the original purposes of the charity. The market-day is Friday, and the fairs are May 25th, Whit-Tuesday, September 16th, and November 29th. The petty-sessions are held here. Acres 10,500. Houses 376. A. P. £7,679. Pop., in 1801, 1,693; in 1831, 2,586. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,297 12s. A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Cuckfield. The Cuckfield poor-law union comprehends 15 parishes, embracing an area of 92 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 12,017. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the 3 years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,014. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,104.

CUCKLINGTON WITH CLAPTON-FORMS, a parish in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, union of Wincanton, county of Somerset; 3 miles east-south-east of Wincanton. Living, a rectory with that of Stoke Frister, in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £12 19s. 4½d.; gross income £738. Patron, in 1835, John Phelps, Esq. Charities, in 1824, £28 14s. 10d. per annum, of which £19 19s. 10d. were applied to parochial purposes. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,780. Houses 55. A. P. £1,732. Pop., in 1801, 350; in 1831, 280. Poor rates, in 1838, £201 4s.

CUCKNEY, a parish in the Hatfield division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of Worksop, county of Nottingham; 5 miles south-south by west of Worksop. Living, a discharged vicarage formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 8s. 6½d.; nett income £193. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of vicarial, £177 2s. 3d.; of impropriated, £726 18s. Patron, in 1835, Earl Manvers. Cuckney possesses 6 daily schools. In 1838 there were 2 cotton mills, employing 310 hands, within this parish. Acres, including the townships of Holbeck, Langwith, and Norton, with the hamlet of Belgh, 5,510. Houses 266. A. P. £4,677. Pop., in 1801, 1,094; in 1831, 1,638. Poor rates, in 1838, £332 8s.

CUDESSEN, a parish in the hund. of Bullington, union of Headington, county of Oxford; 6½ miles east-south-east of Oxford. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Wheatley, annexed to the bishopric of Oxford, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £17 0s. 5d. There are 2 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school in this parish; one of which, the Wheatley school, is endowed with £45 per annum. Other charities, in

1824, £49 5s. per annum, of which £26 10s. were derived from the town meadow in the chapelry of Wheatley. Acres, including the chapelry of Wheatley and the hamlets of Chippinghurst and Denton, 2,700. Houses 292. A. P. £6,506. Pop., in 1801, 1,065; in 1831, 1,460. Poor rates, in 1838, £579 18s.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 5½ miles west-south-west of Aylesbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Haddenham. There is a Baptist church here, formed in 1829. Charities, in 1832, £10 10s., besides a quantity of barley and wheat payable out of tithes. Acres 980. Houses 123. A. P. £4,293. Pop., in 1801, 964; in 1831, 1,477. Poor rates, in 1838, £342 3s.

CUDDINGTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, co.-palatine of Chester; 2 miles west-south-west of Malpas. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,260. Houses 47. A. P. £1,855. Pop., in 1801, 424; in 1831, 260. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 15s.

CUDDINGTON, a township in the parish of Waverham, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles west-south-west of Northwich, on a branch of the Mersey. There is a day and Sunday school here. Acres 990. Houses 40. A. P. £1,932. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £75 18s.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Copthorne, union of Epsom, county of Surrey; 1 mile north-north-east of Ewell. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £7 12s. 3½d. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £381 15s. The church, which was pulled down by Henry VIII. to make room for his palace of Nonsuch, was ded. to St. Mary. Of the royal palace of Nonsuch, Camden says, "It was erected by Henry VIII., in a very wholesome air called before Cuddington, and designed by him for his pleasure and diversion. 'Tis so magnificent and withal so neat as even to arrive at the highest pitch of ostentation, and one would think that the whole art of architecture were crowded into this single work." Evelyn, in his additions to Camden, thus sums up the result:—"Not far from whence is Nonsuch, so much magnified by our author for its curious structure, but now there's nothing of all this to be seen, scarce one stone being left upon another, which havoc is owing to the late civil wars." Acres 1,850. Houses 24. A. P. with Ewell. Pop., in 1801, 92; in 1831, 138. Poor rates, in 1838, £238 1s.

CUDHAM, a parish in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 7 miles south-south-east of Bromley. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £13 2s. 2d.; gross income £190. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1836, £5 8s. per annum. In 1835, £1 of this small charity was given to the parish clerk, and the residue divided amongst no less than 186 adults and 155 children. Acres 5,930. Houses 125. A. F. £4,506. Pop., in 1801, 514; in 1831, 660. Poor rates, in 1838, £351 6s.

CUDWORTH, a parish in the hund. of South Petherton, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 3 miles south-east of Ilminster. Living, a curacy, a peculiar, in the dio. of Bath and Wells; of the certified value of £12 10s.; gross income £63. Patron, the prebendary of Cudworth in Wells cathedral. Acres 1,070. Houses 31. A. P. £1,067. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1838, £33 18s.

CUDWORTH, a township in the parish of Royston, west-riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles north-east

oy east of Barnesley, intersected by the York and Derby railway. There are 4 daily schools here. Acres 1,520. Houses 84. A. P. £3,046. Pop., in 1801, 396; in 1831, 451. Poor rates, in 1838, £252 17s.

CUERDALE, a township in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles east of Preston, on the eastern bank of the river Ribble, and west of the Derwent. Acres 500. Houses 20. A. P. £1,286. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 118. Poor rates, in 1838, £95.

CUERDEN, a township in the parish of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles north-north-west of Chorley, on the river Lostock. Andrew Dandy, in 1673, erected a school here, and endowed it with £5 per annum, to which other bequests were added, amounting in all, in 1825, to £16 per annum. There is also a boarding-school here. Acres 930. Houses 96. A. P. £1,583. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 592. Poor rates, in 1838, £170 18s.

CUERDLEY, or **CRUERDLEY**, a township in the parish of Prescot, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4½ miles west-south-west of Warrington, north of the river Mersey, and near the Sankey canal. There is a small daily school here. Acres 1,420. Houses 55. A. P. £3,208. Pop., in 1801, 251; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 5s.

CULBORNE, or **KILNER**, a parish in the hund. of Carhampton, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 9 miles west of Minehead, at Porlock bay near the Bristol channel. It is so completely surrounded by high hills, that, for three months, in winter, the sun is never seen within its precincts. A rapid rivulet, rushing through the valley, in a rocky narrow channel, greatly enhances the romantic grandeur of the scene. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £3 18s. 11½d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, Lord King. Warner observes, that "the Lilliputian church of Culborne is situated in as extraordinary a spot as man, in his whimsicality, ever fixed on for a place of worship." This spot is in the bottom of a cove or secluded dell, 2 or 3 acres in extent, surrounded by almost perpendicular cliffs or hills, from 1,200 to 1,300 feet in height. The church is 12 feet in breadth by 33 in length. Acres 1,560. Houses 11. A. P. £1,582. Pop., in 1801, 56; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1838, £12 18s.

CULCHETH, a township in the parish of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 5 miles west of Newton, close on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. There are two daily schools here. Acres 5,330. Houses 372. A. P. £7,475. Pop., in 1801, 1,833; in 1831, 2,503. Poor rates, in 1838, £906 17s.

CULFORD, a parish in the hund. of Blackburn, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 5 miles north-north-west of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Ingham. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 2,490. Houses 55. A. P. £1,674. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 327. Poor rates, in 1838, £286.

CULGAITH, a chapelry in the parish of Kirkland, county of Cumberland; 6½ miles east by south of Penrith, bounded on the west by the river Eden, and on the south by the Tees. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Kirkland, in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; returned at £130; gross income £75. Patron, the vicar of Kirkland. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with a salary arising from land, and free to Culgaith and the township of Blencarn. Acreage with the parish. Houses 51. A. P. £2,419. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 257. Poor rates, in 1838, £58 15s.

CULHAM, a parish in the hund. of Dorchester,

union of Abingdon, county of Oxford; 1½ mile south-south by east of Abingdon, bounded on the south and west by the Thames. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge; returned at £90 5s.; gross income £100. In the patronage of the bishop of Oxford. Charities, in 1822, £41 per annum. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 1,680. Houses 85. A. P. £4,794. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 404. Poor rates, in 1838, £248 3s.

CULLERCOATS, a township in the parish, and now enclosed within the boundaries, of the borough of Tynemouth, Northumberland; 1½ mile north-north-west of Tynemouth. There is a day and Sunday school here. This is a sea-bathing village. On the cliff fronting the sea a terrace has recently been erected for the accommodation of visitors. Acreage with the parish. Houses 89. A. P. £1,472. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 542. Poor rates, in 1838, £80 3s.

CULLIFORD-TREE HUNDRED, in the Dorchester division of the county of Dorset. Area 11,920 acres. Houses 429. Pop., in 1831, 2,454.

CULME (THE), a river in Devon, which rises near Church-Staunton, in the Black-Down hills, and, after a course of 25½ miles, flows into the river Ex, near Stoke-Cannon.

CULMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 4½ miles north-north-west of Ludlow, on the river Corve. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £18 9s. 2d.; gross income £685. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Johnstone. Charities, in 1819, 18s. There is a daily school here. Acres 3,160. Houses 95. A. P. £3,444. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 515. Poor rates, in 1838, £275 3s.

CULMSTOCK, a parish in the hund. of Hemjock, union of Wellington, county of Devon; 7 miles north-east of Cullumpton, on the river Culm. Living, a discharged vicarage, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Exeter; rated at £16; gross income £329. There are chapels here for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists. Charities, in 1819, £12 17s. 6d. per annum. There are here 2 daily National schools. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 65 hands. Fairs are held annually, May 22d, and October 1st, for cattle. Acres 4,530. Houses 312. A. P. £4,778. Pop., in 1801, 1,496; in 1831, 1,519. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,103 13s.

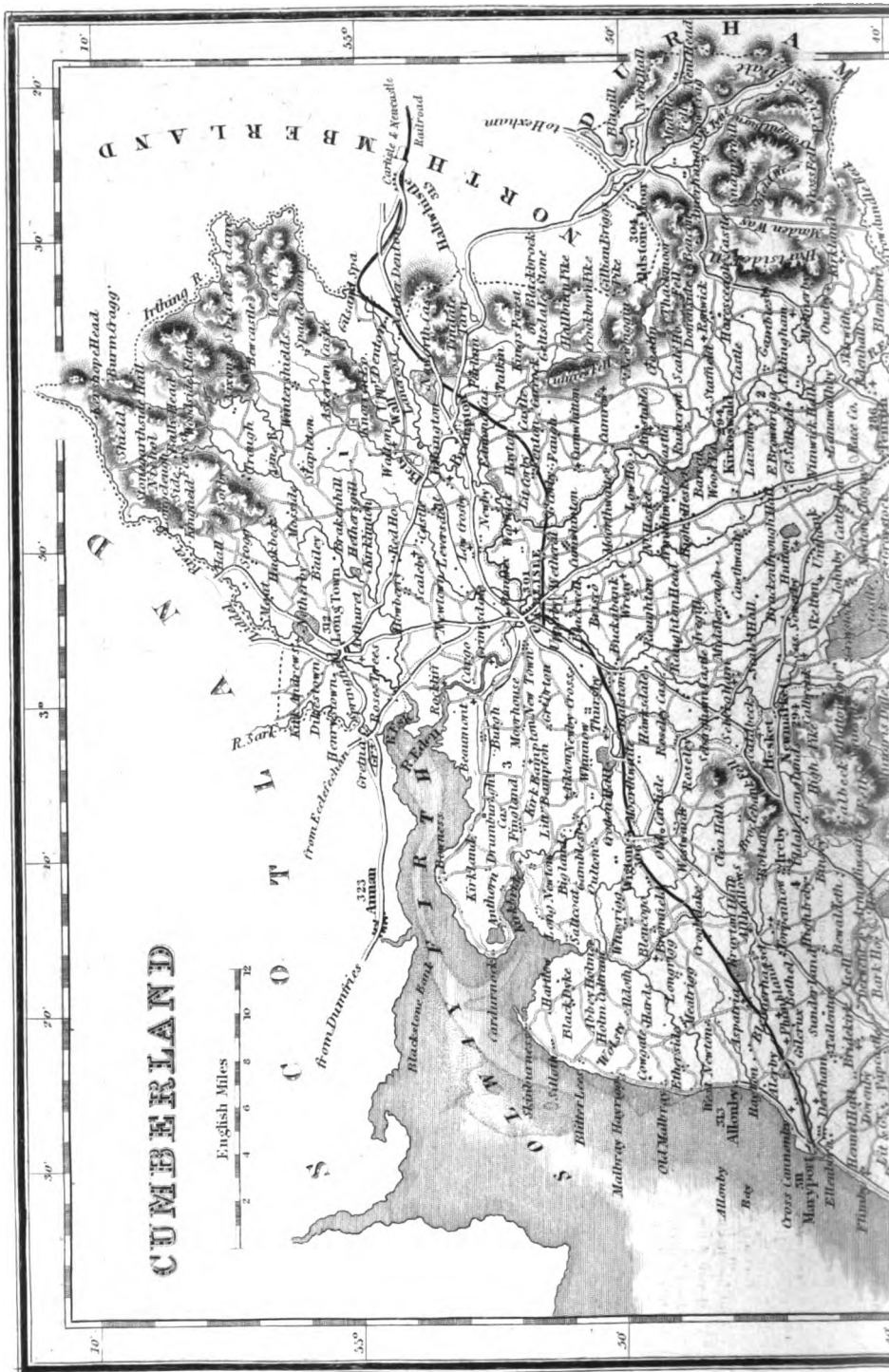
CULOMBTON, or **COLUMBTON**. See **COLLEMP-TON**.

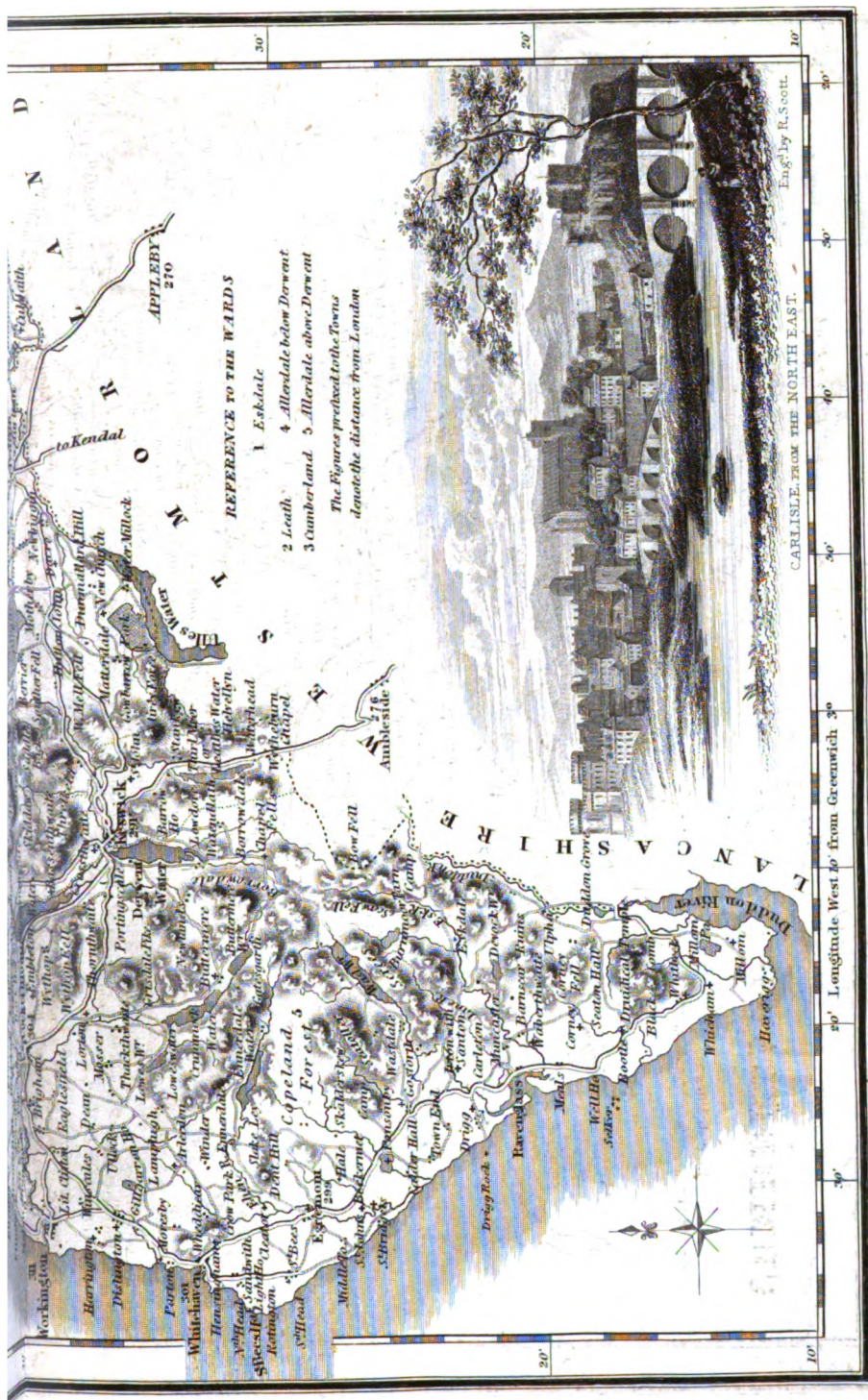
CULPHO, a parish in the hund. of Carlford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; 4 miles east of Woodbridge. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 7s. 11d.; gross income £57. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Gurdon, Esq. Charities, in 1829, £5 per annum. Acres 1,620. Houses 12. A. P. £359. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 64. Poor rates, in 1838, £136 3s.

CULVERLANDS AND TELFORD, a tything in the parish and hund. of Farnham, county of Surrey; 3 miles east-south-east of Farnham, on the river Wey. Houses 83. Pop., in 1811, 166; in 1831, 443. Other returns with the parish.

CULVERTHORPE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Haydor, county of Lincoln; 5 miles south-west of Sleaford. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Haydor. Acres 860. Houses 9. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 109.

CULWORTH, a parish in the hund. of King's Sutton, union of Brackley, county of Northampton; 7½ miles north-east of Banbury. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £563.





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Patron, in 1835, S. Spence, Esq. There is a day and Sunday National, and a daily, school here, one of which is supported by endowment, amounting, in 1825, to £65 12s. 8d. A charity estate produces £45 per annum. Acres 2,060. Houses 144. A. P. £4,073. Pop., in 1801, 532; in 1831, 606. Poor rates, in 1838, £383 18s.

CUMBERLAND,

A maritime county, situated at the north-western extremity of England. On the north and north-west, it is bounded by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Solway frith, the Sark, the Eake, the Liddle, and the Kershope-burn. On the east and north-east, it is bounded by Northumberland, and a small part of Durham; on the south-east, by Westmoreland and Lancaster, from the former of which it is separated by the Tees, the Eden, the Emont, and the Ulleswater, and from the latter by the Duddon. On the west, it is bounded by the Irish sea. It lies between 54° 6' and 55° 7' north lat., and 2° 13' and 3° 30' west long. Its extreme length, from the Kershope-burn on the north-east to Millom point on the south-west, is about 72 miles. In this direction it sweeps round by a prominent projection into the Irish sea. Its extreme breadth, from Allonby on the Solway, to Nent-head on the borders of Northumberland, is about 38 or 40 miles; and its circumference about 225. It contains 1,523 square miles, or 974,720 statute acres, two-thirds of which, including, however, upwards of 340,000 acres of mountain district, are considered to be enclosed and cultivated. Of the remaining third part, including 8,000 acres of lakes, rivers, and moors, the greater part, though it may be considerably improved for pasturage, will, in all probability, for ever defy the powers of cultivation. It is divided into an eastern and a western parliamentary section, each of which sends 2 members to parliament. The polling-places for the former are, Carlisle, Wigton, Penrith, Alston, and Bramp-ton, the principal place of election being Carlisle; for the latter, Cockermouth, Keswick, Aspatria, Egremont, and Bootle, the principal place of election being Cockermouth. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837 was 9,075. Previous to 1832, only 2 members were returned for the county. It is divided into 5 wards, synonymous with hundreds in other counties; but here termed wards, from the inhabitants of each division having been formerly obliged to keep watch or ward against northern irruptions. Of these, the eastern parliamentary division comprehends the wards of Cumberland, Eskdale, and Leath; the western, Allerdale above, and Allerdale below, Derwent. All the manufacturing and trading part of the county lies within the 2 latter wards, and the remaining 3 are almost purely agricultural.

With the exception of Allerdale ward above Derwent, which is in the deanery of Copeland, archdeaconry of Richmond, and dio. of Chester, the county is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, and province of York. It contains 3 deaneries, Carlisle, Penrith, and Wigton; 41 rectories; 28 vicarages; 59 perpetual curacies and chapelries; and 104 parishes; in which there are 125 dissenting and Roman Catholic places of worship. There is 1 city and county town, Carlisle. There are 2 boroughs, Cockermouth and Whitehaven. Carlisle returns 2 members, Cockermouth 2, Whitehaven 1; in all, for Cumberland, 9, including county members. Previous to 1832, this county returned, in all, 6 members; 2 for the county, 2 for Carlisle, and 2 for Cockermouth. There are 14 market-towns; 5 principal

ports; Carlisle, an inland port, Whitehaven, Maryport, Workington, and Harrington; and 400 townships. There are, in all, 31,617 houses; assessed property estimated at £705,446; and a population, in 1801, of 117,230; in 1821, of 186,124; and, in 1831, of 171,700, of whom 10,630 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 12,026 in trade, manufactures, &c., all other families 12,164. In 1835 there were 632 daily, and 185 Sunday, schools in this county; the former attended by 20,866 children, the latter by 14,692. There were 39 lending libraries connected with these schools. The amount raised by the parish rates, on a yearly average of 3 years, from 1748 to 1750, was £2,456; whereof £2,450 were expended on the poor. In 1803, the amount of assessment was £34,896; expenditure on poor £29,669; in 1821, £68,740; expenditure on poor £56,637; and, in 1838, £40,553; expenditure on poor £32,513. The total amount of church rates, in 1838-9, was £2,660; of county rates, in 1800, £2,499; in 1830, £13,427; expenditure £14,569; in 1832, £6,196; expenditure £5,948; and in 1838, £6,788; expenditure £6,764. This county is in the northern circuit; the assizes being held in Lent and summer at Carlisle, where the county jail is situated. The quarter-sessions are held there in January and June; and at Cockermouth in April and October. In 1834-38, we find, from an elaborate statistical table of crime composed by W. Rawson, Esq., that, taking the proportion of all the criminals to the total population as unity, or 1.00, Cumberland ranks so low in crime as .49, while the average of 11 agricultural counties stands as high as 1.07. Cumberland is lowest on the list of 21 agricultural counties.

Surface, &c.—The surface of this county is considerably diversified, but in its general aspect, and especially in the eastern division, it is bleak and sterile, and the climate dry and cold, yet bracing to the constitution, and extremely conducive to health and longevity, as is shown by the report of the registrar-general on births, deaths, and marriages, alluded to in our article on CORNWALL,—which see,—and whereby we also find, that the most prevalent causes of death, in this and some adjoining counties, are epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, in the ratio of 713, to 588 arising from consumption, decline, &c., and 310 from nervous diseases. The mountains in this county are exceedingly numerous, and many of them immense in elevation, and singular in structure. They enter into the composition of almost every view; and either by their sublime heights, their romantic forms, the dignified grandeur of their aspects, the immensity of rocks composing them, or the imposing, wild, and awful majesty of their appearance, are peculiarly calculated to excite our interest and admiration. Two distinct ranges run, the one towards the north, to which belongs the Crossfell ridge; the other, and the most gigantic, toward the south, of which the highest peak, Skiddaw, is 3,166 feet above the level of the sea. Besides this noted peak, the most striking of the loftier mountains, which are termed fells, are and are familiar to tourists and to admirers of picturesque and majestic scenery in general, are the Seafell, Saddleback, Helvellyn, Bowfell, Grasmerefell and Hardknott, Wrynose, Highpike, Pillar, Screes, &c. Their scenery, in general, is abrupt, precipitous, and bold. Between these grander heights are many hills of various elevation; some of them cut through by clear and rapid torrents; others based in richly wooded, highly cultivated valleys, fertilized by quiet brooks and rivers; others dipping their precipitous and craggy sides down into the beautiful and celebrated lakes; the picturesque and

varied scenery of which has often been described in poetry and prose.

The Lakes.—Of these,—for sketches of which see the respective articles,—the principal are Ulleswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Thirlmere, or Leath-water, at the entrance to the vale of St. John; Derwent-water, and Bassenthwaite, connected by a stream in Keswick vale; Borrowdale, in the vale of that name; Buttermere, in the north-west of Borrowdale,—flanked by rugged mountains; and, to the north a little, Crummock-water, and Lowes-water; the three latter connected by the Cocker, which, running north through the fine vale of Lorton, falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth. Besides these and Over-water, West-water, Osmerdale, and Devock-water, there are smaller lakes called tarns—Tindale-tarn, Talkin-tarn, &c., &c. Wild fowl, salmon, trouts, and char, are taken in the lakes. The last is a delicate fish, found nowhere, it is said, but in the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Considerable quantities are sent from Keswick, through Carlisle, to London.

Rivers.—The principal are the Eden, the Scottish Esk, and the Derwent. The Eden is one of the largest rivers in the north of England. It rises in Westmoreland, enters Cumberland a little to the south of Edenhall, and flowing by Kirk-Oswald, Warwick-Bridge, and Carlisle, falls into the Solway Frith below Rocliffe. The Esk from Scotland enters Cumberland at a place called the Moat, and, flowing past Longtown, falls into the Solway frith. The Derwent rises in Borrowdale, flows through and forms the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, and, turning to the south-west, meets the Cocker at Cockermouth, whence it flows, by Workington, into the sea. For further information regarding the rivers in this county, see the respective articles. The smaller streams are too numerous to be all particularized. The most notable are the Petterell, and the Caldew, which join the Eden, the former to the north-east, and the latter to the north-west of Carlisle; the Croplin, which also joins the Eden to the north of Kirk-Oswald; the Duddon, which skirts the south-eastern border of the county, and forms an estuary at Millom point, between this county and Lancaster; the English Esk, which has its sources on the south and north sides of the Seafell, and falls into the Irish sea by an estuary at Ravenglass; the Jet, famous for pearl muscles, which has its source in West-water lake, in Wasdale, to the south of Buttermere, and falls into the sea nearly at the same place; the Ehen, which has its source in the mountains surrounding Borrowdale, and forms the Ennerdale-water, to the west of Buttermere, and the Calder, both of which fall into the Irish sea to the north of Ravenglass. Among the mountains are a number of splendid waterfalls, particularly Stocke-Gill-Force, Rydal waterfalls, and Lowdore cascade, near the south-east corner of Derwent-water, which has a fall of two hundred feet, and, in a rainy season, is one of the most magnificent objects in Great Britain. All the rivers and brooks, as well as the lakes, abound in fish of excellent quality, and some of them are almost peculiar to this county.

Canals, roads, and railways.—There is only one canal in this county; namely, that which renders Carlisle an inland port,—the Ship canal, which runs from Carlisle, past Burgh, Drumburgh, and Kirkland, towards Bowness, and communicates with the Solway frith,—see article CARLISLE.—The county is crossed from south to north, and from east to west, by two important turnpike roads; one of which, from south to north, is a principal road from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, entering near Penrith, and

proceeding direct to Carlisle, whence it runs direct to the celebrated village of Springfield, near Greta, where it quits England and enters Scotland. The other road, from Newcastle and the German ocean on the east, enters this county near Nether Denton, passes through Brampton, and crosses the great northern road at Carlisle. It then proceeds by two branches, the one through old Carlisle, joined by the Wigton road, and the other past the Bassenthwaite water to Cockermouth, and thence to Whitehaven and the Irish sea. There is also a cross-road from Penrith through Keswick, where it meets another from Kirkby-Kendal to Cockermouth, and from Penrith to Hexham, &c., joined to which, at Alston moor, another road crosses the south-western extremity of Northumberland to Brampton, and thence to Longtown. Innumerable roads radiate from and inter-communicate with these, which are the principal roads in the county. The average of highway returns for 3 years, ending October, 1814, show an extent of 167 miles of turnpike roads and paved streets, and 1,834 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages, with a total expenditure in money, and in estimated value of statute labour, of £13,202. In 1836, the total income of the 14 turnpike trusts in this county was £15,448 7s. 4d., and the total expenditure £14,568 0s. 10d. The expenditure in 1839, on 2,015 miles of highway, was £11,869. It is intersected by the Newcastle and Maryport railway through Carlisle,—which see. The Carlisle and Maryport section of this railway, now in progress, passes through Wigton and Aspretria. A railway is projected, as a continuation, and outlet to Scotland, of the Grand Junction line from Lancashire. It is to run, by embankments, through Morecambe and Duddon bays; and thence, by the coast of West Cumberland, to Dearham on the Maryport railway.

Soil and agriculture.—The soil, like the surface, is various. In particular spots it is a strong rich loam, producing, in great perfection, all sorts of grain, with very moderate care and preparation. In other places it is a heavy wet loam, upon a cold clay bottom. In the lower districts, and sometimes far up the western mountains, the prevailing soil is light dry loam. In the mountainous districts, particularly on the borders of Durham and Northumberland, the predominating soil is black peat earth, unmanageable, and almost unimprovable. Moor game is plentiful; and cranberries grow so abundantly, that they are exported to London and elsewhere. Corn is principally grown in the north-west parts of the county; but in the north-eastern, turnips are extensively and scientifically cultivated, as food for sheep and cattle. The rotation of crops, on good soil, is frequently 3 years grass, and afterwards oats, turnips or potatoes, wheat, and hay and grass, in succession. The manures generally used are lime, dung, sea-weeds, and mud or slime, with latterly a little bone-dust. The farms are generally small; and the modern farm-houses are of stone, covered with fine blue slates from Borrowdale. A large portion of the county, especially in the south-south-east and southern divisions, is appropriated to grazing, and excellent butter forms a principal item in the exports of the county. The cattle are chiefly the old Cumberland steers, small, with long horns. The Galloway and short-horned cattle are also prevalent. The sheep, besides the Cheviots, are a black faced, mixed, and hardy breed, with short coarse wool.

Minerals, manufactures, &c.—Almost all the moors and mountains of this county teem with valuable minerals. The celebrated plumbago, wad, or black lead mine is situated at the head of Borrowdale, in the steep side of a mountain, extremely diffi-

cult of access. This peculiar substance, which contains no lead whatever, but is composed chiefly of carbon, impregnated with iron, and is hence erroneously called plumbago or black lead, &c., though it is less objectionably also termed graphite, is so rare, as to be almost exclusively procured from this mine, and fears have, groundlessly, perhaps, been entertained, of its complete exhaustion. The mines are defended from pilferers by temporary mason work, and a wall within, with a house over each entrance, occupied by the stewards and workmen. For an interesting account of graphite and its manufacture, see our article **BORROWDALE**. Coal, gypsum, limestone, and slate, are all found here. The geological characteristics of the district are very various; but consist chiefly in its red marl and gypsum, the latter of which is extensively exported from Carlisle. Slate and limestone in abundance, marble, porcelain clay, quartz, spar, and many other mineral substances, are also found; with cobalt, antimony, iron, silver, manganese, and copper, the mines of which are not now worked, though at one time copper was largely exported. Lead, iron, and coal, with limestone, are the staple minerals. The principal lead-mines are those of Alston-moor, which originally belonged to the estate of Derwent-water; but upon the attainder of the earl in 1715, were vested in Greenwich hospital. Many of these mines are worked to great advantage. See **ALSTON**. Most extensive coal-works are carried on in the neighbourhood of **WHITEHAVEN** and **WORKINGTON**: which see. Immense quantities are exported to Ireland and the west and south of Scotland. In the eastern quarter of the county also, there is abundance of coal. In the parish of Egremont, there is the most singular mine of iron ore supposed to be in Britain; the thickness of the band of ore, which is hard, solid, and comparatively pure metal, is between 24 and 25 feet. There are iron foundries at Carlisle, Dalston, and Seaton. Earthenware articles are manufactured at Dearham and Whitehaven; and bottles at the Ginns. The woollen manufacture is carried on at Alston, Brigham, Caldbeck, Cross-thwaite, and Hayton. There are flax manufactories at St. Bees, Brigham, Bridekirk, Cleator, Dalston and Egremont, and the cotton manufacture has also been established in Carlisle, Dalston, and Wetherhall. In 1838 there were 13 cotton, 14 woollen, and 9 flax mills, employing 2,525 hands. There were many hand looms also. According to a careful survey of the state of cotton hand-loom weaving in Carlisle, the report of which has been given to the public since our article, **CARLISLE**, was published, we find that there were, in that city alone, in 1840, 1,963 hand-loom, on which 3,814 persons were dependent: average earnings of each employed loom, 4s. 6d. a-week; but 1,203 were unemployed. See articles **COCKERMOUTH**, **LONGTOWN**, **WIGTON**, &c.

History and Antiquities.—Before Britain was conquered by the Romans, Cumberland was probably occupied by the Caledonians; and Richard of Cirencester states that it formed a part of the territories of a British tribe called the Sistuntii. Under the Roman government it belonged to the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and subsequently it was included in the kingdom of Cumbria, which seems to have been the hereditary domain of the renowned King Arthur. The inhabitants maintained their independence after the other parts of England had been conquered by the Saxons; but they were at length obliged to submit to the yoke, and the county was made a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. At an early period the kings of Scotland acquired a kind of feudal authority over this county, which was the subject of frequent disputes

between the English and Scottish sovereigns; but it ultimately remained in possession of the former; and it thus became exposed to the perpetual inroads of the Scots, and was the principal scene of border warfare, which had a considerable effect on the character and manners of the inhabitants. The preservation of peace and the punishment of malefactors were intrusted to the Lord Warden of the Northern Marches,—an officer of high responsibility and ample jurisdiction, and generally chosen from the great landed proprietors of this county. The union of the two kingdoms under James I. removed the causes of national animosity, and since that time those habits of rapine and violence, for which the borderers were distinguished, have been exchanged for more peaceful pursuits; and commerce, literature, and the arts, flourish in districts formerly desolated by continual warfare.

The great Roman wall is the most remarkable antiquity of Cumberland. It was built by Adrian in 121, to exclude the Caledonians, and extended across the whole island from sea to sea. Its length was 100 miles; its breadth was 8 feet, and its height 12. It had 25 strong castles planted, at intervals, in its course. The foundations of many of these, and of the wall itself, can still be traced. There are also remains of Roman, Saxon, or Danish encampments, ancient roads, both British and Roman, and Druidical circles. Religious houses were never at any period numerous or much distinguished in this county. The soil was too barren, the air too thin, and it lay too near the Scots, to be coveted by the monks, who generally had the kingdom “all before them where to choose their place of rest.” The few that were in it are noticed, with its other antiquities, under the places where they were situated.

CUMBERLAND WARD, in the county of Cumberland. Area 94,830 acres. Houses 3,848. Pop., in 1831, 20,604.

CUMBERSDALE, or **COMMERSDALE**, a township in the parish of St. Mary, city of Carlisle. There is a daily school here. Acres 2,000. Houses 83. A. P. £2,957. Pop., in 1801, 382; in 1831, 488. Poor rates, in 1838, £63.

CUMBERWORTH, a parish in the Marsh division of the hund. of Calceworth, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Alford. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed in 1733 to the rectory of Anderby. There is a daily school here. Acres 950. Houses 34. A. P. £1,312. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 188. Poor rates, in 1838, £50 6s.

CUMBERWORTH (HALF), a township in the parish of Kirk-Burton, west riding of Yorkshire. There are one Sunday and daily National, and two daily schools, in this township. Acres, including a part of the township of Skelmanthorpe, 250. Houses 222. A. P. £2,190. Pop., in 1801, 858; in 1831, 1,180. Poor rates, in 1838, £198 3s.

CUMBERWORTH, a chapelry in the parish of Silkstone, west riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east of Huddersfield. Living, a rectory and donative in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £18 15s.; gross income £148. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Beaumont. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is a daily National school. Acres, including that part of the township of Skelmanthorpe, which is in the parish of High Hoyland, 930. Houses 259. A. P. £2,468. Pop., in 1801, 450; in 1831, 1,374. Poor rates, in 1838, £240 5s.

CUMDEVOCK, a township in the parish of Dalston, Cumberland; 6 miles south-south-west of Carlisle, close on the Carlisle railway. Houses 63. Pop., in 1801, 283; in 1831, 448. Other returns with the parish.

CUMNOR, a parish in the hund. of Hormer, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north by west of Abingdon. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £24 17s.; no return. Patron, the Earl of Abingdon. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. The warden and fellows of All Souls college, Oxford, are trustees and special visitors of this school. Other charities, in 1838, £77 4s. per annum, besides 20 to 30 bibles and prayer-books annually distributed amongst the poor, for whose behoof the charity income is principally expended. About £14 of this income arises from poor's land let at low rents to poor parishioners. **CUMNOR PALACE**, the residence of the abbots of Abingdon, and ultimately the scene of the presumed murder of Amy Robsart, wife of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, has totally disappeared; but it is immortalized in Meikle's beautiful ballad, and in Sir Walter Scott's delightful romance of Kenilworth. Acres 7,730. Houses 265. A. P. £2,900. Pop. returned under the tythings of Botley, Bradley, Chawley, Chilswell, Henwood, Hill-End, Stroud, Swinford, and Whitley, with the township of Cumnor, and the chapelry of Wootton, in 1801, 924; in 1831, 1,364. Poor rates, in 1838, £769 16s. Houses of the township, 100. Pop., in 1801, 406; in 1831, 515.

CUMREW, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, county of Cumberland; 6 miles north of Kirk-Oswald. It includes the townships of Cumrew Inside, and Cumrew Outside. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; returned at £50; gross income £82. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. There are two daily schools here. This parish contains the extensive ruins of a castle, formerly the seat of the Dacres. Acres 2,760. Houses 40. A. P. £218. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 216. Poor rates, in 1838, £59 10s.

CUMWHINTON AND COATHILL, a township in the parish of Wetheral, Cumberland; 4 miles south-east by east of Carlisle. Houses 100. Pop., in 1801, 365; in 1831, 575. Other returns with the parish.

CUMWHITTON, a parish in Eskdale ward, union of Brampton, county of Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Carlisle, east of the river Eden, and in the neighbourhood of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It includes the townships of Cumwhitton, Moorthwaite, and Northseugh. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; returned at £90; gross income £103. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Carlisle. There are two daily, and two Sunday and daily National, schools here. Acres 5,670. Houses 103. A. P. £2,951. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 579. Poor rates, in 1838, £110 5s. Houses of the township, 57. A. P. £1,594. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 324.

CUNDALL AND LECKBY, a parish in the wapentake of Hallikeld, north riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Borough-bridge, on the western bank of the Swale, and near the Great North of England railway. It includes the townships of Cundall and Leckby, Norton-le-Clay, and Fawdington. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £3 6s. 8d.; gross income £59. Patron, in 1835, W. Heathcote, Esq. Charities, in 1820, £34 5s. per annum. There is a day and Sunday National school in this parish. Acres 3,150. Houses 68. A. P. £5,777. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 394. Poor rates, in 1838, £147 18s. Acres of the township, 2,120. Houses 38. A. P. £4,335. Pop., in 1801, 204; in 1831, 200.

CUNESBY. See CONINGSBY.

CUNSALL. See CHEDDLETON.

CURBAR, a hamlet in the parish of Bakewell, county of Derby; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Stoney Middleton; bounded on the west by the Derwent. Charities, in 1827, £5 per annum. Acreage with the parish. Houses 69. A. P. £617. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 277. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 1s.

CURBOROUGH WITH ELMHURST, a township in the parish of St. Chad, Lichfield, county of Stafford; 2 miles north-north-east of Lichfield; close on the Grand Trunk canal. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 2,060. Houses 50. A. P. £3,110. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 249. Poor rates, in 1838, £146 13s.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Witney, county of Oxford; 2 miles west-south-west of Witney. There is a small daily school here. Acres 2,480. Houses 74. A. P. £3,824. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 398. Poor rates, in 1838, £485 7s.

CURDWORTH, a parish in the Birmingham division of the hund. of Hemlingford, union of Aston, county of Warwick; 3 miles north-north-west of Coleshill, close on the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £5; gross income £290. Patrons, in 1835, W. Wakefield and others. Charities, in 1834, a contingent interest in £23 per annum, connected with Lea Marston and other parishes. There are three daily schools in this parish. Acres, including the township of Minworth, 3,170. Houses 111. A. P. £4,556. Pop., in 1801, 452; in 1831, 617. Poor rates, in 1838, £104 14s.

CURLAND, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 6 miles west by north of Ilminster. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Curry-Mallet. Charities, in 1825, 8s. per annum. There is a day and Sunday school here, endowed, in 1830, for 20 girls. The boys of this parish attend an endowed school in the adjoining parish of Staple-Fitzpaine. Acres 1,160. Houses 35. A. P. £813. Pop., in 1801, 157; in 1831, 167. Poor rates, in 1838, £39 12s.

CURRY (NORTH) HUNDRED, in the county of Somerset. Area 12,940 acres. Houses 815. Pop., in 1831, 4,211.

CURRY-MALLET, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Langport, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ilminster, close on the Chard canal. Living, a rectory with the curacy of Curland, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £24 1s. 3d.; gross income £456. Patron, the Crown. Charities, in 1825, £1 per annum. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,700. Houses 79. A. P. £2,041. Pop., in 1801, 364; in 1831, 496. Poor rates, in 1838, £115 10s.

CURRY (NORTH), a parish in the western division of the hund. of North Curry, union of Taunton, county of Somerset; 6 miles east-south-east of Taunton, south of the river Tone. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of West Hatch annexed, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of Wells; rated at £21; gross income £450. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Wells. Charities, in 1825, £2 per annum. There are 3 daily schools here. Tuesday is market-day, and a fair is held on the first Tuesday in September, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. Acres, including the tythings of Knapp, Lillisdon, and Wrantage, 6,020. Houses 377. A. P. £10,316. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 1,833. Poor rates, in 1838, £1,045 4s.

CURRY-REVELL, a parish in the hund. of Ab-dick and Bulstone, union of Langport, county of Somerset; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Langport, south of the Parret river. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Weston, in the archd. of Taunton and union of Bath and Wells; rated at £13 16s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, W. Speke, Esq. Charities, in 1825, £27 10s. per annum. This parish possesses 9 daily schools. Fairs are held here for cattle and sheep annually; on the Monday after Lammas, and the 5th of August. Burton-Pynsent, the seat of the Earl of Chatham, stands on the summit of a ridge, ensconced in luxuriant woods, in this vicinity; and on an eminence at a short distance is a pillar commemorative of Sir William Pynsent. The views from the heights are extensive and beautiful. In one quarter no less than 30 churches may be seen. Acres, including the parochial district of West-Moor, 3,870. Houses 275. A. P. £5,976. Pop., in 1801, 974; in 1831, 1,444. Poor rates, in 1838, £363 8s.

CURY, a parish in the hund. of Kerrier, union of Helston, county of Cornwall; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Helston. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of St. Breage. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount of impropriated, £262 13s.; of vicarial, £165 12s. 6d. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which is National. Acres 3,420. Houses 94. A. P. £2,529. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 523. Poor rates, in 1838, £79 10s.

CUSOP, a parish in the hund. of Ewyaslacy, union of Hay, county of Hereford; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Hay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £5 19s. 7d.; gross income £205. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Oxford. There is a school at the Hay, endowed for the benefit of poor children of this parish, of the name of Butler, with £14 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, £1 per annum. Acres 2,570. Houses 56. A. P. £1,570. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1838, £143 5s.

CUSTHORPE, a hamlet in the parish of West-Acre, county of Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Swaffham. The ruins of a chapel are still to be seen here, supposed to have been founded by the monks of West-Acre priory.

CUTCOMBE, a parish in the hund. of Carhampton, union of Williton, county of Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south by west of Dunster. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Luxborough, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £14 0s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £250. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are a daily and a Sunday and daily National school here, one of which is endowed with £35 per annum. Other charities, in 1835, £19 0s. 4d. Acres 7,760. Houses 120. A. P. £3,553. Pop., in 1801, 594; in 1831, 709. Poor rates, in 1838, £426 1s.

CUTSDEAN, a chapelry in the parish of Bredon, county of Worcester; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Bredon. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed with £7 16s. per annum. Acres 1,890. Houses 31. A. P. £1,174. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 166.

CUTTLESTONE HUNDRED, in the county of Stafford. It lies in the centre of the county, and is divided into East and West. Area 105,500 acres. Houses 5,050. Pop., in 1831, 26,918.

CUXHAM, a parish in the hund. of Ewelme, union of Henley, county of Oxford; 5 miles south-west by west of Tetworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £9 10s. 5d.; gross income £306. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Merton college, Oxford. Acres 520. Houses

38. A. P. £1,149. Pop., in 1801, 144; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1838, £44 7s.

CUXTON, a parish in the hund. of Shamwell lathe of Aylesford, union of North Aylesford, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Rochester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £14 15s. 5d.; gross income £409. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 1,330. Houses 41. A. P. £1,585. Pop., in 1801, 202; in 1831, 296. Poor rates, in 1838, £154 15s.

CUXWOLD, a parish in the wapentake of Bradley-Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Caistor, county of Lincoln; 4 miles east of Caistor. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £5 7s. 6d.; gross income £306. Patron, in 1835, H. Thorold, Esq. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,370. Houses 13. A. P. £865. Pop., in 1801, 72; in 1831, 79.

CWM, or **COMBE**, a parish in the hund. of Rhudlan, union of St. Asaph, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles north-north by east of St. Asaph. Living, a sinecure rectory and vicarage in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; the former rated at £6 15s. 8d.; gross income £251; and the latter, which is discharged, at £5 8s. 9d.; gross income £253. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Houses 87. A. P. £1,842. Pop., in 1801, 415; in 1831, 442. Poor rates, in 1838, £378 2s.

CWMCARVAN, a parish in the hund. of Ragland, union and county of Monmouth; 4 miles south-south by west of Monmouth, on a branch of the river Trothy. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Michael-Troy. Charities, in 1833, £7 16s. 6d. Acres 2,830. Houses 70. A. P. £1,835. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 301. Poor rates, in 1838, £129 10s.

CWMDARE, a hamlet in the parish of Aberdare, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 4 miles south-east of Merthyr Tydvil. Pop., in 1811, 1,129; in 1821, 889. Other returns with the parish. This hamlet gives its name to **CWMDARE VALE**, in which, near Aberdare, on Hirwain common, there is a waterfall, which has recently been found to exhibit the rare and peculiarly interesting phenomenon of an extraordinary exhalation of gas from the bed of the stream, which, when ignited, burns without intermission, with a yellow-coloured flame, interspersed with streams of vivid white, orange, purple, and blue. There are more than 12 apertures through which the gas escapes from the water, and on the dry banks there are others. The flame from one of the apertures burns about 2 feet in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in width. At times the flame is considerably larger. The soil consists chiefly of argillaceous schist, or fire clay, sufficiently hot to burn the hand. Fish caught in the stream have been boiled upon it. "My first impression," says Mr. Byrne, "was, that this phenomenon was occasioned by an escape of carburetted hydrogen from a coal level, but, from its distance from a mine, and the occasional appearances in the flame, I do not think the idea can be correct; most probably it is a mixture of gases. The water has been observed to bubble for many years, by the peasantry, but not to any extent until within the last two months, when the attention of a Staffordshire miner was attracted by the noise and height of the bubbles, and subsequently by the application of a fire. I had an opportunity of witnessing this wonderful appearance by night, and regret my inadequacy to describe a sight so interesting. There were not less than twelve large bodies of brilliant flame, of

great illuminating power, issuing from the bed of the stream, and underneath the rock which forms the waterfall; the rich glare of variegated light cast upon the trees and surrounding objects, the noise of the waterfall of the stream, and the reflection of the whole in the water, afforded one of the most imposing sights I ever beheld."^a

CWMDU, a hamlet in the parish of Llangynydd, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 6 miles north-north-west of Bridgend. There is a infant school here. Houses 163. A. P. £904. Pop., in 1811, 237; in 1831, 968. Poor rates, in 1838, £116 7s.

CWMGILLA. See **FARRINGTON WITH CWMGILLA**.

CWMYOY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Ewyaslacy, county of Hereford, and partly in the lower division of the hund. of Abergavenny, union of Abergavenny, county of Monmouth; 6½ miles north of Abergavenny, on the river Honthy, near a branch of the river Monnow, on the borders of Herefordshire. The parish is separated into upper and lower divisions, and contains the townships of Bwlch and Foothog. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; returned at £60; gross income £74. Patron, in 1835, Rees Powell, Esq. Lanthony Abbey, founded about the year 1108, and the ruins of which are still in good preservation, is most romantically situated in sublime solitude, upon the summit of a steep bold cliff, in the upper division of the parish, beneath a craggy hill, in the vale of Ewyas, formed by the Hatterel hills. The aspect of the whole valley is gloomy and desolate. The abbey is said to have been built on the very site of the hermitage of the patron saint of Wales, St. David, who, according to Drayton,

—"Fed upon the leeks he gathered in the fields;
In memory of whom, in the revolving years,
The Welchmen on his day, that sacred herb do wear."

The celebrated poet, Southey, in his inscription for a monument in the vale of Ewyas,—which see,—expresses the same tradition in more elegant language. The ruins of the abbey church present a mixture of Gothic and Anglo-norman architecture. The abbey was founded by Walter Lacy, as a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Austin, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Its revenue at the dissolution was about £100. Acres 9,870. Houses 140. A. P. £4,254. Pop., in 1801, 595; in 1831, 658. Poor rates, in 1838, £393 1s.

CWMRHEIDOL, a township in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 1 mile south-east of Aberystwyth. There is a daily school in this township. Houses 122. A. P. £1,041.

^a There are streams in Yorkshire where a similar exhalation of gas takes place, as at Slaithwaite, near Huddersfield; also at Stanley, near Wakefield; and we believe at Uppingham, near York.

Pop., in 1801, 338; in 1831, 649. Poor rates, in 1838, £162 15s.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a parish in the hund. and union of Rhayadar, county of Radnor, South Wales; 2 miles south of Rhayadar. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; nett income £95. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which was built by subscription, and has an endowment of about £50 per annum. Other charities, in 1836, £19 per annum. Houses 138. A. P. £2,227. Pop., in 1801, returned under the townships of Dyffryn-Ellan and Dyffryn-Gwy, 563; in 1831, 873. Poor rates, in 1838, £256 3s.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, a township in the parish of Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 4 miles north-north-east of Aberystwyth. There are 2 daily schools here, one of which, containing 147 pupils, is supported by the trustees of the late Mrs. Bevan's charity. Houses 220. A. P. £1,633. Pop., in 1801, 419; in 1831, 965. Poor rates, in 1838, £168 8s.

CYFRONYDD, a township in the parish of Welshpool, county of Montgomery, North Wales; 1½ mile south-west of Buttington, west of the river Severn. Houses 7. A. P. £341. Pop., in 1811, 71; in 1831, 56. Poor rates, in 1838, £47 10s.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, a hamlet in the parish of St. David's, county of Pembroke, South Wales; north of St. Bride's bay, near the Bristol channel. Houses 82. Pop., in 1811, 261; in 1831, 359.

CYLCH-GWYLOD-Y-WLAD, a hamlet in the parish of St. David, county of Pembroke. Houses 89. Pop., in 1811, 427; in 1831, 512. Other returns with the parish.

CYLCH-MAWR, a hamlet in the parish of St. David's, county of Pembroke. Houses 94. Pop., in 1811, 394; in 1831, 492. Other returns with the parish.

CYLCH-Y-DEE, a township in the parish of St. David's, county of Pembroke. Houses 238. Pop., in 1811, 734; in 1831, 1,025. Other returns with the parish.

CYLY-CUM (Lower and Upper), a parish in the hund. of Cayo, union of Llandovery, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; 6 miles north-west of Llandovery. There is a daily school here. The Calvinistic Methodists and Particular Baptists, have Sunday schools in this parish. Houses 272. A. P. £4,523. Pop., in 1801, 1,485; in 1831, 1,637. Poor rates, in 1838, £587 12s.

CYNILL-MAWR, a township in the parish of Llanfihangel-Genur-Glynn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 5 miles north-east of Aberystwyth. There is a daily school here, endowed with £5 per annum, being the interest of £100, bequeathed for the education of the poor children of the parish. Houses 118. A. P. £1,840. Pop., in 1801, 465; in 1831, 636. Poor rates, in 1838, £224 5s.

D

DACORUM HUNDRED, at the western point of Herta, projecting into Buckinghamshire. Area 78,160 acres. Houses 5,542. Pop., in 1831, 28,872.

DACRE, or **DACOR**, a parish in Leath ward, union of Penrith, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Penrith, on the northern bank of the river Emont. It includes the townships of Dacre, Great Blencow, Newbiggin, Soulby, and Stainton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £8, returned at £58; gross income £89. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church is said to have been built out of the ruins of a monastery, mentioned by Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, "which being built near the river Dacore, took its name from it, and over which the religious man Suibert presided." This parish possesses four daily, and two day and Sunday, schools, one of which is National, and one endowed with £140 per annum, arising from land; two others have small endowments. Other charities produce £22 9s. per annum. Dacre castle, the original seat of the barons of Dacre, or D'Acre, in which they resided for many ages, stands in the village of Dacre. Four square towers, connected by a centre building with narrow grated windows, still remain in tolerable preservation. It was sold by Anne, Baroness Dacre, to Sir Christopher Musgrave, in 1716. Acres 8,130. Houses 154. A. P. £10,321. Pop., in 1801, 712; in 1831, 935. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

DACRE, a township in the parish of Ripon, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Ripley; bounded on the east by the river Nidd. A new church was erected here in 1837. For education returns, see **BEWERLEY**. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent; and there are valuable lead-mines in the vicinity. Acres 5,230. Houses 141. A. P. £11,520. Pop., in 1801, 592; in 1831, 698. Poor rates, in 1837, £382.

DADLINGTON, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Hinckley, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Hinckley, close on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley. There is a daily school in this hamlet. Acres 870. Houses 41. A. P. £1,691. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

DAGENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Becontree, union of Romford, Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Romford; on a branch of the Thames. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £19 10s.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. L. Fanshaw. There are in this parish five daily, and two Sunday and daily National, schools, two of which are endowed. This parish is remarkable for a great irruption of the river Thames, which occurred here in 1703, and by which 5,000 acres of land were laid under water, and remained inundated till 1715, when Captain Penny received £25,000 from parliament for redeeming the lands. Acres 4,550. Houses 413. A. P. £12,179. Pop., in 1801, 1,257; in 1831, 2,118. Poor rates, in 1837, £957.

DAGLINGWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-west of Cirencester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of

Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £8 6s. 3d.; gross income £270. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities, £6 17s. per annum. Acres 1,700. Houses 55. A. P. £1,312. Pop., in 1801, 215; in 1831, 239. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

DAGNELL, or **DAGNOLL**, a chapelry in the parish of Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire; 3 miles east of Ivinghoe. Acres 1,890. Houses 54. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 304.

DAGWORTH. See **OLD NEWTON WITH DAGWORTH**.

DAILESFORD. See **DAYLESFORD**.

DALBURY WITH LEES, a parish and township in the hund. of Appletree, union of Burton-upon-Trent, county of Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Derby, on a branch of the river Dove. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Litchfield; rated at £4 16s. 3d.; gross income £225. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Charities, in 1826, £13 per annum. The charities of this parish, and that of Radbourn, are, to some extent, mutually intercommunicative. This parish possesses a daily and a Sunday school. Acres 1,600. Houses 44. A. P. £1,376. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 256. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

DALBY, a parish in the Wold division of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 3 miles north-north-east of Spilsby, on the post road from Boston to Louth. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, in the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of Lincoln; returned at £73; gross income £79. Acres 1,020. Houses 17. A. P. £1,835. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 98. Poor rates, in 1837, £106.

DALBY WITH SKEWSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Bulmer, union of Easingwold, north riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-west by south of New Maldon, on a branch of the Derwent. Living, a discharged rectory, in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £5 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £240; in the patronage, in 1835, of the daughters of the Rev. E. Lumley. Acres 1,480. Houses 29. A. P. £1,553. Pop., in 1801, 123; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

DALBY-MAGNA, or **DALBY-CHALCOMBE**, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; 3 miles south by west of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 4s. 7d.; returned at £150; gross income £214. Patron, in 1835, Sir F. Burdett, Bart. This parish possesses four daily schools, one of which is supported by subscription and endowment. Other charities, in 1836, £1 16s. per annum. Acres 3,080. Houses 73. A. P. £3,266. Pop., in 1801, 345; in 1831, 411. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

DALBY-PARVA, a parish in the hund. of Framland, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Melton-Mowbray, and close on the post road from thence to Oakham. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9; gross income £300. Patron, in 1835, E. B. Hartopp, Esq. Charities, in 1836,

£5 18s. per annum. Acres 2,180. Houses 34. A. P. £2,652. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 194. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOULDS, or **OLD DALBY**, a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Melton-Mowbray, county of Leicester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Melton-Mowbray. Living, a donative curacy not in charge, in the jurisdiction of the peculiar court of Old Dalby, of the clear yearly value of £40. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Sawyer. A new church was erected here in 1836, at the expense of the rector, the Rev. W. E. Gauze. Charities, in 1836, £8 per annum. There is a daily school in this parish. Tanner says that this place was "a preceptory of the knights hospitallers, founded probably by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in the former part of the reign of King Henry II." The revenues belonging to it amounted to £91 2s. 8d. per annum. There is a fine chalybeate spring here. Acres 3,430. Houses 74. A. P. £2,960. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 393. Poor rates, in 1837, £174.

DALDERBY, a parish in the southern division of the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Horncastle, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Horncastle, and close upon the Horncastle canal. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Scirvelsby. Acres 550. Houses 6. A. P. £822. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 42. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

DALE, a small sea-port town and parish in the hund. of Roose, union of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Milford. This parish is a peninsula, forming the east cheek of Milford haven. At St. Anne's Head, on its southern extremity, there are two light-houses, first erected in the reign of Queen Anne, whose name this land-point bears, and they were re-edified in 1800. The bay and roadstead, where small vessels ride in two or three fathoms water, are defended from all winds, except the east and south-east. The scenery along the shore is very fine. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £6; gross income £65. Patron, in 1835, J. P. L. A. Phillips. There are here three daily schools. Dale appears to possess little trade. It was anciently a borough and market-town. The earl of Richmond landed near this place, and being joined by Rhys-ap-Thomas and others, marched to Bosworth field, where he won the crown of England. Houses 68. A. P. £955. Pop., in 1801, 314; in 1831, 355. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

DALE-ABBEY, or **DE PARCO STANLEY**, an extra-parochial chapelry in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Derby, in the neighbourhood of the Erwash canal. Tanner says, "Serlo de Grendon, temp. Hen. II, first placed a prior and convent of Black canons here," an abbey of whose order was founded here, A. D. 1204, which was endowed with £144 12s. per annum at the dissolution. Acres 1,538. Houses 84. A. P. £2,163. Pop., in 1801, 414; in 1831, 407. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

DALE-TOWN, a hamlet to the parish of Hawnby, north riding of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Thirsk. There is here a daily school with a small endowment. Houses 11. A. P. £641. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 53. Poor rates, in 1837, £8.

DALHAM, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, union of Newmarket, county of Suffolk; 6 miles east by south of Newmarket. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £15 10s. 5d.; gross income £431. Patron, in 1835, Sir James Affleck, Bart. There is here a day and Sun-

day National school. Acres 1,840. Houses 106. A. P. £1,951. Pop., in 1801, 428; in 1831, 338. Poor rates, in 1837, £265.

DALINGHOE, or **DALLINGHOO**, a parish partly in the hund. of Loes, and partly in that of Wilford, union of Woodbridge, county of Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Wickham market. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £386. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. E. Walford. There is a daily school in this parish. Charities connected with it amount to £10 6s. per annum. Acres 1,110. Houses 42. A. P. £2,331. Pop., in 1801, 246; in 1831, 354. Poor rates, in 1837, £283.

DALLING-FIELD. See **FIELD-DALLING**.

DALLINGRIDGE, a manor in the hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex; the river Cuckmere flows through it. "This manor," says Burrell, as quoted by Carlisle, "lies in the parishes of East Grinstead, West Hoathley, and Horsted Keynes; with Court-Baron, Quit-Rents, Heriots, &c. The lord of this manor is a free suitor to the forest of Ashdown, and is entitled to an unlimited right of common on the said forest, for as many head of cattle as he can winter, with liberty of cutting turf, &c., thereon. There are upwards of 50 acres of forest within the limits of the manor."

DALLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Nottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Northampton; on the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £6 15s. 8d.; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, J. Reddal, Esq. There are a few endowed alms-houses in this parish. Acres 1,520. Houses 102. A. P. £2,407. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 479. Poor rates, in 1837, £258.

DALLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, union of Battle, county of Sussex, 6 miles west-north-west of Battle. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8; gross income £192. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Ashburnham. There is a daily school in this parish. Sir Joseph Jekyll was born here in 1663. Acres 3,890. Houses 84. A. P. £1,590. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 577. Poor rates, in 1837, £343.

DALSTON, a parish in the ward and county of Cumberland, union of Carlisle; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south by west of Carlisle, on the river Caldew, and close upon the original line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. It comprises the townships of Buckhowbank, Cumdevoek, Dalston, Hawkesdale, Ivegill, and Raughton with Gatesgill. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; gross income £231. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. This parish possesses 1 day and Sunday National and 12 daily schools, one of which, a grammar-school, is supported by endowment. The celebrated Dr. Paley was vicar of Dalston from 1774 to 1793. In 1838 there 4 cotton mills and 1 flax mill, employing together 335 hands, within this parish. Rosecastle, situated in a delightful valley here, is supposed to have been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the year 1228. In 1322, it was burned by Robert Bruce. In 1643, being then held for the king, it was attacked by General Lambert and taken by storm. Since the restoration it has been rebuilt and enlarged by successive prelates. Acres 10,890. Houses 473. A. P. £15,129. Pop., in 1801, 2,120; in 1831, 3,021. Poor rates, in 1837, £391. Houses of the township, 164. Pop., in 1801, 701; in 1831, 1,109.

DALTON, in judicial processes, styled **DALTON CUM HUTTON**, a township in that part of the parish

of Burton in Kendal which is in the hund. of Lonsdale, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by east of Burton in Kendal. Acres 2,230. Houses 18. A. P. £2,136. Pop., in 1801, 73; in 1831, 131. Poor rates, in 1837, £120.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of Wigan, which is in the hund. of West Derby, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Wigan, in the vicinity of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount of impropriated, £284 7s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of rectorial, £85 8s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,930. Houses 84. A. P. £3,477. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1837, £233.

DALTON, a township in the parish of Newburn, Northumberland; 11 miles north-west of Newcastle, on the northern bank of the river Pont. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £120 1s. 11d. Acres 850. Houses 26. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 106. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

DALTON, a township in that part of the parish of Topcliffe, which is in the wapentake of Birdforth, north riding of York; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Thirsk, close upon the Great North of England railway. There is here a daily school endowed with £31 per annum. Acres 1,150. Houses 54. A. P. £1,119. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1837, £41.

DALTON, a township in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, west riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east of Huddersfield, bounded on the north by the river Calde and on the west by the Colne. There are here a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1826; and 5 daily schools. Acres 1,260. Houses 535. A. P. £3,031. Pop., in 1801, 1,222; in 1831, 3,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £610.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a parish and township in the northern division of Easington-ward, union of Easington, co.-palatine of Durham, comprising the townships of Dawdon, Cold-Hesleton, and East Morton; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sunderland, on a branch of the Wear. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £6 0s. 7d.; gross income £215. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. The annual income of charities amounts to £50. Acres 3,940. Houses 134. A. P. £2,980. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 1,305. Poor rates, in 1837, £187. Acres of the township 830. Houses 12. A. P. £654. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, a parish and township in the hund. of Lonsdale, union of Ulverston, north of the sands, co.-palatine of Lancaster, comprising the market-town of Dalton, and the townships of Hawcoat above Town with Ireleth, and Yarleaside; 25 miles north-west by west of Lancaster, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Ulverston. Acres 16,210. Houses 504. A. P. £4,577. Pop., in 1801, 2,027; in 1831, 2,697. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,571. Acres of the township 770. Houses 180. A. P. £2,136. Pop., in 1811, 643; in 1831, 759. All the islands to the south and west on the coast of Furness, belong to the parish. The face of the country is monotonous, but fertile. The town stands on the slope of a limestone rock, and is almost comprehended in one street. The isle of Walney, which is a long strip of land, south-west of Dalton, has a lighthouse at the southern extremity. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £17 6s. 8d.; gross income £113. Patron, the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There are in the parish 13 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10, another with £125, and a third,

Dalton Free School, with £135 per annum. There is a square tower here, erected in the reign of Edward III., on the supposed site of an Agricolan fort. It was recently used as a court-house for the liberty. The trade of Dalton is principally in malt. The iron mines, in the vicinity, produce excellent ore, which is smelted in extensive iron works on the spot. Fairs are held here on the 6th of June for horned cattle; and on the 23d of October for cattle, horses, and pedlery. The market is on Saturday. The vicinity of Dalton is favourable for the sports of the chase; but the Dalton hunt, which existed for more than a century, has been long discontinued. In the year 1631 the plague visited Dalton and the isle of Walney, and carried off 500 persons. In a deep sequestered narrow vale in this vicinity, termed the vale of Nightshade, are the remains of the magnificent abbey of FURNESS, founded in 1125 by Stephen, afterwards king of England, for monks of the Cistercian order. The revenue of this splendid establishment at its dissolution was £966 7s. 10d. Dalton was the chief town in Furness while this abbey prospered. The deer park around the abbey is finely terraced. On a rocky island, adjacent to the isle of Walney, are the remains of an ancient castle, called the Peel of Foundry, which is thought by Camden to have been erected in the reign of Edward III., by the abbots of Furness, to defend the approach to the harbour.

DALTON (NORTH), a parish in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire, comprising the townships of North Dalton and Neswick; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Great Driffield. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, James Walker, Esq. This parish possesses 2 daily schools. Acres 4,850. Houses 93. A. P. £5,173. Pop., in 1801, 326; in 1831, 525. Poor rates, in 1837, £262. Acres of the township 3,890. Houses 82. A. P. £3,533. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 468. Poor rates, in 1837, £237.

DALTON (SOUTH), a parish in the Hunsley-Beacon division of the same wapentake, union of Beverley; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Beverley. Living, a rectory, a peculiar of Beverley; rated at £12; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, Lord Hotham. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,730. Houses 56. A. P. £1,500. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 273. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

DALTON-PIERCY, a township in the parish of Hart, co.-palatine of Durham; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north by east of Stockton-upon-Tees. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of impropriated, £118 5s.; of those due to the vicar of Hart, £10 10s. Acres 960. Houses 16. A. P. £1,032. Pop., in 1801, 70; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

DALTON-UPON-TEES, a township in the parish of Croft, partly within the liberty of St. Peter of York, and partly in the parish of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wapentake of Gilling-wast, north riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Darlington, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Acres 3,890. Houses 104. A. P. £4,557. Pop., in 1801, 354; in 1831, 504. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

DALWOOD, a hamlet and chapelry to the parish of Stockland, county of Dorset, locally in the county of Devon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Axminster. There is a daily school in this hamlet. A fair is held first Wednesday before August 24th, for cattle. Acres 3,950. Houses 105. A. P. £1,892. Pop., in 1801, 430; in 1831, 434. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

DAMERHAM HUNDRED (NORTH AND

SOUTH, in the county of Wilts. Area 27,600 acres. Houses 1,147. Pop., in 1831, 6,092.

DAMERHAM (SOUTH), a parish in the above hund.; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south by west of Salisbury, and 3 miles west of the river Avon. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of St. Martin, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £25 10s. 2½d.; gross income £411. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Chichester. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. Acres 4,310. Houses 143. A. P. £3,323. Pop., in 1801, 529; in 1831, 716. Poor rates, in 1837, £604.

DANBURY, a parish in the hund. of Chelmsford, union of Chelmsford, Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Chelmsford, bounded on the west by the river Chelmer, in the neighbourhood of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £20; gross income £455. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £527 9s. 11d. Patron, in 1835, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Charities, in 1836, £40 5s. per annum. There are 2 almshouses, 1 Sunday and daily National, and 4 daily, schools in this parish. The name is contracted from Danesbury, signifying 'the town or castle of the Danes.' On the summit of Danbury hill is an ancient encampment. A fair for toys is held here annually on the 29th of May. Acres 3,670. Houses 207. A. P. £2,605. Pop., in 1801, 768; in 1831, 1,060. Poor rates, in 1837, £439.

DANBY, a parish in the eastern division of the liberty of Langbaugh, union of Guilsborough, north riding of Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Guilsborough. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Cleveland and dio. of York; rated at £16 3s.; gross income £96. Patron, in 1835, Lord Viscount Downe. Annual income of charities £20. This parish possesses 7 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. In 1838 there was a flax mill here, employing 21 hands. North of the church, on the brow of a hill, stand the ruins of Danby-castle. Acres 13,860. Houses 282. A. P. £5,949. Pop., in 1801, 990; in 1831, 1,392. Poor rates, in 1837, £432.

DANE (THE). See CHESHIRE.

DANBY-WHISKE, a parish and township in the eastern division of the wapentake of Gilling-East, union of North-Allerton, north riding of Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of North-Allerton, close on the Great North of England railway, and near the post road from Darlington to Thirsk. It includes the chapelry of Yafforth. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Yafforth, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £9 3s. 11½d.; gross income £490. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. William Cust. Acres 4,350. Houses 105. A. P. £4,472. Pop., in 1801, 427; in 1831, 508. Poor rates, in 1837, £256. Acres of the township 3,230. Houses 73. A. P. £2,923. Pop., in 1801, 302; in 1831, 343. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

DANEHILL-HORSTED HUNDRED, in the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 8,650 acres. Houses 148. Pop., in 1831, 1,051.

DANTHORPE, a township in the parish of Humbleton, east riding of Yorkshire; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Kingston-upon-Hull. Acres 870. Houses 6. A. P. £917. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 37. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

DANTSEY. See DAUNTSSEY, Wiltshire.

DARENTH, or **DARENT**, a parish in the hund. of Axton, Dartford, and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Dartford, on the river Darent. Living, a discharged vicarage in the jurisdiction of the archd. of Canterbury; rated at £9 18s. 11½d.; gross in-

come £346. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Rochester. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 2,080. Houses 94. A. P. £2,544. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 588. Poor rates, in 1837, £244.

DARESBURY, a chapelry in the parish of Run-corn, co.-palatine of Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Frodsham, near the Warrington and Newton railway, and close on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £115; gross income £191. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Oxford. There is here an endowed daily school. Acres 530. Houses 29. A. P. £1,223. Pop., in 1801, 134; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1837, £67.

DARFIELD, a parish, partly in the northern division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, and partly in Staincross wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Barneley, on the river Dearne, and on the Leeds and Derby railway, near the Dearne and Dove canal. It comprises the townships of Ardsley, Billingley, Darfield, Great Houghton, Little Houghton, and Wombwell, and the chapelry of Worsbrough. The town of Darfield is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill. Living, 1st mediety, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of York, with the curacy of Wombwell; no return: 2d mediety, a vicarage with the curacy of Wombwell; gross income £93. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge of those due to Trinity college, Cambridge, £269 1s.; of vicarial, £260 16s. Patrons, the master and fellows of Trinity college, Cambridge. This parish possesses 14 daily schools, 5 of which are partly supported by endowments; there is also an infant and daily National school, endowed with £15 per annum. Annual income of other charities £51 10s. Acres 11,740. Houses 1,097. A. P. £23,126. Pop., in 1801, 2,958; in 1831, 5,703. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,970. Acres of the township 1,640. Houses 109. A. P. £3,709. Pop., in 1801, 447; in 1831, 520. Poor rates, in 1837, £395.

DARKING. See DORKING, Surrey.

DARLASTON, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, union of Walsall, county of Stafford, agreeably situated on the banks of the Trent; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west by north of Wednesbury, near the Grand Junction railway from Birmingham to Liverpool, and on the borders of the Easington canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £3 11s. 5½d.; gross income £297. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. This parish possesses a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1811; and a place of worship for Independents. There are likewise 5 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools. Gunlocks, hinges, and various articles of hardware are manufactured here. Coal and iron-ore abound in the vicinity. Acres 770. Houses 1,225. A. P. £4,213. Pop., in 1801, 3,812; in 1831, 6,647. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,579.

DARLESTON. See PREES, Salop.

DARLETON, or **DARLTON**, a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 3 miles north-east by east of Tuxford, and 2 miles west of the Trent. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Dunham. Acres 1,500. Houses 26. A. P. £1,579. Pop., in 1801, 126; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1837, £129.

DARLEY. See MENWITH WITH DARLEY.

DARLEY, a parish, partly in the hund. of Wirksworth, but chiefly in the hund. of High Peak, county of Derby, with the hamlets of Winsley, Suitterton, and Darley Dale; 3 miles north-west of Matlock.

on the eastern bank of the Derwent. Acres 7,860. Houses 384. A. P. £9,350. Pop., in 1801, 1,697; in 1831, 1,937. Poor rates, in 1837, £823. Living, a rectory in two portions,—the mediety of North Darley, and the discharged mediety of South Darley, in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield, each rated at £9 13s. 0½d.; gross income £438. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £232 14s. 4½d. Patron, the dean of Lincoln. There are in this parish 4 daily, and 2 day and Sunday, schools, of which 2 are jointly endowed and similarly supported, and have a lending library attached. Annual income of other charities £15. In 1838 there was a flax mill here, employing 96 hands. Fairs are held on May 13th, and October 27th, for sheep and cattle. Darley dale is surrounded by rich meadows and dusky hills in strong contrast. The church, as seen through the trees, has a very rural appearance. In the churchyard there is an extraordinary yew-tree, the mean diameter of which, taken from measurements at four different places, is 1,356 lines. Horizontal sections from its north and south sides gave an average from its latest increase at 44 rings per inch nearly, which, according to De Candolle's rule for estimating the age of the yew-tree, ought also to indicate the number of years. The estimated age of this tree, therefore, is no less than 2,006 years. The probable reason why so many old yew-trees are to be met with in churchyards, is, that they were planted there, at a period anterior to the introduction of Christianity, under the influence of the same feelings as those which prompted the early nations of antiquity to plant the cypress round the graves of their deceased friends. "Hugh, dean of Derby—Temp. Henry II.—built here a priory of black canons."—Tanner.

DARLEY-ABBEY, or **LITTLE-DERBY**, a township in the parish of St. Alkmund, county of Derby; 1½ mile north of Derby; on the river Derwent, and close upon the Derby and Leeds railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £153. Patron, in 1835, W. Evans, Esq. There are here three daily schools. A religious house was founded here by the earl of Derby, in the reign of Stephen. Part of the walls, which still remain, are converted into cottages. This township is stated, in the parliamentary boundary reports, to be a flourishing place,—the inhabitants being chiefly employed in a paper-mill and a large cotton factory; but no separate returns were given in the report of mills and factories in 1838. Houses 172. Pop., in 1801, 615; in 1831, 1,170.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, eastern division of the county of Worcester, locally in the Kington division of the hund. of Kington, county of Warwick; 2½ miles north-west by west of Shipston-upon-Stour, and near the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railway. Houses 38. Pop., in 1811, 173; in 1831, 166. Other returns with the parish.

DARLINGTON, a parochial chapelry in the south-east division of Darlington ward, union of Darlington, county of Durham; 18½ miles south of Durham, comprising the market-town of Darlington with Oxenball, and the townships of Archdeacon Newton, Blackwell, and Cockerton. The town of Darlington is situated on rising ground, in a grazing district, on the western bank of the Skerne; 3 miles north from where it joins the Tees, over which there is here a bridge of three arches; it is on the post-road, and on the line of the Great North of England railway.—See article **CHORT**.—The whole line of this railway from Darlington to York, a distance of 45 miles, is expected to be open to the public in the autumn of 1840, together also with all the railway

lines from York to London. The railway communication northwards from Darlington to Newcastle is also in progress. The Stockton and Darlington railway is continued from Darlington to Bishop Auckland, where it meets the Weardale and Frosterly railway. A railway, named the North Junction railway, has been projected between Darlington and the Durham branch of the Clarence railway, between the Sherburn branch of the Clarence and the Durham Junction railway at Houghton-le-Spring; and from thence to join the Brandley Junction at Heworth, and finally to terminate at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. See also Coxhoe, Durham, the Aucklands, Stockton, &c. Darlington is built in the form of a square, whence several streets diverge in different directions. It is lighted at night with gas. Acres of the chapelry 7,630. Houses 1,347. A. P. £21,579. Pop., in 1801, 5,349; in 1831, 9,417. Acres of the township 3,470. Houses 1,192. A. P. £13,843. Pop., in 1801, 4,670; in 1831, 8,574.

Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Durham, returned at £133 3s. 10d.; gross income £284. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. There are here a Wesleyan Methodist church formed in 1812; places of worship for the Baptists and Independents; a Friends' meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel, opened in 1827, and licensed under the new marriage act. There are also here two day and Sunday National, one Lancasterian, and 24 other schools; one of which, a grammar-school, was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth with houses and lands, to the amount of £245 per annum, and is otherwise supported by the proceeds of a bequest originally constituting the endowment of another charity school. Minor charities, from numerous sources, produce upwards of £120 per annum. There are two almshouses and a public dispensary. Poor rates of the township, in 1837, £1,594; of the chapelry, £2,048.—The Darlington poor-law union comprehends 41 parishes, embracing an area of 92 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,863. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,805. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,278.

Darlington is the place of election for the members for the south division of the county. The government of the town recently was vested in a bailiff appointed by the bishop of Durham. A commodious townhouse has been erected, and a mechanics' institute has been established. There are two iron foundries; and in 1838 there were three worsted mills, and one flax mill, employing together 498 hands. The Darlington District Joint Stock banking company was established in 1832. There is also a branch of the National Provincial bank of England here. Fairs are held on the first Monday in March, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, November 22d, and a fortnight after, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The market-day is Monday. Darlington gives the title of Earl to the marquis of Cleveland, of the family of Vane.

DARLINGTON WARD, in the county of Durham, consists of three divisions,—south-east, south-west, and north-west. Area 282,480 acres. Houses 9,203. Pop., in 1831, 55,904.

DARLTON. See **DARLETON**.

DARNALL. See **ATTERCLIFFE**.

DARNHALL, a township in the parish of Whitgate, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles west-south-west of Middlewich, on a branch of the river Weaver, in the neighbourhood of the Warrington and Newton railway. Acres 1,240. Houses 29. A. P. £2,292. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 193. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

DARNHALL (THE), a river in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye near Rhydar-Gowy.

DAROWEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Machynllaeth, county of Montgomery, North Wales. It comprises the townships of Caerseddffan and Noddfa; 6 miles east-north-east of Machynllaeth, east of the river Dovey. Living, a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of St. Asaph; the former a sinecure, rated at £10 17s. 11d.; gross income £131: the latter, which is discharged, is valued at £38 per annum; gross income £130. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. There is a Calvinistic Methodist church here, formed in 1812, and a daily school. In 1838 there were five woollen mills here, employing 19 hands. Houses 178. A. P. £2,732. Pop., in 1801, 801; in 1831, 961. Poor rates, in 1837, £544.

DARRAS-HALL, a township in the parish of Ponteland, Northumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, south of the river Pont. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 21; in 1831, 15. Poor rates, in 1837, £8.

DARRINGTON, a parish and township in the upper division of the wapentake of Osgoldcross, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Pontefract, on the post-road from York to Doncaster, and in the neighbourhood of the York and Derby railway. It includes the township of Stapelton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £16 11s. 3d.; gross income £517. Patron, the archbishop of York. There is a daily school here. Charities, £8 per annum. Acres 4,590. Houses 112. A. P. £3,133. Pop., in 1801, 480; in 1831, 619. Poor rates, in 1837, £453.

DARSHAM NEAR YOXFORD, a parish in the hund. and union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 2 miles east-north-east of Yoxford, near the post-road from Lowestoft to Saxmundham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £4 10s. 10d., returned at £70; gross income £64. Patron, the Earl of Stradbroke. There is a daily school. There seems formerly to have been several hamlets in this parish. Acres 1,700. Houses 58. A. P. £2,012. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 513. Poor rates, in 1837, £190.

DART (THE). See DEVONSHIRE.

DARTFORD, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Axton Dartford, and Wilmington, union of Dartford, lathes of Sutton-at-Hone, county of Kent; 15 miles east-south-east of London, and 22 north-west of Maidstone, on the great road from London to Canterbury and Dover, in a narrow valley at a ford, on the river Darent, which is navigable for boats, and over which a bridge is now erected. A ship canal has been projected to connect Dartford and Crayford with the Thames, and to be capable of admitting steam and other vessels of 400 tons burden at all times of the tide; and thus, in effect, to convert Dartford and Crayford into seaport towns. Dartford is beautifully situated between two hills. The town consists of one wide street. Below the town is a good wharf. Acres of the parish, 4,150. Houses 811. A. P. £12,595. Pop., in 1801, 2,406; in 1831, 4,715.—Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £18 11s. 3d.; gross income £560. Patron, the bishop of Rochester. The church is a spacious edifice, with chancel, nave, aisles, and an embattled tower. There is an Independent church here, formed in 1790; and a Wesleyan Methodist, formed in 1798. There are 9 daily schools, one of which, the free grammar-school, is endowed with £50 per annum; and another, the church charity school, in which a number of poor children are clothed and educated, is supported by endowments, amounting to £130 per annum. Two

of them are day and Sunday National schools, partly supported by endowments. Other charities, derived from numerous sources, and distributed among the poor, amounted, in 1836, to upwards of £200 per annum. An alms-house, called the Spittel house, was founded here under a license from Henry VI. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,405.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dartford, by the poor-law commissioners. The Dartford poor-law union comprehends 21 parishes, embracing an area of 81 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 21,053. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,625. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,140.

There are celebrated powder mills near Dartford. Here the first mill for the preparation of iron in the manufacture of wire was erected. There are paper and silk mills in the vicinity. The original paper mill was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, on the present site of the powder mills, by Sir John Spilman, a German, who first introduced the manufacture of paper into this kingdom. Corn is sold here in great quantities. A few hops are grown. Market-houses were built about 50 years ago. The market-day is Saturday. A fair is held on August 2d for horses and bullocks. There is a branch of the Devon and Cornwall banking company in the town. Tanner says, that "about A.D. 1355, Edward III. founded and endowed here a fine nunnery, of the order of St. Augustine, which was endowed 26th Henry VIII., with £380 9s. ob. per ann." Wat Tyler's insurrection began at Dartford.

DARTINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Stanborough, union of Totness, Devonshire; 2 miles north by west of Totness; bounded on the north and east by the river Dart. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £36 4s. 4d.; gross income £100. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £670 7s. Patron, H. Champenowne, Esq. There are one Sunday and daily National, and three daily schools, in this parish. Acres 2,910. Houses 112. A. P. £6,755. Pop., in 1801, 486; in 1831, 618. Poor rates, in 1837, £300.

DARTMOOR, an extensive and most remarkable tract of high land on the north-west of Exmoor, and in the parish of Lidford, county of Devon; 10 miles north-east of Tavistock. It includes a space of 350,000 acres, about one-seventh part of which is termed **DARTMOOR FOREST**, and belongs to the duchy of Cornwall. This elevated tract is of an irregular form, broken into numerous minor hills, many of them crowned by picturesque groups of granite rocks, provincially termed *Tors*, and for the most part consisting of a wild mixture of heath, bog, rock, and rapid streams, whence some of the principal, and many of the smaller, rivers of Devon take their rise. De La Beche states, that the *Yes Tor*, apparently the most elevated point in this high land, rises 2,050 feet above the sea. There are other mountains nearly as elevated. The summits of Caws and Beacon, on the north of Dartmoor, one of the stations of the great triangulation on which the ordnance maps are based, is 1,792 feet above the sea; but several others are higher. Dartmoor is the principal metalliferous district of Devon. Viewed as a whole, it is of a mixed metalliferous character, and affords large quantities of most of the useful metals, with valuable mines of manganese. &c.—See articles **DEVON** and **CORNWALL**.—Dartmoor exhibits numerous British remains. During the revolutionary war, a French prison was erected on the moor, which has been transformed into an agricultural settlement for the poor. Acres 53,900. Houses 60. Pop., in 1831, 353.

DARTMOUTH, or **CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS**, a borough, seaport, and market-town, in the hund. of Coleridge, union of Totness, Devonshire; 31 miles south-south by west of Exeter, and 202 west-south-west of London; at the mouth of the river Dart, on the acclivity of an eminence, sloping gradually from the margin of the water, and ranged in streets rising in a terraced form at different elevations. Its buildings have recently extended along the Totness road, on ground belonging to the corporation. There is a good supply of water, with other local advantages. Acres 1,650. Houses 588. A. P. £8,135. Pop., in 1801, 2,398; in 1831, 4,597. The bay, in several points of view, from which the town and the sea are excluded by projecting rocks, has the appearance of an inland lake; while, from the bay itself, the view of the town with its terraced streets, extending nearly a mile along the water's edge, embosomed among trees, is eminently pleasing. The harbour, the entrance to which is defended by a castle and two platforms of cannon, is capacious enough to receive 500 sail of vessels, and is remarkable for its security, though rather narrow of entrance. It has been recently selected as the point of departure and arrival for the West India mail-steam-packets. The dockyards and quay project into the river, and cause an apparent curvature in its course, which has a very beautiful effect; while the uniformity is farther broken by the ships of war and smaller vessels gliding along its current. A floating bridge was opened, for the public use, in August, 1831. It is impelled across the river upon chains, and being of great size and accommodation, and employed on a river of about 1,650 feet in breadth, and of great depth and rapidity of stream, the power used to impel it on the chains is steam.

Dartmouth is divided into 3 parishes,—viz., St. Petrox, St. Saviour, and Townstall, all in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter. The living of St. Petrox is a perpetual curacy, with a chapel-of-ease; gross income £66. Patron, the rector of Stoke-Fleming. The living of St. Saviour is a perpetual curacy annexed to the vicarage of Townstall; gross income £135; in the patronage of the mayor and corporation. The living of Townstall is rated at £12 15s. 4½d. The patronage also belongs to the mayor and corporation. One of the churches is situated on a hill, and has a tower 69 feet high, which forms a good sea-mark. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, who are numerous, have places of worship here. The Presbyterian and Baptist chapels are licensed under the new marriage act. The Presbyterian chapel was formerly occupied by the Rev. John Flavell, of pious memory, who died in 1691, and whose monument is placed in the chapel. There are 12 daily schools. Annual income of charities, £50. There are also almshouses, one of them for decayed mariners. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,328.

The legal style and title of the corporation of this borough is: "The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the county of Devon." This borough sent two members to parliament since the 14th Edward III., up to the passing of the reform act, when it was deprived of one. The right of election was formerly vested in about 41 freemen. The number of electors registered under the reform act, in 1832, was 243, of whom 22 were freeholders. The mayor is the returning officer. A commission of the peace has been granted to Dartmouth, and a court of quarter-sessions, and a recorder appointed. The gaol consists of 2 cells only, and these very insufficient. The town-council are about to erect a new prison. The trade of Dartmouth arose, in a great measure, from the Newfoundland fisheries. They are still

carried on to a great extent; but of late they have declined. The chief markets are the Mediterranean ports, the returns from which are generally wine, oil, salt, and fruit, &c. The chief exports at present are cider and barley. The coasting trade is also extensive. The gross receipt of customs in 1838, was £4,100 13s. 2d.; in 1839, £4,629 6s. 10d. There are here bonded warehouses for all goods except tobacco and East India goods. There is a custom-house near the quay, which is large and convenient, and the principal merchants reside in a spacious street before it. A new market-house has been built. The market-day is Friday. There are no fairs of importance. In the parliamentary war under Charles I., Dartmouth being considered a very important post, was warmly contested by both parties, and surrendered in 1643, after a siege of four weeks, to Prince Maurice, who garrisoned it for the king; but, in 1646, it was retaken by General Fairfax.

DARTON, a parish and township in the lower division of the wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west of Barnsley, on the river Dearne. It includes the townships of Barugh and Hexborough. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £12 10s.; returned at £150; gross income £150. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Beaumont. There are in the parish 11 daily schools; of which, one is partly supported by endowments, and another, the free school, is endowed with £120 a-year, being half the produce of land bequeathed by George Beaumont, in 1688. The remaining moiety is distributed among poor people of Darton and Overtofton, not receiving parochial relief. Other charities, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, of the parish, £633; of the township, £316. Acres 4,510. Houses 577. A. P. £7,775. Pop., in 1801, 1,699; in 1831, 2,960. Acres of the township, 1,400. Houses 277. A. P. £2,638. Pop., in 1801, 936; in 1831, 1,466.

DARWEN (Lower), a township in the parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles south by east of Blackburn, in the neighbourhood of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, not in charge; gross income £48. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. A district chapel has been erected here, by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £5,491 2s. 6d. Sittings 969. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 2,490. Houses 409. A. P. £4,328. Pop., in 1801, 1,646; in 1831, 2,667. Poor rates, in 1837, £605.

DARWEN (Over), a township and chapelry in the above parish; 4 miles south-south by east of Blackburn. Living, a perpetual curacy, of the certified value of £9 16s. 8d.; gross income £166. Patron, the vicar of Blackburn. There is a new chapel here, built by the parliamentary commissioners, in the Gothic style, with a tower, at an expense of £6,573 4s. 9d. Sittings 1,529. There are also an Independent church, formed in 1688; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1788, one of which is licensed under the new marriage act. This township possesses 5 daily schools. It abounds in coal and slate. Acres 5,010. Houses 1,151. A. P. £6,629. Pop., in 1801, 3,587; in 1831, 6,972. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,146.

DARWENT. See **DERWENT**.

DASSET-AVON, or **LITTLE-DASSET**, a parish in the Burton-Dasset division of the hund. of Kington, county of Warwick; 5½ miles east by south of Kington. Living, a rectory, formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at

£13 18s. 9d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, R. G. Jeston, Esq. This parish enjoys the privilege of sending 15 children to the free school at Farnborough. Charities connected with it amount to £25 5s. per annum. Acres 1,580. Houses 49. A. P. £2,523. Pop., in 1801, 174; in 1831, 226. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

DASSETT-BURTON. See **BURTON-DASSETT.**

DATCHET, a parish in the hund. of Stoke, union of Eton, Bucks; 2 miles east-south-east of Windsor, on the eastern bank of the Thames. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11, returned at £85; gross income £125. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. There is a Baptist chapel in this parish; and it possesses 3 daily schools. Annual income of charities £40. Datchet is separated from Windsor by the river Thames. Lord Montagu has a splendid mansion in Ditton-park in this parish, and upon the banks of the river are many handsome villas, whence there are fine views of Windsor castle and the adjacent scenery. Shakspeare has invested Datchet-mead with peculiar interest, by making it the scene of Falstaff's punishment in the case of the Merry Wives of Windsor. Acres 1,630. Houses 140. A. P. £3,709. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 802. Poor rates, in 1837, £371.

DATCHWORTH, a parish in the hund. of Broadwater, union and county of Hertford; 3½ miles north-east of Welwyn. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £422. Patrons, the master and fellows of Clarehall, Cambridge. Here is a daily and Sunday National school. Acres 1,930. Houses 103. A. P. £2,224. Pop., in 1801, 410; in 1831, 593. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

DATTON, a township in the parish of Rotherham, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east of Rotherham. Acres 1,400. Houses 37. A. P. £2,251. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

DAUNTSEY, or **DANTSEY**, a parish in the hund. and union of Malmesbury, Wilts; 4½ miles south-south-east of Malmesbury, in the neighbourhood of the Great Western railway, and the Wilts and Berks canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 6s. 3d.; gross income £350. Patrons, the trustees of the late Earl of Peterborough. In 1667, the Earl of Danby bequeathed £50 per annum, by which, together with the proceeds of accumulated stock, a daily school and an alms-house, with 6 inmates, are now supported. Acres 2,940. Houses 70. A. P. £9,448. Pop., in 1801, 357; in 1831, 561. Poor rates, in 1837, £244.

DAVENHAM, or **DANEHAM**, a parish in the hund. and union of Northwich, county of Chester; 2 miles south of Northwich, on the western bank of the river Wenbeck, near the Warrington and Newton railway. It comprises the townships of Bostock, Davenham, Eaton, Leftwich, Moulton, Newhall, Rudheath, Shipbrook, Shurlach, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whatcroft. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £23 15s. 1½d.; gross income £886. Patron, in 1835, W. Tomkinson, Esq. There are here 17 daily schools, and also 2 day and Sunday-National schools, partly supported by an endowment, originally intended for the parish school, which fell entirely off. Annual income of charities about £70. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,937; of the township, £182. Rudheath, in this parish, is celebrated as the scene of an action fought between the king's troops and the parliamentary forces under Sir William Brereton on the 22d February, 1643. Acres 9,440. Houses 805. A. P. £19,429. Pop., in 1801, 2,891; in 1831, 4,515.

DAVENPORT, a township in the parish of Astbury, co.-palatine of Chester; 4½ miles north-west of Congleton, south of the river Dane. Tith-commuted in 1839; aggregate amount, £76 15s. 8d. Acres 660. Houses 18. A. P. £1,455. Pop., in 1801, 89; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1837, £70.

DAVENTRY, a very ancient parish and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Fawley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 13 miles west-west by north of Northampton, and 72 miles north-west of London, on the post-road from Towcester, within 2 miles south-west of the London and Birmingham railway, and of the Grand Junction canal. It includes the hamlet of Drayton. The town of Daventry occupies the ascent and summit of a hill, near the sources of the Avon and the Nen, which fall into the opposite seas. It is cleanly and respectable in appearance, with some good houses and shops. Acres of the parish 4,090. Houses 725. A. P. £10,287. Pop., in 1801, 2,582; in 1831, 3,640. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £50, gross income £344. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Christ church, Oxford. There is a Wesleyan Methodist church here, formed in 1795; and an Independent, formed in 1722: the latter is licensed under the new marriage act. There are in this parish 19 daily schools; one of which, a free grammar school, founded and endowed by William Parker, in 1576, and farther endowed by John Farrer, in 1749, is open to the sons of parishioners, not exceeding 50 in number; and another, the English charity school, first endowed by Dr. Edward Maynard, in 1756, and since supported by various gifts, is at present combined with a National school, for the instruction of all the poor children of the parish. Annual income of other charities, £110. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,751. A work-house has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Daventry, capable of accommodating 300 persons. The Daventry poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 95 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 19,137. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,644. Expenditure in 1836, £9,368.

Daventry received a charter of incorporation from King John, confirmed by Elizabeth and James I., by virtue of which, the town is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and a town-clerk, who must all be barristers-at-law, 12 burgesses, 20 common council-men, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. Daventry is a polling-place for the southern division of Northampton. Sessions of the peace are held once a year. The recorder attends and presides. The borough is exempt from contribution to the county of Northampton, and from serving on its juries; but a borough rate is paid out of the poor's rate, in the nature of a county rate, which amounted, in 1836, to £57 10s. The chief trade is shoe-making. There is a considerable manufacture of whips. This is considered the central horse-market in England. Fairs, chiefly for horses and cattle, are held on 1st Monday in January, last Monday in February, Tuesday in Easter week, June 7th, August 3d, September 23d, and October 2d and 27th. The market-day is on Wednesday. The Northamptonshire banking company and Union bank have branches here.

A priory for monks of the Cluniac order, was founded here in 1090. This was one of the first and richest of the monasteries dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey. Its remains are now converted into dwellings for a few poor individuals. Danes-hill, in the vicinity, is the most extensive Roman encampment in the kingdom.

It comprises an area of 190 acres, and is capable of containing 100,000 men in military order. A variety of arched vaults, walls and foundations, named Burnt Walls, have been discovered at the foot of the hill, and contiguous are vestiges of a fortification connected with the Great Roman station, and called John of Gault's castle. A great branch of the military way, called Watling street, runs east of the town.

DAVIDSTOW, a parish in the hund. of Lesnewth, union of Camelford, county of Cornwall; 4 miles north-east of Camelford, north of the river Inny. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8; gross income £205. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £199 13s. Patron, the Crown. Acres 6,260. Houses 56. A. P. £3,393. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 389. Poor rates, in 1837, £156.

DAVID'S (Str.), or **LLANFAES**, upper division, a parish in the hund. of Devynock, union of Brecknock, county of Brecon, South Wales; 8 miles west by south of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. The lower division of this parish is given with the borough of BRECON: which see. There are 2 daily schools here. Houses 27. A. P. £651. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1837, £395.

DAVID'S (Str.), a parish and city in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 14 miles west-north-west of Haverfordwest, and 265 of London, near the coast, north of St. Bride's Bay. Besides the city or town of St. David's, which consists in great measure of an assemblage of miserable cottages intermingled with the ruins of ancient structures of a more imposing aspect, and some good modern streets, but situated in a wild and solitary district, this parish comprises the hamlets of Bychan, Gwylyd-y-Wlad, Mawr, and Y-dee. Houses 503. A. P. £5,274. Pop., in 1801, 1,803; in 1831, 2,868. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's: gross income £113; in the patronage of the precentor and chapter of St. David's. There are here 5 daily schools, and a day and Sunday National school, one of which is endowed. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,090.

St. David's was anciently the seat of the metropolitan see or archbishopric of South Wales. "St. David," says Tanner, "translated it hither from Caerleon about A.D. 540, till S. Sampson, about A.D. 930, carried the pall with him to Dole in Brittany. Notwithstanding, the bishops of this see had the archiepiscopal power till the time of King Henry I. in whose reign Bernard, bishop of St. David's, made profession of his subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury as his metropolitan." The situation of this place is so very remote, that King Henry VIII. is said to have determined upon removing the see to Carmarthen, but changed his intention upon learning that his grandfather, Edmund, Earl of Richmond, was interred here. St. David's is an extensive diocese, comprehending the entire counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, and—except 5 parishes—Radnor; together with some small parts of Monmouth, Hereford, Montgomery, and Glamorgan. Besides the bishop and the corporation of the cathedral, it has 4 archdeacons, viz. of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and St. David's. The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for 3 years, ending 31st December, 1831, was £2,490. The number of benefices in this diocese, in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 416. The aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents, in 409 of these benefices, was £60,653; average gross income £148. In 1840, 331 members of the clergy were non-resident. The number of

curates, in 1831, was 206: stipends, included in the income of incumbents, £11,464; average £55.

The chapter or corporation of the cathedral consists of six canons, who take equal shares of the nett revenue except the adoptions, which are paid in certain proportions according to seniority; the average sum so divided after payment of the adoptions, being £1,176. There is a lower chapter or corporate body consisting of 8 vicars-choral, of whom sometimes 4 and sometimes 5 are priests, and one of the lay-vicars is always organist. Each receives £36 from what is called the common fund, besides other payments out of small tithes, amounting, in all, to £591. The subchanter, the bishop's vicar, and the organist also receive in all £39 14s. 9d. from the dean and chapter in respect of their several offices in the cathedral. The precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, have separate revenues, and houses which they keep in repair. The cathedral, though most parts of it are old, was in tolerably good repair in 1831. It is always repaired out of the revenues of the corporation before any division is made. It is a large Gothic structure, of venerable appearance, cruciform, with a lofty square tower, surmounted by handsome pinnacles at each corner. The common entrance is through a porch on the south side, but the principal entrance is by a grand door-way in the west end, called the Bishop's door, which is used only on occasions of ceremony. The interior comprises a nave, and two side aisles, the choir, and chancel. The nave is divided from the side aisles by a row of handsome columns, alternately round and octagon, five in number, with corresponding pilasters at each end, supporting six elegant arches of ornamental Saxon architecture. Over these is a range of smaller Saxon pillars supporting other arches of less dimensions, reaching to the roof. The ceiling of the nave is of Irish oak. It is divided into square compartments, and is justly admired for the elegance of its workmanship. It is, however, evidently in a state of decay. The choir is placed immediately under the tower, which is supported by four large arches, three of them Gothic, and one Saxon, but all of them springing from Saxon pillars. The organ is placed on the rood loft under the northern arch. The bishop's throne is near the upper-end of the choir, and is of exquisite workmanship. The stalls, which are 28 in number, are placed on the north, west, and south sides. The floor is formed of small square tiles of variegated colours, very beautifully arranged. The chancel is separated from the choir by a low screen. On the north side is the shrine of St. David, having four recesses in which the votaries deposited their offerings. The north transept was occupied by St. Andrew's chapel, and the south by the Chanter's chapel. Adjoining it on the east is the old chapter-house, over which is the public school-room. On the north and south sides of the chancel were formerly side aisles, which are now roofless, and in a ruinous condition. Beyond the chancel, to the eastward, is the elegant chapel of Bishop Vaughan, built by that prelate in the time of Henry VIII., and exhibiting an exquisite specimen of the florid Gothic of that period. Adjoining this structure, and forming the extreme eastern end of the cathedral buildings, is St. Mary's chapel, divested of its roof, and falling into ruins.

The cathedral is enriched by a considerable number of ancient monuments, several of them curious in their kind as specimens of art, and rendered interesting by the celebrity of the persons they commemorate. Among them, and besides the shrine of St. David, are the altar tomb of Edmund Tudor, in the centre of the choir, the monument of Giraldu Cambrensis, and those of Bishops Anslem, Jorwerth, Morgau, and Gower. The edifices and walls in the cathedral pre-

cincts, though now ruinous, are very extensive, and were once very magnificent. A walled area, 1,200 yards in circumference, enclosed the episcopal palace, the cathedral, and the residences of various dignitaries. There were 4 entrances to this court, the handsomest of which, beneath a tower 60 feet high, was called the tower gate. The palace, once a noble edifice, was built by Bishop Gower. A collegiate chantry was founded here by John of Gaunt, and his wife Blanch, the ruins of which still exist. The bishop of this diocese once possessed palaces and manor-houses at St. David's, Trefdyn, Llewdden, and Llanfey, in Pembroke; at Llandwgwy, in Cardigan; and at Llandaw and Aberbran in Brecknock; but the palaces were plundered, and the manors partly alienated, by Bishop Barlow, and by the learned Richard Davies, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth to translate the Bible into English, and was bishop of this see. The present episcopal residence is at Abergwilly, in Carmarthenshire. The mere tourist will experience much disappointment in a visit to this ancient city, but the antiquary will find an ample field for the exercise of his sagacity.

DAVINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Feversham, lathe of Scray, union of Feversham, county of Kent; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of Feversham, at an estuary, and near the post-road from London to Dover. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; valued at £20; no return. Patron, in 1835, T. Bennett, Esq. Here was a Benedictine nunnery founded, A.D. 1153. Acres 540. Houses 28. A. P. £1,027. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

DAWDON, or DALDEN. See **DALTON-LE-DALE.**

DAWLEY-MAGNA, a parish in the Wellington division, south part of the hund. of Bradford, union of Madeley, county of Salop; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles west by south of Shiffnal, intersected by a branch of the Shrewsbury canal. The townships of Dawley-Parva, and Malins-Lee are included in this parish. Living, a perpetual curacy with that of Dawley, New church, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £250. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £154. Patrons, in 1835, R. Phillips and others. There is a Methodist church of the New Connexion, formed in 1820. There are here several private daily schools. Acres 2,990. Houses 1,317. A. P. £11,378. Pop., in 1801, 3,869; in 1831, 6,877. Poor rates, in 1837, £997.

DAWLISH, or DAULISH, a parish in the hund. of Exminster, union of Newton-Abbot, county of Devon; $\frac{2}{5}$ miles north-north-east of East Teignmouth, situated in a valley which opens on the east to the coast of the English channel; and is bounded on the west by a line of hills richly cultivated. It is celebrated for its genial air, and the beauty of the adjacent country, and is now much resorted to as a watering-place, the beach being excellent. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £25 5s.; gross income £260; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Exeter. The church was rebuilt in 1824, and is a fine specimen of modern English architecture; it contains several handsome monuments. In 1837, a grant was decided on, by the commissioners for building new churches, in aid of one to be built in this parish. There is here an Independent church, formed in 1814; and licensed under the new marriage act. There is also a place of worship for the Methodists. This parish possesses 4 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily schools, one of which, a National school, is supported by voluntary subscription. Poor rates, in 1837, £935. Acres 4,710. Houses 572. A. P. £9,990. Pop., in 1801, 1,424; in 1831, 3,151.

DAY (Sr.), a hamlet in the parish of Redruth,

county of Cornwall; $\frac{2}{5}$ miles east by north of Redruth, in the vicinity of the Redruth railway: see articles **CORNWALL** and **REDRUTH**. Here was once a chapel called Trinity, which is said to have been the resort of pilgrims, and so much frequented by them that the country people used to bring provisions to the place for sale, and by degrees it grew to a kind of market.

DAYLESFORD, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Stow-on-the-Wold, surrounded by Gloucestershire, county of Worcester; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by south of Stow-on-the-Wold. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7; gross income £153. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Hastings. This parish possesses a daily school. It was the residence of the celebrated Warren Hastings. "Ethelbald, king of Mercia, gave this place, A. D. 718, to one Begia, that a monastery might be built here. This was granted afterwards to the church of Worcester, first by Beortwulf, and then by Ceolwulf, kings of Mercia. But, in King Edward the Confessor's time, the monks of Evesham obtained it by the gift of Duke Ælfgar, and kept it till the dissolution."—Tanner's Not. Mon. Acres 540. Houses 18. A. P. £741. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 88. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

DEAL, a parish, borough, market-town, and seaport, in the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Eastry, county of Kent, but having separate jurisdiction as a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. It is 18 miles east-south-east of Canterbury, and 74 east by south of London. Acres 1,120. Houses 1,391. A. P. £14,066. Pop., in 1801, 5,420; in 1831, 7,268. A railway, named the Central Kentish railway, was projected in 1840, to run between Deal and Deptford, with a deviation line to Maidstone, and a branch to Willesborough, to join the South-eastern Dover railway. See **CROYDON, DEPTFORD, DOVER, &c.**

The town of Deal, strictly so called, consists of Upper, Middle, and Lower Deal. The latter, containing the great mass of the population, extends along the shore, and is connected with Upper Deal by a row of houses, called Middle Deal. The houses in Upper and Middle Deal are detached, and are inhabited by the wealthier classes. The town is well lighted, paved, and watched; and among other recent improvements, a set of rooms, comprising library, reading-rooms, and baths, has been erected. There is here a naval store-house, and a custom-house. The gross receipt of customs, for 1838, was £458 1s. 9d.; for 1839, £229 9s. 5d. Deal has no harbour, but the ample roadstead called the Downs, between it and the Goodwin sands, furnishes a most convenient anchorage for shipping, and is for this reason of great importance to the country. The coast to Dover is very rocky and precipitous. Deal castle was built by Henry VIII., and batteries and strong towers were constructed during the late war, for the defence of the town. Inward and outward bound vessels generally touch at Deal, to land or take in provisions, passengers, letters, &c. It has also long been famed as a station for pilots. Boat-building and sail-making form the chief occupation of the population. These, supplied chiefly to the shipping in the roads, have much declined since the termination of the war. The town is, in consequence, in a very depressed condition, and many of the houses are unoccupied. The market-days are Tuesdays and Saturdays; and fairs for cattle and pedlery are held on 5th April and 12th October.

Living, a rectory and peculiar of the see of Canterbury; rated at £19 10s.; gross income £380. In the patronage of the archbishop. In the middle

of the town there is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. George the Martyr; gross income £108. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and some other dissenting bodies, have places of worship here. The Independent chapel is licensed under the new marriage act. There are, in the parish, 5 Sunday, one daily National, and 40 daily, schools. Annual income of charities, in 1831, £12 10s.

Frequent disputes with the municipal authorities having occurred while Deal was in dependence on Sandwich, the inhabitants obtained a charter from William III., constituting the town a separate borough, under a mayor, 12 jurats, and 24 common council-men, with a town-clerk and recorder, the jurisdiction of the borough being co-extensive with the parish. A weekly court of record was established by the charter, for actions to the amount of £100, General sessions and weekly petty-sessions were also appointed to be held here by the justices, the mayor being the principal, and the justices of the town and port of Sandwich having a concurrent jurisdiction within the parish in all that related to the general sessions; but they did not interfere. Capital cases have been sent to Sandwich. A court of requests for debts between 2s. and 40s., was granted by George III. The court-hall was built in 1803, principally by subscriptions, in the nature of loans upon the bonds of the corporation, and, along with the market-house, jail, and jailer's house, cost £2,961 12s. 5d. The jail contains 4 apartments. Arrangements have been recently made by the new town-council for sending prisoners to Sandwich jail. By the parliamentary boundary act, the adjoining parish of Walmer was united to Deal, and these, together with the port and town of Sandwich, returns two members to parliament. Under the municipal corporation act, this borough is divided into 2 wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The style of the corporate body is, "The mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the town of Deal, in the county of Kent." The municipal boundaries were left unaltered. A commission of the peace has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed.

The origin of this town is not clearly known. It has been considered as the place of Julius Cæsar's landing when he invaded the island, 55 B. C., but this is doubtful; Mennius says, "Cæsar fought at Dola," which Camden supposes to mean Deal; however, there are no authentic records of a town existing here until centuries after the Romans quitted Britain. Deal was annexed to the Cinque Ports at an early period after the Norman conquest, and its consequent exemption from taxation by the sheriff of the county was formally acknowledged by a decree of Henry III., in 1229; and still more decisively by letters patent 16th of Henry VI.

DEAN, a parish in the ward of Allerdale, Cumberland; 5 miles south-west of Cockermouth, bounded on the west by a branch of the Derwent, and comprising the townships of Branthwaite, Dean, and Ullock, with Pardsey and Dean-Scales. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £19 3s. 1½d.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. Sherwen. There is a free grammar-school here. Acres 6,360. Houses 163. A. P. £6,782. Pop., in 1801, 678; in 1831, 866. Poor rates, in 1837, £437. Houses of the township 37. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 193.

DEAN, an extensive parish in the hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 1½ mile south-west of Great Bolton, close on the Bolton and Leigh railway, and near the post-road from Manchester to Lancaster. It includes the chapelries of Farnworth, Little Hilton, Horwick, and West Houghton, with the townships of Heaton, Middle Hilton, Over Hil-

ton, Halliwell, Hearsley, and Rumworth. Acres 19,340. Houses 3,978. A. P. £33,420. Pop., in 1801, 12,546; in 1831, 22,994. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £4, returned at £105 6s. 1d.; gross income £213. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. This parish possesses 1 Sunday and daily National, and 33 daily, schools, of which one is endowed with £150 per annum, to board and educate 15 boys, who are also clothed; another is endowed with land and buildings, from the proceeds of which 60 boys are instructed; and two others are partly supported by endowment. Annual income of charities £45. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,512. In this parish are some extensive coal-mines and bleaching establishments. In 1838 there were 16 cotton mills here, employing 1,752 hands.

DEAN, a parish in the Overton hund., union of Basingstoke, Kingsclere division of the county of Southampton; 5¼ miles west by south of Basingstoke, on the post-road from Salisbury to London, and in the neighbourhood of the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £10 8s. 11½d.; gross income £350. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £308 2s. 6d. rectorial. Patron, in 1829, Caleb Smith, Esq. Acres 1,350. Houses 34. A. P. £1,427. Pop., in 1801, 137; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

DEAN (THE), a river in Nottingham and Leicester, falling into the Trent at Newark.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Thorn-gate, union of Romsey, Andover division of the county of Southampton; 6½ miles north-west of Romsey, close on the Salisbury and Southampton canal. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectory of Mottisfont. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £202 15s. 9d. Acres 640. Houses 26. A. P. £1,079. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 173. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in the hund. of West Bourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of West Hamphnett, county of Sussex; 6 miles south by east of Midhurst. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £5 4s. 4½d.; gross income £86. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. W. Cogan. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 4,670. Houses 72. A. P. £1,729. Pop., in 1801, 305; in 1831, 391. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

DEAN (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex; 3 miles south-west of Eastbourne, north of Beachy-head. Living, a vicarage, united to the vicarage of Friston, in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £8; gross income £288. Patrons, the bishop and dean and chapter of Chichester. A light-house has been erected here. Acres 2,510. Houses 48. A. P. £1,841. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 330. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

DEAN-Forest, an extra-parochial liberty in the hund. of St. Briavell's, county of Gloucester; 5 miles south-west by west of Newnham, belonging to the crown, and rich in iron, coal, and other minerals. It comprehends 22,000 acres of land, of which about one-half are under enclosure for navy timber. Great quantities of oak and beech have long been supplied by the forest, which was once reckoned the chief support of the navy; and it is even said that the commander of the Spanish armada had directions, if he failed in subduing the nation, and making good the conquest, to destroy every tree in the forest of Dean. It is now thinned by frequent felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation. With the exception of the orchards, which abound throughout the vale and forest, and which produce great quantities of excellent

cider, from the Styre apple, which is almost peculiar to the western banks of the Severn, the remainder of this extensive district consists of open common. It is divided into six extra-parochial districts, viz., Denby-Walk, Herbert's-Walk, Little Dean-Walk, Speech-House-Walk, York-Walk, and Worcester-Walk. The boundaries, having varied at different periods, were settled by act 16^o Charles I. c. 6; and finally recognised by 20^o Charles II. c. 3. The district was perambulated by parliamentary commissioners in 1833, who gave a detailed account of its boundaries in their report of 1st May, 1834. The forest is intersected by several railways. The Bull Pill, or Forest of Dean railway, runs from the river Severn, near Newnham, into the forest, where 3 short branches radiate forth to separate mines. The Severn and Wye railway runs from Lidbrook-on-the-Wye, bisects the forest, and terminates at Lydney. It is connected with the Severn at Nass Point by a canal a mile in length. The Monmouth railway runs from Monmouth into the forest, where several branch railways proceed through it in different directions.—See also article CINDERFORD. The uses of all these railways consist in the conveyance of the timber, coals, iron ore, and other minerals found in the forest for shipment, &c. The railway companies pay rents to the crown. There are many common roads also through the forest. There are 3 livings in this district: namely, that of Christ-church, on the south-west side, consecrated in 1816; Holy Trinity, on the north-east, consecrated in 1817; and St. Paul's, on the south, consecrated in 1822. Here also are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Holy Trinity church is about 6 miles from Christ-church, and the same distance from St. Paul's. The patronage of these chapels is vested in trustees. No division into ecclesiastical districts has yet been made.

There is no doubt that iron was wrought here at an early period, probably before the Roman invasion. A privilege of sinking mines, free liberty of pasturage, access to the woods and timber, with an exemption from rates and taxes, the origin of all which is involved in obscurity, have induced many persons to reside here. The population, in 1801, was 2,325; in 1831, 7,014. Houses 1,412. County rates have never been collected within this liberty. The free miners by prescription as well as by royal recognition—though their rights have been also royally disputed, and their claims judicially rejected on the ground that they were not incorporated—were originally those, native to the hundred of St. Briavell's, who had worked a year and a day at the mines. They were anciently called "Verns," or "Feren," the old English plural of Frere, a fellow or brother. Latterly, however, foreigners encroached on the alleged rights of the Verns, and the principal miners at present are foreigners. The government of this district was vested in a lord-warden—the Duke of Beaufort—as constable of St. Briavell's, 6 deputy-wardens, 7 woodwards, a conservator, a chief forester in fee, and bow-bearer; united offices, held in right of inheritance by the Wyndham family without salary, but with a claim to the left shoulder of all bucks and does killed within the forest. Besides these officers, 8 foresters in fee, a gaviller, and a steward of the swainmote were appointed. Courts of attachment every forty days; a court of swainmote three times in the year; and, once in three years, a court called the justice-seat; have been usually held at "Speech-house," or King's-lodge, in the centre of the forest. Mine law courts also, for the protection of the free miners, and other purposes, were formerly held, but were discontinued in 1777, since which period the encroachments on the alleged rights of the free miners have taken place; as the

only periodical test to which they could resort then ceased. The crown, by right of superiority, has always been considered a partner in the free miners' profits, and entitled to a fifth share. The free miners have even from time to time exercised a right of sinking mines, not only in the open lands of the forest, "but also in all enclosed lands within the hundred of St. Briavell's, except churchyards, gardens, orchards, and crown enclosures."¹ The only difference was, that in the case of private lands, galed or licensed to them, on demand, at a nominal rent, by the crown gaviller, the proprietor was considered a partner with the free miners and the crown.[†] This right also, however, was more or less disputed. But an improvement has been effected by two recent acts of parliament in the condition and prospects of the miners and possessors of land in this district. These statutes, although they annul some of the ancient rights, or presumed rights, of tenure, empower commissioners to define boundaries—long a source of dispute—and enable the landholders, at a merely nominal price, to purchase and possess their land as freehold estates, to which heretofore they could not make a "marketable" title. The uncertain tenure of property hitherto existing, is doubtless the sole cause which has prevented the application of capital, on a large scale, to agricultural and mining purposes in the forest. From the removal of this impediment, a rapid and large improvement is anticipated in the wealth and importance of this district.

DEAN (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of St. Briavell's, union of Westbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north-west by north of Newnham. Living, a curacy annexed to the perpetual curacy of Newnham. An Independent church was formed in 1803. There are 6 daily schools in this parish. There is also a county house of correction, possessing 31 cells, 4 wards, 4 day-rooms, and 4 airing yards. In one class or ward are placed the male prisoners sentenced to hard labour; in another, those not so sentenced; in another, those for trial and want of sureties; and in the last, the women. From the opening of the prison in November, 1791, up to July, 1837, the number of prisoners has been 2,391. The village is situated on the verge of Dean Forest, and the parish abounds in mines of coal and iron. The inhabitants are employed in the mines, and in the manufacture of nails. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, and on 26th of November, for pedlery. Act. 780. Houses 133. A. P. £1,120. Pop. in 1801, 541; in 1831, 617. Poor rates, in 1837, £391.

DEAN-MITCHELL, a parish and market-town in the same hund., union of Westbury; 11 miles west of Gloucester, in the neighbourhood of the post-road from Ross to Gloucester. Acres 680. Houses 150. A. P. £1,229. Pop., in 1801, 563; in 1831, 601. Poor rates, in 1837, £194. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Hereford and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £10 16s., returned at £130; gross income £141. Patron, in 1835, M. Colchester, Esq. The church is a quadrangular structure, with a nave, and cha-

* Reports 4th and 5th of Dean-Forest Commissioners, 1833.

† Every free miner duly qualified claimed the right to demand of the crown gaviller a gale, that is, a spot of ground, galed by himself, for sinking a mine; and this, provided only it did not interfere with the works of any other free miner, the gaviller considered himself obliged to give. "The gaviller goes to the spot selected with the free miner making the application, and gives him possession with the following ceremonies: The gaviller cuts a stick, and asking the party how many verns or partners he has, cuts a notch for every partner, and one for the king, a turf is then cut, and the stick forked down by two other sticks, the turf put over it, and the party galing the work is then considered to be put in full possession."

cel, and a tower, and octagonal spire. There is a subterranean passage from it to a hill in the vicinity. Some ancient and curious paintings, supposed to be of the age of Edward IV., were discovered a few years ago, on removing the white-washing from a large piece of pannelled wainscot, under the roof of the nave, in front of the chancel of the church. The pulpit is of oak, handsomely carved in Gothic tracery, and is as old as the time of Henry VII., or beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign. Pews were at one time manufactured here to a considerable extent, but tanning is the only branch of manufacture carried on at present. Here are a place of worship for Independents, and 2 Sunday and daily National schools. The market-day is on Monday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and October 10th, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

DEAN (NETHER and UPPER), a parish in the hund. of Stodden, union of St. Neot's, county of Bedford; 3½ miles west of Kimbolton. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £24, returned at £50; gross income £50. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Worcester. There is a free school here. Acres 2,370. Houses 86. A. P. £2,508. Pop., in 1801, 385; in 1831, 513. Poor rates, in 1837, £335.

DEAN-PRIOR, a parish in the hund. of Stanborough, union of Totness, county of Devon; 4 miles south-south-west of Ashburton, south of the river Dart. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Totness, and dio. of Exeter; rated at £21; gross income £309. Patron, in 1835, Sir J. B. Y. Buller. There is a daily and a day and Sunday school in this parish. Charities £15 per annum. Acres 3,760. Houses 101. A. P. £3,821. Pop., in 1801, 495; in 1831, 553. Poor rates, in 1837, £288.

DEAN-PRIORS, a parish in the hund. of Barton-Stackey, Petersfield division, union of Petersfield, county of Southampton; 4 miles north by west of Petersfield. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Colmere. Acres 1,290. Houses 18. A. P. £991. Pop., in 1801, 117; in 1831, 166. Poor rates, in 1837, £121.

DEAN-RAW, a quarter in Warden parish, Northumberland; 8 miles west of Hexham; south of the south Tyne river, and east of the Allan. Houses 108. Pop., in 1811, 439; in 1831, 654. Other returns with the parish.

DEAN-SCALES. See **ULLOCK WITH PARDSEY** and **DEAN-SCALES**.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Alderbury, county of Wilts; 7 miles north-west of Romsey, close on the Salisbury canal. It includes the chapelry of East Grimstead. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of East Grimstead, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £19 4s. 4½d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, Francis Glossop, Esq. There is here a daily school. Charities £28 per annum. Acres 2,780. Houses 85. A. P. £2,236. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 360. Poor rates, in 1837, £213.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Willington, rape of Pevensey, union of Eastbourne, county of Sussex; 2½ miles east by north of Seaford, bounded on the west by the river Cuckmere. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 2s. 11d.; gross income £102. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late William Cavendish. Acres 1,840. Houses 12. A. P. £2,150. Pop., in 1801, 88; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1837, £163.

DEAN (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, union of Westbourne, county of Sussex; 6 miles south of

Midhurst. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Singleton, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £6 12s.; gross income £275. In the patronage alternately of the dean and chapter of Chichester and Duke of Richmond. This parish possesses 4 daily schools. Acres 4,480. Houses 69. A. P. £3,060. Pop., in 1801, 510; in 1831, 641. Poor rates, in 1837, £258.

DEAN, or DEENE, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Oundle, county of Northampton; 6 miles east by north of Rockingham, on a branch of the Nen. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; valued at £24 3s. 6½d.; gross income £353. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Cardigan, whose seat of Deanthorpe-park is in this parish. Acres 1,820. Houses 52. A. P. £2,007. Pop., in 1801, 221; in 1831, 228. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

DEANHAM, a township in Hartburn parish, Tindale ward, county of Northumberland; 10½ miles west by south of Morpeth, south of the river Wansbeck. Houses 8. Pop., in 1801, 36; in 1831, 46. Poor rates, in 1837, £19.

DEARHAM, a parish in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, county of Cumberland; 5 miles north-west of Cockermouth, comprising the townships of Dearham, Ellenborough, and Unerigg; close on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, from which a railway was projected in 1840, to pass hence to Lancaster. See **CUMBERLAND**. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £70; gross income £85. Patron, in 1835, T. C. Curwen, Esq. There are here 6 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £10 per annum. The collieries in this parish are very extensive, and there is a china manufactory near the village. Acres 3,870. Houses 273. A. P. £2,982. Pop., in 1801, 874; in 1831, 1,449. Poor rates, in 1837, £421.

DEARNE (THE). See **YORKSHIRE**.

DEBACH. See **BOULGE**.

DEBDEN, or DEPDEN, a parish in the hund. of Uttlesford, union of Saffron Walden, county of Essex; 4 miles north-west of Thaxted, in the neighbourhood of the London and Cambridge railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £34; gross income £880. Patron, in 1835, Sir F. Vincent. This parish possesses 1 Sunday and daily National and 4 daily schools. Charities, £95 per annum. A fair is held on the 1st of June. Acres 5,040. Houses 202. A. P. £4,994. Pop., in 1801, 781; in 1831, 985. Poor rates, in 1837, £605.

DEBDON, a township in the parish of Rothbury, Northumberland; 10 miles south-west by west of Alnwick, north of the Cocket river. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 16; in 1831, 14. Poor rates, in 1837, £1.

DEBENHAM, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Thredling, union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 13 miles north of Ipswich, and 7 west of Framlingham, at the source of the Deben, whence its name, and in the neighbourhood of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £15 2s. 6d.; gross income £174. Patron, in 1835, Lord Henniker. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1700; and a free school for 20 boys, founded in 1643. Here is also a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, £44 per annum. This town sustained great damage by fire in 1744. A market is held on Friday; and an annual fair for toys, &c., on 24th June. Acres 1,920. Houses 191. A. P. £4,512. Pop., in 1801, 1,215; in 1831, 1,629. Poor rates, in 1837, £695.

DEBTLING, or **DEPTLING**, a parish in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, union of Hollingbourn, county of Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Maidstone. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; returned at £138 19s. 1d.; gross income £19. In the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,430. Houses 64. A. P. £3,876. Pop., in 1801, 253; in 1831, 372. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

DECUMAN (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Wilton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 5 miles east of Dunster, on the coast, south of Watchet. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 10s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £180. In the patronage of the prebendary of Wells cathedral. There are 8 daily schools here. Charities, £76 11s. per annum. There are chapels here belonging to the Baptists and the Wesleyan Methodists. Ridiculous legends are told about St. Decuman, the patron saint of this parish. Here, in a little hut, he practised all the austerities of a monastic life. In 1838 there was a woollen mill here, employing 30 hands. Fairs are held on August 24th, and September 16th, for cattle and all sorts of goods. Acres 3,250. Houses 405. A. P. £5,601. Pop., in 1801, 1,602; in 1831, 2,120. Poor rates, in 1837, £934.

DEDDINGTON, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Wootton, union of Woodstock, county of Oxford; 69 miles north-west of London, and 16 north by west of Oxford, bounded on the east by the Cherwell, and on the north by the Snore. It is in the neighbourhood of the Oxford canal. It includes the townships of Clifton and Hempton. Acres 3,990. Houses 397. A. P. £8,110. Pop., in 1801, 1,552; in 1831, 2,078. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £15 9s. 4d., returned at £59 13s.; gross income £193. Patrons, the dean and canons of Windsor. Sir Thomas Pope, a native of this place, founded a free-school here. There are also other schools, supported by voluntary contributions; and 8 well-endowed almshouses, for 4 poor men and 4 poor women. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,190. Deddington was formerly a corporate town, and sent 2 members to parliament, but after the time of Edward III. petitioned to be rid of the privilege. It is one of the polling-places for the members for the county. Excellent ale is brewed in Deddington. There is a vitriolic salt-spring in the vicinity. The market-day is Saturday. Fairs are held on August 10th, the Saturday after Old St. Michael, and November 22d, for horses, cows, and swine; and there is a statute fair on the 10th of October. There was formerly a castle of great strength and magnitude at Deddington, but it has entirely disappeared.

DEDHAM, a parish in the Colchester division of the hund. of Lexden, union of Lexden and Winstree, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Manningtree, situated near the London and Norwich railway, on the southern bank of the Stour, over which there is here a bridge. It consists principally of one street, but many respectable mansions ornament its vicinity. Acres 2,660. Houses 262. A. P. £4,560. Pop., in 1801, 1,537; in 1831, 1,770. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., returned at £119 11s. 5d.; gross income £179; in the patronage of the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1736. Annexed to the living is a lectureship, in the appointment of the governors of the free grammar-school. The parish possesses 2 Sunday and

daily National, and 3 daily schools, one of which the grammar-school alluded to, is wholly, and another partly, supported by endowments. Two scholars are supported at St. John's college, Cambridge, by the proceeds of a charity estate. Poor rates, in 1837, £963. A fair is held here on Easter Tuesday, for toys.

DEDWORTH, or **DEDWORTH-MAUNSELL**, a hamlet in the parish of New Windsor, Berkshire; 2 miles west by south of Windsor, south of the Thames. Pop., in 1801, 75; in 1831, 137. Other returns with the parish.

DEE (THE). See **CHESHIRE**.

DEENE. See **DRANE**.

DEEPDALE, a beautiful upland recess in the parish of Barton, Westmoreland; 5 miles north of Ambleside. It is plentifully adorned with trees, and conducts a tributary brook from the sides of Fairfairs into Coldrill-beck.

DEEPING-FEN, an extra-parochial district in the wapentake of Elloe, parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; 6 miles south-west of Spalding. The inhabitants are exempted from all rates and taxes. This extensive marsh is now drained by two steam engines of 60 and 80 horse-power. There is a church in the district. Acres 16,290. Houses 5. Pop., in 1831, 342.

DEEPING-ST.-JAMES, or **DEEPING-EAST**, a parish in the wapentake of Ness, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by north of Deeping-market, on the river Welland, and near the post-road from Louth to Peterborough. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 19s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £192. Patron, in 1835, Sir T. Whichcote. A priory of Benedictine monks was founded here in 1139. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here. There are 3 daily schools in this parish. Acres 6,470. Houses 337. A. P. £3,413. Pop., in 1801, 1,160; in 1831, 1,587. Poor rates, in 1837, £329.

DEEPING-GATE, a hamlet in the parish of Maxey, county of Northampton; 1 mile south-east of Deeping-market. Acreage with the parish. Houses 32. A. P. £1,614. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 155. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

DEEPING-MARKET, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Ness, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 90 miles north by west of London, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Lincoln, on the northern bank of the Welland, and on the post-road from Lincoln to Peterborough. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £16 1s. 3d.; gross income £610. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. This parish possesses 7 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum, and a house for the master, with school-room and garden, for which 16 children are educated. The fairs, which are for horses, stock, and timber, are held on 2d Wednesday after 11th of May, Wednesday before Lammas, 1st August, 11th October, and 22d November. The market-day is Thursday. There is a branch of the Stamford, Spalding, and Boston banking company here. This was the birth-place of the celebrated linguist and divine Dr. Tighe. Acres 1,290. Houses 218. A. P. £4,304. Pop., in 1801, 803; in 1831, 1,091. Poor rates, in 1837, £306.

DEEPING (WEST), a parish in the wapentake of Ness, union of Stamford, county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Market-Deeping, on the river Welland, intersected by the Tallington canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 17s. 11d.; gross income £400. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Acres 1,170. Houses 55. A. P. £1,335.

Pop., in 1801, 216; in 1831, 301. Poor rates, in 1837, £189.

DEERHURST-HUNDRED, in the eastern division of Gloucestershire, consists of two divisions, lower and upper. Area 17,500 acres. Houses 764. Pop., in 1831, 4,045.

DEERHURST, a parish partly in the lower division of the above hund., and partly in the lower division of Westminster hund., union of Tewkesbury, county of Gloucester; 2 miles south-west of Tewkesbury, on the eastern bank of the Severn. It includes the hamlets of Apperley and Whitefield, and Deerhurst-Walton. Acres 2,390. Houses 185. A. P. £6,256. Pop., in 1801, 646; in 1831, 869. Poor rates, in 1837, £416. Living, a perpetual curacy, and a peculiar, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £102. Tanner says,—"Doddo, the duke or chief nobleman of Mercia, one of the founders of Tewkesbury, who became himself a monk at Pershore, is said to have built a monastery here." Tewkesbury abbey held it as a cell till the dissolution; and, as parcel of Tewkesbury, it was granted, 34th Henry VIII., to William Trockmorton. Deerhurst confers the title of Viscount on the earl of Coventry.

DEFFORD, a chapelry in St. Andrew's parish, county of Worcester; 3 miles south-west of Pershore, north of the river Avon, and close on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Living, a curacy subject to the vicarage of Pershore. Acres 1,760. Houses 87. A. P. £1,906. Pop., in 1801, 284; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1837, £233.

DEFYNOCK, or **DEYRNOK**, a parish in the hund. of Defynock, county of Brecon, South Wales; 8 miles west by south of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk. It contains the hamlets of Cray, Glynn, Maescar, and Senny, and the chapelry of Calwen, or Cravin-Glyntawy. Living, a vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Ystradvelty, in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David's; rated at £14 14s. 4d.; gross income £325; formerly in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. There are two Independent churches here, formed in 1747, and 1823; and a Calvinistic Methodist, in 1793. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held at the village. The 'Great Forest of Defynock' is a space of about 20,000 acres, on which the tenants of the manor enjoy the privilege of pasturing their cattle at a small charge. Houses 390. A. P. £8,060. Pop., in 1801, 1,694; in 1831, 2,031. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,262.

DEIGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of North-Allerton, north riding of York; 5 miles north by east of North Allerton; near the Great North of England railway. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of North Allerton. Acres 2,210. Houses 29. A. P. £1,851. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1837, £65.

DEIGHTON, a township in the parish of Escrick, east riding of York; 5 miles south by east of York, east of the river Ouse. Acres 2,290. Houses 83. A. P. £2,167. Pop., in 1801, 172; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, or **KIRK-DEIGHTON**, a parish in the upper division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire, including the townships of Kirk-Deighton and North Deighton; 2 miles north of Wetherby, on the post-road from Richmond to Doncaster. Acres 2,470. Houses 102. A. P. £4,520. Pop., in 1801, 423; in 1831, 506. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £15 11s. 10d.; gross income £901. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. Dr. Geldart. There is in this parish a daily school, endowed with £30 per annum, bequeathed

by Sir Hugh Palister, for clothing and educating ten poor children within the townships of North and Kirk-Deighton. Other charities £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £190. In the neighbourhood of North Deighton there is a tumulus of considerable magnitude, supposed to contain the bones of Danish soldiers slain in battle; its circumference is nearly 500 feet, and its height 70.

DÉ-LA-MERE, a parish in the hund. of Eddisbury, union of Runcorn, co.-palatine of Chester; 10 miles east-north-east of Chester, composing the greater part of the hundred, and comprising the townships of De-la-Mere, Eddisbury, Oakmere, and Kingswood. Acres 8,670. Houses 123. Pop., in 1831, 828. Poor rates, in 1837, £186. Living, a rectory not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chester; no return. Patron, the Crown. Here is also a chapel, the living of which is a curacy not in charge. It is also in the patronage of the Crown. This parish—which includes the royal forest of De-la-Mere—was extra-parochial till 1811–12. It was anciently called the forest of Mara and Mondrun. In the time of Leland it abounded with deer. Formerly it was nothing more than an extensive tract of barren land. There are still forests of Scotch fir and larches; but De-la-Mere is now extensively cultivated, and hill and dale completely transformed into valuable fields. On high land here, tradition informs us there was a large city called Eddisbury, founded by Ethelfleda, a daughter of Alfred the Great; but no vestige of it remains, though some have imagined that a house called the Old Pale, or the Chamber in the forest, occupied by the chief forester, belonged to it.

DELAPRE, or **DE PRATIS**, a township in the parish of Hardingstone, county of Northampton; 1½ mile south-east of Northampton; on the post-road from Leicester to Newport Pagnel. Here was an abbey for nuns of St. Cluniac's order, founded in the reign of Stephen.

DEMBLEBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 4 miles north-west of Folkingham. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 11s. 8d.; gross income £212. Patron, in 1835, T. R. Buckworth. Acres 1,000. Houses 11. A. P. £1,130. Pop., in 1801, 50; in 1831, 66. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

DENBIGHSHIRE,

One of the six divisions of North Wales; bounded north by the Irish sea; east by the counties of Flint, Chester, and Salop; west by Carnarvon; south by Montgomery and Merioneth, into the latter of which a narrow stripe runs towards the south-east. From Merioneth it is separated by the Bereryn mountains; from Flint on the east by the river Dee; and from Carnarvon by the river Conwy. This county is very irregular in form, and its length and breadth hence various. Its greatest length is 48 miles, its greatest breadth about 30 miles. From Llanrwst on the Conwy, to Holt on the river Dee, it is 36 miles in length; and from St. Asaph to Yobytyt-Eran, 19 miles. Its narrowest breadth over the vale of Clwyd is 9 miles. Its circumference is 170 miles, and its superficial area has been calculated by some at 387,600 acres; by others at 400,000. In the report of county rates it is estimated at 405,120 acres, and in the highway returns at 633 square miles. Nearly the whole of the county is cultivated,—3-8ths as arable, and the remainder as pasture land. It is divided into six cantrefs or hundreds,—viz., Bromfield, Chirk, Isaled, Isdulas, Ruthin, and Yale. There are 64 parishes, partly in the diocese of St. Asaph, and

partly in that of Bangor, and in the province of Canterbury. The chief towns are the boroughs of Denbigh and Ruthin, and the market-towns of Wrexham, Llanrwst, Abergelly, Ruabon, Llangollen, and Chirk. It returns two members to parliament, who are polled at Denbigh, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Llangollen, and Ruthin; the principal place of election being Denbigh. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 3,689. As the borough of Denbigh, with its contributories, returns 1, there are in all 3 members for Denbigh. The county court is held every fourth Wednesday alternately at Denbigh and Wrexham. See article DENBIGH. The county is in the North Wales circuit. The assizes are held at Ruthin. County rates, in 1815, 4-9 pence per pound on the assessed property. In 1834, they amounted to 5-1. In 1838, the total income of the county rate was £5,978; expenditure, £5,363. Houses 16,368. A. P. £221,783. Pop., in 1801, 60,352, of whom 9,960 were employed in trade, &c. and 21,104 in agriculture; in 1821, 76,511; in 1831, 82,800, of whom 8,135 families were employed in agriculture, 4,178 in trade, &c., and 4,537 otherwise employed. Amount of poor rates on an average of three years, from 1748 to 1750, £1,139, all expended on poor; for 1803, £24,480, expenditure on poor £19,954; for 1821, £43,643, expenditure on poor £36,362; for 1839, £38,500, expenditure on poor £31,100. Total amount of church rates received, 1838-9, £1,430. In 1831, there were 141 daily schools, attended by 5,430 children; and 211 Sunday schools, attended by 20,773. Of these, 8 daily schools, with 302 children, and 154 Sunday schools, with 14,411 children, belonged to dissenters.

Rivers.—The principal river is the Clwyd, one of the sources of which issues from the bottom of a hill to the south of Ruthin, and flowing north-west through the beautiful vale of Clwyd, and on the skirts of the county, leaves it, and flows past St. Asaph, in Flintshire, to the Irish sea. The Dee crosses this county in a north-easterly direction from Merionethshire into CHESHIRE: which see. The Conwy separates Denbigh from Caernarvon. See article CONWR. The Elwy, a tributary of the Clwyd, rises in the south-western parts of the county, and running north and north-west, falls into the Clwyd near St. Asaph. The Alen, a tributary of the Dee, rises near Llandegla; flows north through Flintshire; turns suddenly through Hopedale to Gresford, and re-entering Denbighshire, joins the Dee a little below Holt. The Ceiriog, a tributary of the Dee, rises on the west side of the county, and, forming a boundary between England and Wales, falls into the Dee near Chirk. The Clwyd, the Conwy, and the Dee, are the chief channels through which this county is drained; but it has no river navigation, neither has it any port or tolerable haven, although it be, in some measure, a maritime county. It has no foreign commerce.

Canals, Roads, and Railways.—The Ellesmere canal, which unites the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, has a navigable feeder from the Dee, whence it runs towards Ruabon, and at Llantilio crosses the Dee by the celebrated aqueduct of Pont-y-Sycylltan, which is supported by 11 stone columns 120 feet high, and consists of an iron water-way, 1,007 feet in length, 11 feet 10 inches in breadth, and 5 feet 3 inches in depth. It then crosses the river Ceiriog at Chirk by a stone aqueduct, and enters Shropshire. The great parliamentary Holyhead mail-road, between Ireland and the metropolis, enters this county at Chirk, and running past Llangollen at the Waterloo bridge, enters Merionethshire, whence it re-enters this county, running along the narrow stripe which

penetrates into Merioneth, towards Llanrwst, near which it crosses the Conwy, and finally leaves the county. By these two modes of conveyance, the trade of Denbighshire has been greatly increased, as it is now likely still farther to be, by the partial introduction of railways. See article CHESHIRE. The mail roads are good, but many of the cross roads are bad. The other principal roads of the county are those which unite Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llangollen, with each other, and with the surrounding counties. The highway returns for 1839 give 1,068 as the length of highways in this county; the expenditure on which was £4,365. The total amount of income arising, in 1836, from its six turnpike trusts, was £4,261 19s. 9d.; total expenditure, £5,059 9s. 11d.

Surface, Minerals, &c.—Denbighshire possesses a great variety in the elevation and quality of its surface and soil. Towards the north it has the appearance of an extensive plain. The celebrated vales of Clwyd, Llangollen, Conwy, and Valle Crucis, are all very extensive and very beautiful. The eastern part of the county is enclosed by a range of rugged hills, commencing near St. Asaph's. The loftiest of these is Moel Fammau, elevated 1,845 feet above the level of the sea. A second range encloses the county on the south-west, commencing at the sea, and extending as far as the Merionethshire hills to the south of Moelwynne-Mawr. The loftiest summit of this range is Modwl Erthin, 1,660 feet. These western heathy hills are interspersed with narrow vales and small lakes, the numerous streams from which afford sufficient moisture for the soil, which is various almost to the extremes of good and bad; but which, in some districts of the south, south-east, and north, consists of fine pasture and meadow land, where cheese, equal to the celebrated Cheshire, is produced. Some of the finest wheat in England is grown in the Denbigh vales. Rye and barley are cultivated on all the hills, and oats on the uplands. Agriculture and sheep husbandry are fostered, and have been much improved, in this county, by two societies instituted for their improvement. Sheep and goats, in immense numbers, are reared on the heaths and mountains, and the wool is manufactured into flannels coarse cloths, and stockings. The climate is esteemed salutary; but, in districts exposed to the northern ocean blasts, is ungenial, and even rigorous and severe. Black cattle are reared on the hilly pastures. Immense quantities of peat, almost like coal, are procured in the mountainous districts. The minerals are not varied; but rich beds of lead, iron, and coal, have been found. Those parts of Bromfield and Yale, bordering on Flintshire, comprise a part of the mineral tract, which passes, in a northern direction, through that county, to the estuary of the Dee. Southwardly, it enters below Mold; extends through the parishes of Llanferres, Llanarmon, and Llandegla, whence it branches off to Minera, and terminates at the Glesgep rocks, in the vicinity of Llangollen. Iron ore, lime, and valuable coal, are dug out of the Ruabon hills—where there are iron forges and a cannon foundry—and in the adjacent and eastern parts of the county.—See article CHESHIRE, section *Railways.*—At Brombs, in the vicinity of Wrexham, iron ore, of a peculiarly excellent quality, is obtained; and near Pont-y-Sycylltan, a sulphur mine containing iron pyrites in masses, was some years ago discovered. Lead ore of the purest kind is raised in the vale of Llanrwst, and slate of excellent and durable quality—especially at Chirk—with limestone, grindstones, and freestone, for building, are found in various other quarters.

History and Antiquities.—This county, denoted

mated in Welsh, *SIR DINBECH*, was included, at the time of the Roman invasion, in that part of Cambrria occupied by the Ordovices. Subordinate to the Romans, it made a part of Venedotia, one of the minor partitions of the grand imperial division of the island, then denominated *Britannia Secunda*: yet few or no vestiges of conquest remain. Roman stations and encampments are not found. During the almost continual dissensions between the Mercians and the Welsh, Denbighshire was often the arena and the object of their contests. One vestige remains of their predatory mode of warfare, in an immense ditch and rampart, constructed by Offa, a Mercian king, and named Offa's dyke. This singular work, which, in many places, is almost entire, extends from the river Wye, along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, and Montgomery; enters Denbigh near Chirk castle; quits it above Wrexham, and ends at Mold in Flint. Nearly parallel to this celebrated trench, on the English side, is a similar fortification, which extended from Maesbury, near Oswestry, to the Dee, at Basingwerk, and, with the other, enclosed a piece of ground on which Britons and Saxons were wont to assemble for commercial purposes. The Norman period commenced with the subjugation of this county and its partition amongst military adventurers,—a system also pursued after the Conquest, and especially under Henry III. But it was left to Edward I. to consummate the subjugation of the entire province to the English yoke.

DENBIGH, a parish, borough, and market-town in the union of St. Asaph, county of Denbigh; 201 miles west by north of London, and 5 south of St. Asaph, west of the river Clwyd, on the banks of the Irlhod, one of its tributaries. The town is situated on a steep acclivity, overhung by a rock, crowned by the ruins of its noble castle, whence there is an extensive prospect of the luxuriant vale of the Clwyd, adorned with elegant mansions; Ruthin at a distance on the one hand; St. Asaph's on the other; and the landscape terminated by the blue tops of the distant mountains. Denbigh consists principally of a spacious market-place, and many elegant residences, constituting one long handsome avenue or street, whence other smaller ones diverge. In the opinion of many, it is the handsomest town in Wales. With its castle and ruins, it has been compared to Stirling in Scotland. Viewed from a distance it has an imposing appearance. Houses 742. A. P. £6,859. Pop., in 1801, 2,391; in 1831, 3,786. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; rated at £23 17s. 3½d.; gross income £445. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. The church of St. Marcellus, about a mile out of the town, is properly the parish church; but for the convenience of the parishioners, the service is performed in St. Hilary's chapel, near the castle gate. There are 4 places of worship for dissenters within the borough:—viz., Independents, Baptists, Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. The service in all, except the Wesleyan, is almost always in Welsh. The parish possesses 5 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools, 2 of which are endowed, one with £60, and the other with £150 per annum, arising from various sources, and used for clothing as well as instructing a number of poor children. A third was founded and endowed by Dr. Daniel Williams, an eminent Protestant dissenting minister. A dispensary was long ago established, with liberal support, for the benefit of the poor. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,457.

By charter from Charles II., this town was governed by 2 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 2 cornors, and 25 burgesses. The freedom could be obtained only by gift from the common council.

Criminal jurisdiction was granted over all offences triable at quarter-sessions generally; "except as to matters that cannot be determined by 2 aldermen," in which case, power was given to the county justices to interfere. The 2 aldermen were appointed borough magistrates. The common council-men elected the recorder. A court of record was appointed as a court of pleas for trial of all personal suits to any amount. The revenue of the borough, in 1832, was £242 3s. 8d., which was above the average. In 1837, it was nett £166 11s. 4½d. Conjointly with Ruthin and Holt, it returned one member to parliament. Electors, in all, 500 burgesses. Under the reform act it sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Ruthin, Holt, and Wrexham, as contributories. The number of electors registered for 1837, was 3,689. The boundaries of the parliamentary and municipal borough are co-extensive. Under the municipal act, the borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. A mayor is annually chosen from amongst them. A commission of the peace has been granted. The county court is held here and at Wrexham alternately, every 4th Wednesday. It has no power to imprison for debt. Actions for sums under £5 may be laid. The under-sheriff is the president judge. There is a lock-up in the town, belonging equally to the county and the borough. Tanners, glovers, and shoemakers, who produce goods which are chiefly sent to London for exportation, are the principal tradesmen; but Denbigh is more a place of genteel retirement than of much trade. There is an assembly-room in the market-place. There are also two good inns adjacent, and a market-house. The market-day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on May 14th, July 18th, and September 25th, for cattle and small pedlery. The Northern and Central bank of England have a branch here.

Denbigh was anciently of great military importance. David, brother of the last Llewellyn, made it his rendezvous when he summoned the Welsh chieftains to form a coalition against the English. After his defeat the lordship was granted by Edward I. to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who built the castle and walled the town. Thomas of Lancaster, his son-in-law, succeeded; but, upon his attainer, it was bestowed upon Hugh de Spencer, favourite of Edward II., and, upon his execution, it reverted to the Crown. Edward III. granted it to the Mortimer family, and, again reverting to the Crown, Elizabeth bestowed it on her favourite, Dudley, earl of Leicester. In 1646, the castle was valiantly defended by William Salisbury, but was finally surrendered to the parliamentary army. At the Restoration, it was totally demolished. The ruins of this venerable structure are very extensive. The walls are of a very singular construction, having been grouted or formed of two thick walls filled up between with stones and hot cement, which bound the whole together in one mass of such strength, as, in the early ages, must have rendered the castle impregnable. Near the chief entrance of the castle are the ruins of the first place of worship which was begun to be erected in Great Britain, for the performance of the reformed religion. The triennial meeting of the Welsh bards, called the *Eisteddfod*, is occasionally held in this town. A Carmelite priory was established here about the year 1289, by J. Salisbury of Llewenni.

DENBURY, a parish in the hund. of Haytor, union of Newton Abbot, county of Devon; 5 miles west by south of Ashburton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 7s. 6d.; gross income £201. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £161 18s. 11d. Patron,

the duke of Bedford. There are 1 Sunday and daily National and 3 daily schools in this parish. A fair is held on September 19th, for cheese and soap. Acres 1,270. Houses 101. A. P. £1,530. Pop., in 1801, 330; in 1831, 464. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

DENBY, a parish in Morleston hund., union of Belper, county of Derby; 7 miles north-north-east of Derby, east of the river Derwent, and on the line of the Leeds and Derby railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; valued at £9; gross income £94. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. D. Lowe. There are here 3 daily schools, one of which is supported by an endowment of £47 10s. The Denby collieries are amongst the principal of those in Derbyshire. Flamstead, the great astronomer, was born here in 1646. Acres 2,380. Houses 240. A. P. £5,990. Pop., in 1801, 631; in 1831, 1,272. Poor rates, in 1837, £488.

DENBY, a chapelry and township in the parish of Penistone, upper division of the wapentake of Staincross, west riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles west of Barnsley, at the source of the Dearne. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of York; valued at £32 7s. 6d.; gross income £98. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £272 12s. 1d., due to the archdeacon of York. It is in the patronage of the vicar of Penistone. There are here 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Acres 2,870. Houses 259. A. P. £3,466. Pop., in 1801, 1,061; in 1831, 1,295. Poor rates, in 1837, £422.

DENCHWORTH, a parish in the hund. and union of Wantage, county of Berks; 2½ miles north by west of Wantage, close on the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £7 10s. 10d., returned at £82 10s.; gross income £130. Patrons, the provost and fellows of Worcester college, Oxford. A Sunday and daily school on the National system is supported here. Acres 1,060. Houses 46. A. P. £4,327. Pop., in 1801, 229; in 1831, 213. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

DENERDISTON, or **DENSTON**, a parish in the hund. and union of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; 5 miles north of Clare. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; gross income £51. Patron, in 1835, W. Pigott, Esq. Acres 1,230. Houses 64. A. P. £1,450. Pop., in 1801, 277; in 1831, 341. Poor rates, in 1837, £232.

DENFORD, a parish in the hund. of Huxloe, union of Thrapston, county of Northampton; 1½ mile south of Thrapston, on the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage with Ringstead, in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 10s.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, T. Burton, Esq. Acres 1,940. Houses 66. A. P. £2,100. Pop., in 1801, 267; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1837, £171.

DENGIE HUNDRED, in the south-east corner of the county of Essex, between the Blackwater and the Crouch. Area 56,410 acres. Houses 1,609. Pop., in 1831, 9,915.

DENGIE, or **DENGUY**, a parish in the hund. of Dengie, union of Maldon, county of Essex; 3½ miles south-west of Bradwell. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £13; gross income £762. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £774 19s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, W. R. Stephenson. Charities £34 per annum. Acres 1,750. Houses 24. A. P. £3,297. Pop., in 1801, 145; in 1831, 249. Poor rates, in 1837, £323.

DENGIE-MARSH, a member of the town and Cinque Port of New Romney, in the parish of Lydd, locally situated in the hundred of Langport, county of Kent; 1½ mile south by east of Lydd. It has the English channel, with Dungeness lighthouse, on the south.

DENHAM, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Stoke, union of Eton, county of Buckingham; 2 miles north-north-west of Uxbridge, on the eastern bank of the Misbourne stream. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £19 9s. 4½d.; gross income £800. Patron, in 1835, B. Way, Esq. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is also a good school, and a well-conducted lunatic asylum for the upper classes. Acres 4,850. Houses 202. A. P. £6,850. Pop., in 1801, 796; in 1831, 1,169. Poor rates, in 1837, £497.

DENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, county of Suffolk; 6½ miles west by south of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely, not in charge; returned at £100; gross income £100. Patron, in 1835, S. Farmer, Esq. Acres 1,990. Houses 17. A. P. £1,239. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 191. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

DENHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, county of Suffolk; 2½ miles east by north of Eye, within the boundaries of which borough it is now included; it is near the London and Norwich railway. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to that of Hoxne. There is here a daily school endowed with £34 per annum. Other charities £22 per annum, for clothing poor children. Acres 2,300. Houses 32. A. P. £1,682. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 276. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

DENIO, a parish in the hund. of Gafflogion, union of Pwllheli, county of Carnarvon, North Wales. It includes the township of Pwllheli. Living, a curacy to the vicarage of Llanor. There are 3 daily schools here, one of which is endowed. Houses 395. A. P. £2,486. Pop., in 1801, 1,166; in 1831, 2,091. Poor rates, in 1837, £618.

DENMEAD. See **HAMLEEDON**.

DENNEY, formerly **DANIEA**, a hamlet in the parish of Waterbeach and hund. of Northstow, county of Cambridge; west of the river Cam, and 7½ miles north-north-east of Cambridge. About the time of the general dissolution there was a nunnery here, endowed with lands to the yearly value of £172 8s. 3d. ob. Dugd.

DENNINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Hoxne, county of Suffolk; 2 miles north of Framlingham, at the source of the river Alde. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Suffolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £36 3s. 4d.; gross income £873. Patron, in 1835, Captain Long. There is a daily school here. Charities about £50 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £937. The title of Baron Bous of Dennington was conferred in 1796 upon the Earl of Stradbroke. Acres 2,840. Houses 113. A. P. £5,185. Pop., in 1801, 726; in 1831, 1,000.

DENNIS (St.), a parish in the eastern division of the hund. of Powder, union of St. Austell, county of Cornwall; 4½ miles south-south-east of St. Columb Major, near the post-road from Penzance to Exeter. Living, a curacy, not in charge, annexed to the rectorship of St. Michael. There are here 3 daily schools. Acres 3,370. Houses 139. A. P. £1,524. Pop., in 1801, 318; in 1831, 721. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

DENSTON, a township in the parish of Alveton, Stafford; 5 miles north of Uttoxeter, in a beautiful sequestered vale, on the western bank of the Churnet, intersected by the Uttoxeter canal. Acreage

with the parish. Houses 48. A. P. £1,269. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 250. Poor rates, in 1837, £79.

DENSTON. See DENWADSTON, Suffolk.

DENT, a township and chapelry in the parish of Sedberg, west riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles north-north-east of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Living, a curacy, formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; valued at £133 18s.; gross income £101. Patrons, landowners. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed in 1800; and a place of worship for Independents; there are also 4 daily schools, one of which is supported by endowment. Dent is one of the polling-places for the members for the west riding. Acres 19,210. Houses 339. A. P. £7,610. Pop., in 1801, 1,773; in 1831, 1,840. Poor rates, in 1837, £959.

DENTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Gainford, county of Durham; 5½ miles north-west of Darlington, on a branch of the Skerne. Living, a perpetual curacy, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Durham; gross income £32. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £196 13s. 10d. Patron, the vicar of Gainford. There are here 2 daily schools. Denton was, in ancient times, of some importance. It is now but a small village. Acres 800. Houses 26. A. P. £1,965. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 144. Poor rates, in 1837, £63.

DENTON, a parish in the hund. of Norman-Cross, county of Huntingdon; 1½ mile south-south-west of Stilton, to the south of Holme-Brook. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £5 13s. 6½d.; gross income £120. Patrons, in 1835, Executors of W. Wells, Esq. There is here a daily school, endowed with £15 per annum. Acres 890. Houses 20. A. P. £568. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 85. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

DENTON, a parish in the hundreds of Kinghamford and Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 8½ miles south-south-east of Canterbury, near the post-road from Canterbury to Dover. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5 19s. 4½d.; gross income £175. Patron, in 1835, Sir Edgerton Brydges, Bart. About 14 acres of hops were grown here in 1835. Acres 1,160. Houses 30. A. P. £1,061. Pop., in 1801, 187; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1837, £147.

DENTON, a small parish in the hund. of Sharnwell, county of Kent. Pop. returned with the parish of Chalk.

DENTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Manchester, county of Lancaster; 4 miles north-east by north of Stockport, west of the river Tame, and near the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; returned at £99 10s.; gross income £135. Patroness, in 1835, the Marchioness of Westminster. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here. The principal manufacture in this place is that of hats. Acres 1,630. Houses 460. A. P. £3,195. Pop., in 1801, 1,362; in 1831, 2,792. Poor rates, in 1837, £507.

DENTON, a parish in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, union of Grantham, county of Lincoln; 4 miles south-west of Grantham, near the Grantham and Nottingham canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £18 8s. 4d.; gross income £761. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £800 2s. 1d. Patron, the prebendary of North Grantham, in Salisbury cathedral. Here are 4 daily schools. In this parish a Roman tessellated pavement, 30 feet square, has been discovered. Acres 2,730. Houses 100. A. P. £3,937. Pop., in 1801, 446; in 1831, 563. Poor rates, in 1837, £180.

DENTON, a parish in the hund. of Earham, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 4½ miles north-east of Harleston, on the northern bank of the Waveney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £24; gross income £861. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £765 6s. 4d. In the patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1655, and licensed under the new marriage act. There are here 2 daily schools. Acres 2,370. Houses 74. A. P. £3,655. Pop., in 1801, 451; in 1831, 580. Poor rates, in 1837, £306.

DENTON, a hamlet in the parish of Cuddesden, county of Oxford; 6½ miles west by north of Tetworth. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Oxford, not in charge; no return. Patron, the vicar of Cuddesden. Acres 730. Houses 30. A. P. £1,074. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 137. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

DENTON, a parish in the hund. of Wymersley, union of Hardington, county of Northampton; 6 miles east-south-east of Northampton. Living, a rectory, annexed to that of Whiston. Acres 1,970. Houses 103. A. P. £1,194. Pop., in 1801, 378; in 1831, 527. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

DENTON, a parish in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, union of Newhaven, county of Sussex; 1½ mile north-east of Newhaven, bounded on the west by the river Ouse. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £14 19s. 8d.; gross income £291. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £255 11s. 2d. Patron, in 1835, H. W. Bates, Esq. There is here a daily school. Denton is within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. Acres 890. Houses 26. A. P. £1,944. Pop., in 1801, 54; in 1831, 117. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

DENTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Otley, locally situated in the lower division of the wapentake of Claro, west riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles north-west of Otley, north of the river Warfe. Living, a donative curacy, formerly in the dio. of York, now in that of Ripon; valued at £20; gross income £44. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. Ibbetson, Bart. There is here a daily school. This town was anciently a seat of the family of Fairfax. Acres 3,170. Houses 29. A. P. £2,261. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 179. Poor rates, in 1837, £52.

DENTON (EAST), a township in Newburn parish, county of Northumberland; 3½ miles west-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-mines, which abound in this neighbourhood. Houses 114. Pop., in 1821, 548; in 1831, 524. Poor rates, in 1837, £177.

DENTON (NETHER), a parish in the ward of Eskdale, union of Brampton, Cumberland; 5 miles east-north-east of Brampton; on the river Irthing. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, returned at £120; gross income £196. Patron, the bishop of Carlisle. Here is a daily school. Acres 4,530. Houses 47. A. P. £2,602. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 290. Poor rates, in 1837, £114.

DENTON (UPPER), a parochial chapelry in Eskdale ward, Cumberland; 17 miles east-north-east of Carlisle; east of the river Irthing, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle, not in charge; returned at £68; gross income £47. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Carlisle. Acres 860. Houses 15. A. P. £883. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 106. Poor rates, in 1837, £42.

DENTON (WEST), a township in Newburn parish, county of Northumberland. Here is a daily

school. Houses 70. Pop. in 1801, 423; in 1831, 455. Poor rates, in 1837, £230.

DENVER, a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 1 mile south of Market-Downham; on the post-road from Cambridge to Kingslynn. Living, a rectory in two mediocrities, viz. St. Michael's Westhall, and St. Peter's Easthall, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £10 13s. 4d.; gross income £802. It is in the patronage of Caius college, Cambridge. Charities, £26 per annum. Acres 2,610. Houses 175. A. P. £4,421. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 860. Poor rates, in 1837, £424.

DEOPHAM, a parish in the hund. of Forehoe, county of Norfolk; 3½ miles west by south of Wymondham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 7s. 11d., returned at £148 17s. 6d.; gross income £204. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There are here a daily and a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, £27 per annum. Acres 1,520. Houses 75. A. P. £3,067. Pop., in 1801, 352; in 1831, 506. Poor rates, in 1837, £315.

DEPDEN, a parish in the hund. of Risbridge, union of Thingoe, county of Suffolk; 7 miles south by west of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10 11s. 3½d.; gross income £400. In the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. Dr. Anthony Sparrow, bishop of Norwich, was born in this parish. Acres 2,000. Houses 38. A. P. £1,824. Pop., in 1801, 240; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1837, £204.

DEPTFORD,

A large and at one time very opulent town, on the southern bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the small river Ravensbourne, in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Greenwich, Kent; 5 miles east of London, and 11 west by north of Dartford; intersected by the Croydon canal, which here joins the Surrey canal, by the Croydon railway, and by the Greenwich railway (see GREENWICH), which runs through the High-street, on a viaduct, and whence a branch has been projected to the new pier at the river side.*

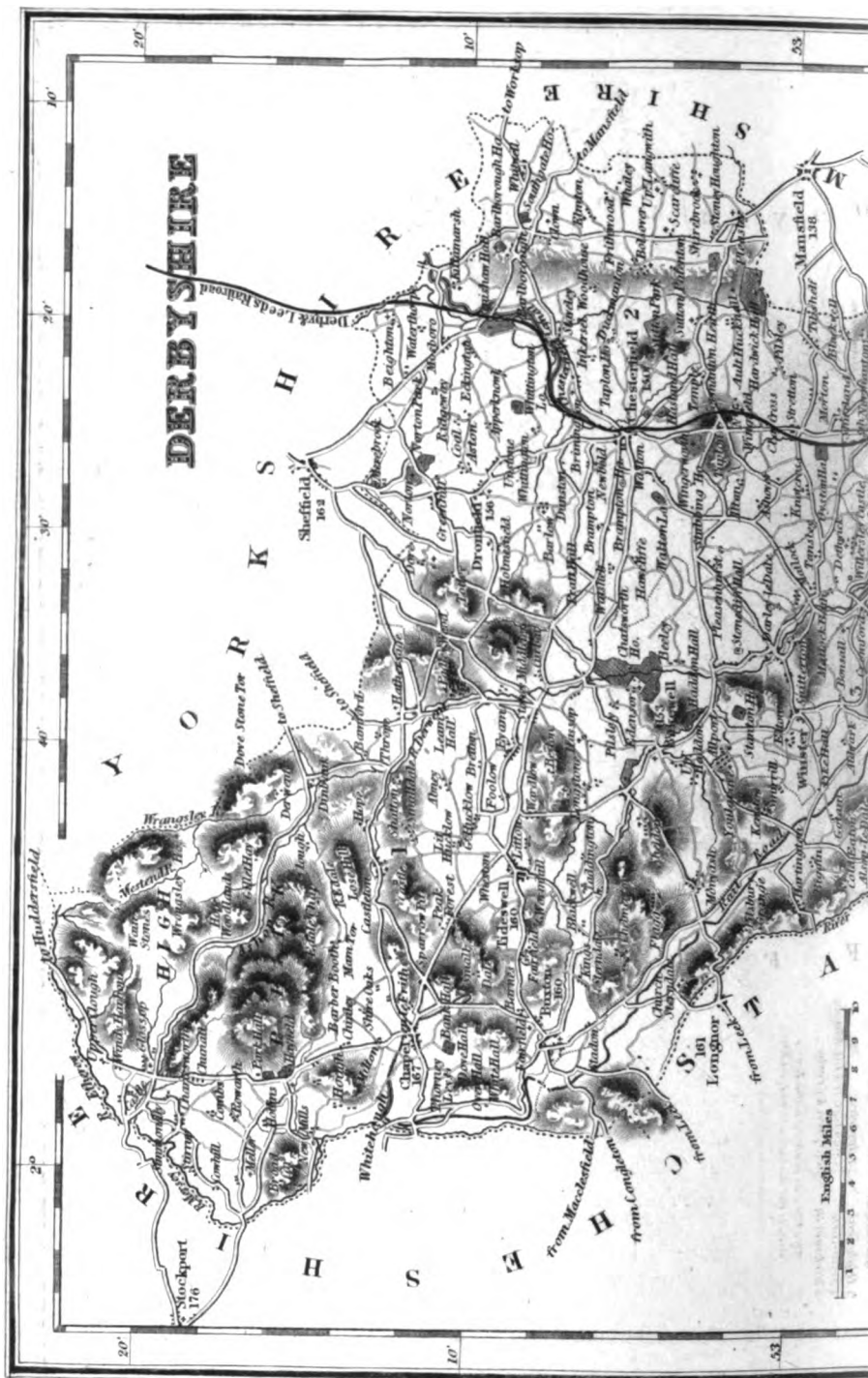
The town of Deptford is very irregularly built. It is nominally divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. The latter, originally called West Greenwich and Deptford Strond, was, at one time, merely a small fishing-village, but many neat streets have been erected since the establishment of the royal dock-yard here by Henry VIII.—By the reform bill, Deptford is conjoined with Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead in returning two members to parliament.—Acres 1,700. Houses 4,685. A. P. £37,450. Pop., in 1801, 17,548; in 1831, 21,350.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—In 1790 this place was divided into the two parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, both in the dio. and archd. of Rochester. The living of St. Nicholas is a vicarage; rated at £12 17s. 3½d.; gross income £557. The living of St. Paul is a rectory, not in charge; gross income £400. Both these presentations belong to Mrs. Drake, and Captain William Wickham Drake. A small part of the parish of St. Paul's lies in the

county of Surrey. Here are four Independent churches, formed respectively in 1700, 1800, and 1805; a Baptist church formed in 1802; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1802. There were, in 1834, 78 daily schools within the town. Some of these, however, are charity-schools: one of which, Dean Stanhope's school, in the parish of St. Paul's, founded about 1715, for educating, clothing, and apprenticing poor children, is endowed with upwards of £250 per annum. Dr. Breton's school, in the parish of St. Nicholas, founded in 1672, is endowed with about £40 per annum, for educating and clothing poor children. Out of Addey's charity to the poor, in 1806—the income of which, in 1836, amounted to £415 8s. 6d.—the sum of £134 15s. 1d. was expended that year in teaching about 120 boys and 100 girls on the National system; the residue was chiefly distributed among the poor.—Here are two hospitals belonging to the Trinity-house corporation. The old hospital was founded in the time of Henry VIII., and contains 25 apartments. Trinity-hospital was erected towards the end of the 17th century. It consists of 56 apartments, forming a spacious quadrangle, in the centre of which is placed a statue of Captain Richard Maples, who, in 1680, bequeathed £1,300 towards the building. The pensioners in both hospitals consist of decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows: the annual allowance to the widows and single men is about £18; the married men receive about £28 yearly. See LONDON.—Trinity House.—Minor charities here present a united income of upwards of £120 per annum. In charities founded previous to 1790, when the town was parochially divided, both parishes have a joint interest.—Poor rates, in 1837, £10,037. The parish-work-house now stands on the site of the ancient manor-house of Deptford, named Sayes court. It was once the residence of the celebrated John Evelyn; and was the temporary abode of Peter of Russia, during his stay at the dock-yards.

Docks, Trinity-house, &c.—Deptford was of no importance till Henry VIII. established a naval dock-yard here, and incorporated the society of Trinity-house, to examine the mathematical students of Christ's hospital, and the masters in the navy; to settle the rates of pilotage, and to erect light-houses, &c. This society was incorporated by the name of "The Master, Warden, and Assistants of the Guild or Fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond." The ancient Trinity-hall at Deptford was pulled down about the year 1787, when the Trinity-house was erected at London, where the society now holds its meetings. The royal dock-yard has been greatly enlarged since the time of Henry VIII. It now encloses an area of about 31 acres. It has a double wet dock of two acres, and a single dock of one and a half. There are large workshops of all descriptions requisite for fitting out ships of war, a basin, two mast-ponds, and numerous iron forges. There are capacious storehouses, including the victualling office, originally built in 1745; but burnt in 1749, and since re-erected. It now consists of numerous ranges of buildings added at various times, and all appropriated to the various establishments necessary to the important office of victualling the navy. The victualling yard supplies the whole of the government-establishments abroad with provisions, clothing, and medicines. All the transports and convict ships are also fitted out at this yard, under the inspection of a resident agent, who surveys all the freight-ships employed by government for the army. The residences of the presiding officers are also included in the edifices connected with this establishment. All the affairs of the dock-yard and its ap-

* Two projected Kentish railways commence at Deptford, and terminate, one at Deal, after sending branches to Maidstone, and the South-eastern Dover railway, at Willesborough; and the other at Sandwich, and Sand-Down-Castle. A branch from the projected Southwark and Staines railway runs to the East County dock. The intended Westminster and Deptford railway joins the Greenwich, and another projected Kent railway, at the High-street, Deptford. This latter line forms a grand trunk through the populous towns of East Kent.





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pendages are under the control of the admiralty, and the immediate superintendence of a captain in the navy, who is called Superintendent, and holds his office for five years, when he is replaced by another. In time of war, from 1,000 to 1,500 workmen have been employed here. There are several private dock-yards for boat and ship-building, including Evelyn's dock, where men-of-war of 74 guns are sometimes built; also a commodious commercial dock, intended for foreign merchantmen in the Baltic trade. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the town was an extensive erection wherein bayonets, gun-barrels, halberds, &c., were manufactured by machinery set in motion by a powerful steam-engine. This building is now converted into a mill for throwing silk. A rope-work upon the vertical principle is now (June, 1840,) erecting in the dock-yard, which will be sufficient for the supply of the whole navy with cables and ropes of any length. The prosperity of Deptford having hitherto been in a great measure dependent on the trade originating from the building and fitting-out of vessels for the royal navy, it has suffered materially from the comparative suspension of maritime occupations ever since the peace. An extensive manufacture of earthenware, called Deptford ware, is in a prosperous condition. There is a mechanics' institution in the town, and a savings bank has been established. Water-works were erected here as far back as 1699, under a patent from William III.; in 1808 they were purchased by a company, who greatly enlarged them, and, under the name of the Kent Water-works company, supply Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackheath, and Kent-road, with water from the Ravensbourne, a rivulet rising near Bromley. A new pier for the convenience of passengers to and from the Greenwich, Croydon, &c., railways, was recently in progress; and other works were projected, including docks for the express use of steam-vessels of the larger class, almost at any time of the tide.

History.—The history of Deptford is little else than the history of its government-establishments. The name of Deptford was derived from a deep ford over the Ravensbourne, at its confluence with the Thames, but which is now superseded by a bridge. A desolating fire happened in 1652; and 19 years afterwards the lower town was inundated by a great flood, which rose 10 feet in the streets near the river.

DEPTLING. See **DEBTLING.**

DEPWAD HUNDRED, in the county of Norfolk. Area 30,950 acres. Houses 1,752. Pop., in 1831, 10,031. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Depwade, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Depwade poor-law union comprehends 43 parishes, embracing an area of 110 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 24,768. Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during three years preceding formation of union, £24,006. Expenditure, in 1838, £13,459.

DERBYSHIRE,

A midland and almost central county of England, situated nearly at an equal distance from the eastern and western seas. It is bounded on the north by Yorkshire; east by Leicester and Nottinghamshires; west by the Dove, the Goyt, and the Trent, which divide it from Staffordshire and Cheshire; and south by Leicester and Warwickshires. This county is very irregular in form, especially on the west side, and there is a small isolated part or parish of it in Leicestershire. Its length from north-north-west to south-south-east is 56 miles; its breadth from

east to west is about 33 miles. Its circumference is about 204 miles; and its area 663,180 acres, of which about 510,000 are arable, pasture, and meadow-lands. Houses 46,098. A. P. £887,659. Pop. in 1801, 161,142; in 1831, 236,900; out of 48,320 families of whom, 13,324 were chiefly engaged in agriculture, and 20,788 in trade, manufactures, &c. Poor rates, on an average of 3 years to Easter, 1748-50, £7,874; expenditure on poor, £7,677: in 1803, £77,311; expenditure on poor, £58,665: in 1813, £126,892; expenditure on poor, £100,477: in 1839, £68,900; expenditure on poor, £50,200. Church rates, in 1831-2, £3,849; in 1839, £4,832. Derbyshire forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lichfield, and province of Canterbury, comprising the deaneries of Ashbourne, High Peak, Chesterfield, Derby, Castillay, and Repington, and containing from 135 to 140 parishes, out of 117 of which, enumerated by the Messrs. Lyson, 50 are rectories, 58 vicarages, and the remainder perpetual curacies. There are also upwards of 50 dependent chapels within the boundaries of the county, and nearly 200 Dissenting places of worship. In 1831, there were 730 daily schools, attended by 23,102 children; and 420 Sunday schools, attended by 39,184 children.—Of these, 9 daily schools belonged to Dissenters, with 287 children, and 166 Sunday schools, with 18,485 children. The civil divisions of Derby, are: the north and south parliamentary sections, each of which returns 2 members. Those for the northern division are voted for at Bakewell, Chesterfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Alfreton, and Glossop; the place of election being at Bakewell: those for the southern at Derby, Ashbourne, Wirksworth, Melbourne, and Belper; the place of election being at Derby. The number of electors registered for this county, in 1837, was, in the northern division, 6,573, out of a population of 102,236; in the southern, 5,527, out of a population of 111,327, exclusive of the borough of Derby,—the only one in the county,—which returns 2;—in all, for this county, 6 members. The number of electors who polled in north Derbyshire at the election in 1837, was 4,481. Before the passing of the Reform act, this county returned 2 members with 2 for the borough of Derby. The northern division comprises the wapentakes or hundreds of Scarsdale, High Peak, and part of Wirksworth; the southern, the remaining hundreds, Appletree, Morleston, Litchurch, Repton, Gresley, and the other parts of Wirksworth. The chief market-towns are Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Bolsover, Belper, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Dronfield, Tideswell, Winstanley, and Wirksworth. Part of the county is in the jurisdiction of the duchy of Lancaster court, held at Tutbury; many parishes in the hundreds of High Peak, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, are within the jurisdiction of the Peveril court, held at Lenton in Lancashire; both of these courts are for recovery of small debts, determining assaults, &c. The barmote courts for the regulation of the business relative to the working of the mines, &c., are held at Monyash in the Peak, and at Wirksworth. Derbyshire is in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Derby, as are the quarter-sessions, except the Easter, which are held at Chesterfield. County rates, in 1799, the first on record, £6,890; expenditure £6,392: in 1809, £5,480; expenditure £5,331: in 1819, £15,363; expenditure £14,768: and in 1838, £11,871; expenditure £12,125. In 1834-8 the proportion of criminals to the total population in Derby and Lancaster was .56 for Derby to 1.18 for Lancaster, while the average of 6 counties was 1.08. Derby ranking least or lowest of all in the proportional scale of crime. The county jail was erected in 1824-6 in the county-town of **DERBY**: which see.

General description.—Derbyshire is much diversified in geographical aspect. Its high lands, especially the mountainous regions of the High Peak, are distinguished by their romantic scenery, their rocks and caverns, their rude precipitous cliffs, and rapid streams, which flow from thence through narrow valleys; meet in the Lower Peak, in the centre of the county; and swell the waters of the Derwent, which divides it into eastern and western districts. The most remarkable eminences are those which occupy its north-western extremity. They belong to the elevated Penine chain which separates the basins of the Humber and the Mersey. Of these, according to the trigonometrical survey, the great northern elevation of Axe-Edge, on the boundary between this county and Staffordshire, is 1,751 feet; and Holme-Moss, the most conspicuous point of Kinder-Scout, is 1,859 feet above the level of the sea. Ridges branch in various directions across the High Peak and the Eastern Moor, until they are lost in the fruitful plains that embank the Trent, and contain the head-springs of numerous rivers. From near Axe-edge, a tract of high land runs south-east, separating the basins of the Derwent and the Dove. Another, east of the Derwent, and running south-east, separates its basin from those of the Rother and the Sheaf. The Low Peak, though hilly, is not so elevated. The southern part presents a level surface with slight undulations, and is for the most part fertile and well-cultivated. Of the dales or valleys, Dove-Dale is undoubtedly the most celebrated. It extends nearly north-west of Thorpe, between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, about 5 miles along the course of the Dove. There are high and elevated rocks in this grand dale called Dove Dale church, Thorpe cloud, Lover's leap, &c. Bonsal Dale, near Cromford, is deep and romantic. Monsal Dale is peculiarly interesting. Matlock Dale extends along the course of the Derwent more than two miles from the celebrated Cromford cotton mills. Middleton or Eyam Dale abounds with elevated rocks and interesting caverns. It is highly picturesque. Cave Dale, Bradford Dale, and Lathkill Dales are also well worthy of notice.

Rivers.—Besides the Trent, which forms the south-west boundary for a short distance between Burton and its confluence with the Erwash, the rivers of this county are numerous. The principal are the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, the Erwash, the Etherow, the Goyt, and the Rother. The Derwent is the chief as respects this county. It rises on the moor in the Alpine ridges of the High Peak, at the northern extremity of the county; flows southward about 46 miles, during which it receives many tributaries, and passes CHATSWORTH PARK,—which see,—and a little below which it receives the Wye;—Matlock, where it flows in a deep channel sunk between lofty rocks;—Belper and Derby,—where it leaves the varied and beautiful scenery of the highlands; and whence it becomes navigable; though, since the canals were cut, it has been little used. In the vicinity of Derby it enters the wide valley of the Trent, and, after collecting the waters of nearly 300,000 acres of land, discharges them into that noble river, on the borders of Leicestershire. The Dove has been the theme of poets, the study of painters, and the resort of scientific naturalists. It rises near Buxton, and forms the south-western boundary of the county till it falls into the Trent a little below Burton. As far as Ashbourne its course is in the hilly region, generally in a deep valley sunk in the high lands. It presents many scenes of striking grandeur and beauty in its course. The Wye rises north of Buxton and, flowing past Bakewell, joins the Derwent. The Erwash

rises near Alfreton, flows southwardly, bounding the county, and joins the Trent below its confluence with the Derwent. The Rother has its source in the junction of several small streams near Chesterfield, which it passes, and quits the county near Beighton on the borders of Yorkshire. Thus, the drainage of the whole county belongs to the basin of the Trent, except a few inconsiderable streams, the chief of which are the Etherow and the Goyt, which bound the county on the north and north-west, and, uniting their streams, become afterwards tributary to the Mersey.

Canals.—Among the numerous canals which intersect this county, the most important is the Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal, completed in 1777. It enters the county by crossing the Dove near its confluence with the Trent, and running past Stenson, meets the southern Derby canal near Swarkeston, and proceeds by Shardlow to the Derwent, near its confluence with the Trent. This has hitherto formed a principal part of the great line of communication between Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and London. The Erwash or Langley bridge canal, begun in 1777, proceeds from the Trent, between the termination of the last, and the confluence of the Erwash and the Trent. After successively giving off the Beeston cut to the east, and the South-eastern Derby canal, and the Shipwash branch, to the west, it runs northwards along the valley of the Erwash, towards its source near Alfreton, after being joined by the Nottingham canal to the north-east of Langley, and shortly after by the Cromford canal near Langley-hill bridge. The Cromford canal proceeds thence across the Erwash to Codnor Park iron-works. Shortly after, it enters a tunnel 2,966 yards in length. It then crosses the Amber, one of the numerous tributaries of the Derwent, by an aqueduct 200 yards in length and 50 feet high. Thence it follows the course of the Derwent; passes through other two short tunnels, and across another aqueduct near Cromford, where it terminates. A reservoir, of 50 acres, near the great tunnel, is the principal feeder of this canal, which is about 18 miles in length. The Chesterfield canal, completed in 1776, proceeds from Chesterfield along the east bank of the Rother, through a country abounding with coal, to NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: which see. The Peak-Forest canal, proceeding from the Ashton-under-Lyne canal, enters the northern parts of Derbyshire at Whalley-bridge, and proceeds towards Milton. This canal was finished in 1800. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal crosses the isolated part of this county which is surrounded by Leicestershire, passing by Measham and Oakthorpe. It was completed in 1799. The two Derby canals already alluded to were completed in 1794. There is a prolongation northwards to Little Eaton.

Roads.—The great road from London to Manchester enters this county from Leicestershire by crossing the Trent near Shardlow. It passes through Derby, and thence through Ashbourne to Staffordshire. A principal branch passes northwards and by west through Buxton to Whalley, thence to Stockport, joined at Whalley by another principal line from Derby through Driffield, Wirksworth, Matlock, Bakewell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith; whence a branch proceeds by Glossop to Ashton under Lyne. A principal road to Sheffield passes from Derby through Chesterfield and Dronfield. Many other roads radiate from Derby in all quarters to the surrounding counties, cities, and towns,—interlacing each other by interminable branches. The average of highway returns for three years ending October, 1814, gives, on 637 miles of turnpike roads and paved streets, and 1,696 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages, a total expenditure in money, and

in estimated value of statute labour, of £20,624. The amount of highway rates in 1827, was £16,049. In 1836 there were 41 turnpike trusts in this county; the total income of which was £44,810 15s. 7d.; total expenditure, £40,412 12s. 4d. In 1839 the expenditure on 1,978 miles of highway, was £18,627.

Railways.—The pre-eminent means, however, of facilitating general communication and commercial intercourse, internal and external, now enjoyed by this central county, are those, even nationally, most important lines of railway by which it is traversed; and of these, the Leicester and Derby, and the Derby and Leeds, sections of the Great Midland, North Midland, and North of England lines or line of railway, claim our first attention. The Derby and Leicester section, or Midland Counties railway, which joins the Birmingham and London railway at Rugby, is 75 miles in length. It enters this county at the south-eastern corner, near the confluence of the Trent with the Soar, and after having been joined by a branch from Nottingham, through Long Eaton, passes through Sawley, Breaston, and Spondon, to Derby. This section, from Derby to its junction with the Nottingham branch, and from thence to Nottingham, was opened to the public on 4th June, 1839; and from the junction of these to Leicester, on 5th May, 1840. See also **LEICESTERSHIRE**. The Derby and Leeds section, or North Midland Great Trunk railway, which constitutes a central link between the other important railways in the north, centre, and south of England, is 72½ miles in length, with upwards of 200 bridges and 7 tunnels in its course, measuring together nearly 2½ miles. The parliamentary estimated expense was £1,600,000; but the actual cost was about £3,000,000. Nearly 10,000 men were employed at one time on the line during its construction. The whole line has been constructed in little more than 3 years. The Stephensons, George and Robert, with their assistant, Mr. Swandwick, were the engineers who carried this great work into execution. It was opened through all this county, and as far as Rotherham, beyond Sheffield, on 11th May, 1840; and throughout the whole line on 1st July, 1840. This railway runs up through two of the romantic vales of Derby, and through several of the luxuriant valleys of Yorkshire. The scenery throughout is much more attractive, we believe, than that of any other railway in the kingdom. With two or three exceptions, the railways are comparatively uninteresting in scenery. Indeed, the very necessity of finding the nearest approach to a level, makes it almost inevitable that most of them should be monotonous in scenery, when not devoid of it altogether. But this railway is a splendid exception. Its course lies along the valleys of the Derwent, the Amber, the Rother, the Dun, the Dearne, the Calder, and the Aire, affording views of beautiful parks, seats, villages, woods, and ruins. It is bordered nearly all the way by fertile meadows and pastures, skirted with wooded hills, which altogether constitute, in passing them, an almost uninterrupted panoramic picture; and the works of the railway itself, comprising magnificent viaducts, aqueducts, and bridges, with station-houses of tasteful architecture, contribute not a little to the admiration and delight of the traveller. On these accounts, we have here devoted more space than usual to a description of this railway within the limits of Derbyshire, and for an account of its continuance, see **YORKSHIRE**. See also **DARLINGTON**.

The Derby station is a handsome brick structure of very great extent, being erected for the accommodation not only of the North Midland, but also of the Midland Counties and Birmingham and Derby companies. It is built by the North Midland, and is

under the management of its directors; but the other companies pay six per cent. on that proportion of the cost which is for their accommodation. The entire area enclosed is 26 acres. The station consists of offices for the booking of passengers, waiting-rooms, refreshment-rooms, apartments for the directors, secretary, and other officers; warehouses for goods; a shed of unequalled extent and great lightness to cover in the landing-places of the railways; and separate engine-houses and workshops. The refreshment-rooms are handsome, but by no means on the grand scale of those at Birmingham. The shed covers nine several lines of rails; the walls have open arches in their whole length. Its width is about 140 feet, under three roofs, of very light yet strong construction, amply lighted from above, and supported by sixty fluted cast-iron columns, 22 feet high. The apex of the roofs is 38 feet high. The length of the main shed is 450 feet; but one of the three roofs is prolonged by wings to the length of 1,050 feet, by 42 feet wide. The engine-house and workshops of the North Midland are very tastefully and admirably constructed. The engine-house is a polygon of 16 sides, and 130 feet in diameter, lighted from a dome-shaped roof of the height of 53 feet. It contains 16 lines of rails radiating from a single turn-table in the centre: the engines, on their arrival, are brought in here, placed upon the turn-table, and wheeled into any stall that may be vacant. Each of the 16 stalls in these locomotive engine stables will hold two, or perhaps three engines; and here the iron-horses will receive every attention after they have been fatigued and harassed by their work. There are also carriage-houses and workshops on a large scale, it being intended to repair every thing on the spot. The latter buildings form wings to the polygon, 160 to 180 feet in length, and at a right angle to each other. A hotel is to be erected at the entrance to the station. The whole of the works at this station have been built by Mr. Jackson, a spirited and able contractor, who also constructed the noble bridges at Belper and the Bull-bridge contract, and who is now erecting the station at Leeds.

From Derby the North Midland railway runs northwards by Duffield and other villages, and through Milford tunnel, 836 yards in length, with rich and handsome arched frontings, to Belper, through which it runs in a cutting lined with masonry, and it has no less than 12 bridges crossing it in the space of a mile. It then, by 2 timber bridges, each about 400 feet in length, and containing in all 200,000 cubic feet of timber, crosses Belper pool, where the Derwent expands in a broad sheet, with a wooded island in the midst. The scenery here is extremely beautiful. A short tunnel; a fine viaduct across the Derwent; and another short tunnel at Hagwood, are then passed, and the grand and interesting works, at the principal crossing of the Derwent, are reached. The river runs in the bottom of the valley with the turnpike road at some distance above it: the railway passes over both, obliquely, by a magnificent viaduct; and, in the same place, is itself crossed by the Cromford canal, in an aqueduct built by the company. At the confluence of the Amber valley with the valley of the Derwent, the scenery is splendid, especially up the Derwent valley, towards Matlock, 5 miles from the Amber gate station. Bull-bridge, and Lodge-hill tunnel, 250 yards in length, and South Wingfield station, are then passed; the Column of Crich stand, where mountain limestone abounds, being seen to the left on the distant hills; and, after passing a deep and extensive cutting, opened out into the romantic valley of the Amber, where the wretched mud huts of the peasantry form a striking contrast with the beauty of

the scenery, the summit of the line in Derbyshire is reached at Clay cross tunnel, which is just a mile in length, the entrance being fronted with a magnificent Moorish gateway, having a castellated circular tower on either side, and an arch of the unusual figure of three parts oval, with two fine rounded mouldings. Here a zigzag coal railway joins the North Midland, which then leaves the romantic scenery of the valleys of Derbyshire, and passes onwards to Chesterfield with its well-known crooked spire. Here there is a very beautiful station in the Elizabethan style of architecture. Chesterfield is 24 miles by railway from Derby. Various other handsome stations are then passed, including Eckington station, for Worksop, which stands in Renishaw park in view of the hall, and has hence been made exceedingly chaste and beautiful. It consists of a circular tower with wings, and contains a spacious and elegant waiting-room. Here, a few miles on the right, is that cluster of ducal residences which Sir George Saville called 'the Dukery.' Eckington station is 30 miles from Derby, and 10 from Mashro. At Beighton, 34 miles from Derby, this railway leaves Derbyshire.

The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway—see BIRMINGHAM—is 38½ miles in length, and was opened throughout on 2d August, 1839. It passes from the grand central terminus at Derby, through Normanton; between which and Willington, the Mersey and Trent canal is crossed by an oblique iron-bridge. From Willington it runs parallel with this canal, until it reaches the borders of the county, and enters STAFFORDSHIRE: which see. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this railway is the rapidity with which it was completed. The act was obtained in 1836; but the works were only begun in 1837. By its act the company was authorized to raise £630,000 in £100 shares, and further, to borrow £200,000; and the works did not exceed the sums thus sanctioned. The Cromford or Peak Forest, and Crich railways, have been already described.—See articles CROMFORD and CRICH.—There are two railways connected with the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, and terminating in the southern integral parts of this county, the one near Hartshorn, the other near Ticknall. Besides these, others were projected in 1840; the Rocester, between Willington and Rocester, there to join another intended railway from Derby, along the valley of the Churnet to the Manchester and Birmingham railway, or its Macclesfield branch; with a branch from Merston to the Birmingham and Derby railway at Burton on Trent;—the Midland Grand Union, from the Midland, or Leicester and Derby, at Lenton, Nottingham, to Renishaw park, Derby. The intended Churnet railway—from the number of towns and populous districts lying on its route—is considered to be a very promising undertaking, attended with great national advantages, besides those, local and peculiar to Derbyshire, and all the surrounding counties. The exportation of the coal, lime, &c. of Derby, is greatly facilitated, and its general trade opened to immense increase, by the railways already completed.

Climate.—The climate is much colder in the northern and western parts, which terminate the principal middle chain of hills from the north, than in the southern, lower, and more sheltered regions. Dr. Aikin, in his 'Description of the Country round Manchester,' observes, that "the mountainous part of this county is distinguished from the rest by the greater quantity of rain which falls in it. At Chatsworth, which is by no means the highest tract, about 33 inches of rain have been found to fall annually at a medium. The High Peak is peculiarly liable to

very violent storms, in which the rain descends in torrents, so as frequently to occasion great ravages in the lands; it is also subject to very high winds. These causes, together with the elevation of the country, render it cold, so that vegetation is backward and unkindly. Some kinds of grain will not grow at all in the Peak, and others seldom ripen till very late in the year. The atmosphere is, however, pure and healthful, and the higher situations are generally free from epidemic diseases, though agues and fevers sometimes prevail in the valleys. One disease is endemic, however, in these parts, and even as far south as Derby; this is the bronchocele, or Derby-neck; it is an enlargement of the glands of the throat, and is a degree of the same disease that is known in the Alps and other mountainous tracts." From the report of the Registrar General on the causes of death, from July 1st to December 31st, 1837, we find that,—out of a population of 218,233, consisting of 43,026 families; 20,456 of whom were employed in trade, manufactures, &c., 1,446 in agriculture, and 21,124 otherwise occupied,—in West Derby and Liverpool,—the deaths arising from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, were as 1,666 to 1,287, arising from diseases of the respiratory organs, including consumption, decline, pneumonia, &c.; and 870 arising from nervous diseases, and 184 from old age, besides deaths from other causes. But as Liverpool is mixed up with Derby in this calculation, it cannot, perhaps, afford precise data on which to found an opinion with regard to the nosological peculiarities of Derby.

Soil and Produce.—The most common soil of this county is reddish clay or marl, which prevails in the south. In the north-west is an extensive tract of limestone, the southern and middle parts of which have the same surface soil as the southern district. In a large eastern tract, extending from Stanton by Dale to Morley in Yorkshire, where the coal occurs, the soil is clay of various qualities. In the northern extremity a similar soil and peat bogs prevail. The soil on the banks of the rivers is partly alluvial. The southern and eastern parts are employed both for pasture and tillage. Most kinds of grain are there cultivated, though not very scientifically, and produce a fair return. Dairy farms are numerous in the southern and northern parts, and large quantities—2,000 tons. it is said—of cheese are annually sent to the metropolis, or exported from the seaports on the sea-coast. Barley is much cultivated, particularly near Gresley and Repton, where the farmers are induced to do so principally by the consumption of malt in the neighbouring town of Burton, where the highly celebrated Burton ale is brewed. The whole annual produce of barley thus used has been calculated at about 5,000 quarters. In the northern parts, from the poverty of the soil, and the rawness of the climate, the lands are mainly used as pasture for sheep and cattle. The cows have the property of becoming fat in a short time; their yield of milk is but moderate. The sheep on the High Peak are smaller than those on the Leicester border. They weigh only from 14 to 17 lbs. a quarter; those fed on the gritstone lands being about 3 lbs. lighter than others of the same breed fattened on limestone soil. The fleeces of the former are also much lighter and thinner than the others. Merino sheep were introduced in the beginning of this century; and George III. honoured the patriotic endeavours of the introducer, Mr. W. B. Thomas of Chesterfield, by presenting him with two Merino ewes. In order to excite attention to the progress and advantage of breeding Merino sheep, this gentleman afterwards invited the agriculturists to be annually present at his sheep-shearing, when he exhibited the live animals in their

several stages of growth, their wool, their mutton, and cloth, also, both for male and female attire, manufactured from the Merino wool grown on his own farms. The horses of the northern are of a different breed from those of the southern parts; the latter being strong and heavy while the former are light and slender, and are much employed in the Peak for carrying limestone. Their agility in ascending and descending the steep mountains is remarkable. Oats are grown in the high lands in the northern parts, and constitute a considerable portion of the food of the inhabitants. Vast quantities of chamomile—rather an unusual species of culture—besides valerian and elecampane root, are raised, and sold to the London druggists. Derby, on the whole, does not rank decidedly high as an agricultural county, though it has certainly been considered to be on an equality at least with the most favoured district; more especially, however, in respect to the dairy produce cheese, which is sought after in other counties.

Strata and Minerals.—The new red sandstone formation extends into Derbyshire from the other midland counties, and occupies the southern districts as far north as Ashbourne, Duffield, and Sandiacre. Here and there the magnesian limestone rises to the surface. The coal-field, or great coal-rake, lies along the eastern boundary, and is from 12 to 15 miles in width, with narrow branches extending from it along the border of Leicestershire, southward, and more particularly near the border of Yorkshire, where the field or rake itself widens and occupies a large district of that northern county. The strata of coal are sometimes completely denudated or very barely covered with earth, but they are usually found beneath the yellow or magnesian limestone. The whole extent of the coal-measures, or the coal-field, in Derbyshire, is about 190,000 acres. The millstone grit with shale which the coal measures immediately overlie, crops out on the west side of the coal field, and forms a broad zone, partially extending round the coal measures between Driffield, Belper, and Wirksworth, west of the Derwent, and constitutes the rocky ridge east of the Derwent valley. It also occupies the western and northern borders of the High Peak, extending southwards to Buxton. It is this rock which forms the celebrated wild and barren mountain scenery of Derbyshire. Carboniferous or mountain limestone occupies the remainder of this county, north of the red sandstone; forming the Peak forest, and the north-west mountainous district. This rock is noted for the striking appearances which it presents, and for the singular caverns or chasms which often engulf the streams traversing them in subterraneous courses several miles in length, and constitute one of the peculiar features of Derbyshire. The most remarkable are those at Bradwell, Castleton, Eyam, Matlock, &c.—which see.—There are also caverns abounding with crystals and stalactites, in various parts of the Peak, regarding which it is doubtful whether they are natural chasms, or exhausted or neglected mines.

The mineral productions of this county embrace nearly every species of subterranean wealth; but coal, lead, iron, and marble are those which chiefly engage the industry and enterprise of the population. The principal collieries are, Alfreton, Ashgate in Brampton, Butterley, Codnor park, Denby, Ilkeston, Morley park, Pinxton, Ripley, Hartshay in Pentrich, Staveley, Shipley, Swanwick, Newhall, &c. The outcrop of the carboniferous limestone forms the lead district. At all events, the most productive lead mines are those which occur at or near the junction of the gritstone and the subjacent limestone. There are lead mines near Castleton,

Cromford, Matlock, Monyash, Winster, Wirksworth, &c.—which see. The lead mines have been worked for many ages. This district was well known among the nations of antiquity for its lead mines, and it has been ascertained that they were worked by the Romans and probably by the Britons. The miners have from time immemorial possessed regulations and laws of their own. By these laws, or customs, any man or set of men might dig or search for veins of ore in the king's field (comprising the greater part of the mountainous limestone district of Derbyshire, including all Wirksworth wapentake and part of High Peak,) without the permission and without being in any way accountable to the owners or occupiers of the soil, for the damage committed by them. Orchards, gardens, and dwelling-houses, however, were excepted. The annual produce of lead from the mines was once estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 tons; but the veins became poorer the deeper they were excavated, and their present produce is of less value than their past. The rake veins are now worked at very great depths. The produce of ore even in the same rake vein materially differs: in the course of one yard, the quantity may vary from 1,600 to 300 pounds. The mines are frequently held in numerous shares so small as forty-eighths, and even these in some mines are again subdivided into eighths and sixteenths. Other minerals are found in the mines, as calamine, transparent fluor spar, with silvery pyrites, crystals of calc, black jack, and the elastic bitumen, a mineral pitch, peculiar to this county. The grand depository of the singular and rare species of Galena, which explodes and rends the rocks with which it is mixed, was at one time Haycliff mine, near Eyam,—which see.

Ironstone is found in the coal stratum except at Chinley hills. The ironstone beds near Heanor, Alfreton, Chesterfield, and Staveley are the most valuable. The celebrated Alfreton or Butterley iron-works are numerous and extensive. The massive and magnificent castings executed here have rendered the iron-works of Derbyshire universally celebrated.—See BUTTERLEY. The fluor spar, for which Derbyshire is so noted, is obtained most abundantly near CASTLETON,—which see. It is found suspended round the sides and tops of the caverns in a variety of fantastic, beautiful forms. The fluor spar is fashioned into numerous ornamental articles for sale in several towns in the county. Beautiful calcareous marble, black and variously coloured, is found in various parts of the High and Low Peak. Petrosilex, chert, or china-stone, is found in most of the limestone districts, and is sent in considerable quantities to the Staffordshire potteries. Gypsum, alabaster, or plaster-stone, classed by geologists among the earths, is nowhere found in greater purity than in the red marl of this county. It is also sent to the potteries. The Derbyshire diamonds, which are small detached and perfect crystals, consisting of an hexagonal prism terminated by pyramids, are generally found imbedded in toadstone strata; where also small specimens of calcedony, jasper, terra-vert, and even onyxes, are sometimes found. There are in this county calcareous springs, which petrify wood or other substances immersed for a time in their waters. There are also numerous mineral or medicinal springs in the mountainous ridges and elsewhere, variously impregnated with salt, sulphur, or other mineral combinations.—See BUXTON, KEDLESTON, MATLOCK, QUARNDON, &c.

Manufactures.—Derby ranks fourth on the list of manufacturing counties, and its character has for years been rising in national estimation. It participates with Nottinghamshire in the manufacture of stockings; with Lancashire in that of cotton; and with

Yorkshire in those of iron and woollen cloth. The woollen manufacture was established here at a very early period; but in 1838 there were only 3 woollen mills, employing 35 hands, and 1 worsted mill, employing 71 hands. The woollen mills were in the parish of Glossop, and the worsted one at Ashover. There was then also 1 flax mill, employing 96 hands, at Darley dale. The modern cotton manufacture was established in this county by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1771.—See *CROMWOLD*. The parish of Glossop, situated amidst the most mountainous tracts of the High Peak, has become within the last half century by far the most important seat of the cotton manufacture in this county. Out of 85 cotton mills in Derbyshire, in 1838, employing 10,462 hands, 49 were at Glossop, employing 4,588 hands; the remaining 36 being distributed throughout no less than 23 different parishes in the county. In the hamlets connected with this parish a great number of manufactures and rising trades of various descriptions are scattered. Calico weaving is carried on in many of these and in other places in this county; as are muslin, cambric, carpet, and fustian weaving. There are also calico-printing, and bleaching and dyeing, establishments. The silk-manufacture was introduced near the town of *DERBY*,—which see,—in 1717. In 1838 there were 20 silk mills in this county, employing 3,226 hands. Of these, 17 were at Derby, employing 3,004 hands; one was at Chesterfield, employing 49 hands; one at Pentrich, employing 28 hands; and one at Tideswell, employing 145 hands. Derby, conjointly with Nottingham, is considered the centre of the silk hosiery trade, and silk ribbons are manufactured by steam-looms.—See *DERBY*. There are many very extensive manufactories connected with the iron trade in all its departments scattered throughout this county. Hats are made for exportation. There are some potteries; and porcelain and spar ornaments are manufactured at Derby. The chief articles exported for sale beyond the limits of the county, appear to be cotton twist and stockings, silk-thread and stockings, calicoes and muslins, frame-lace, hats; coals, iron, edge-tools and implements, nails, lead, red and white lead, building-stone and marble, lime, gypsum, calamine, chert, fluor spar, coppers, grind and mill-stones, fire-clay, bricks, slate-stone; and, among other articles of agricultural produce, wool and cheese. The import trade of the county may be considered as consisting chiefly of the raw material for its cotton and silk factories, of groceries and wines, and of other articles of foreign growth, with a few manufactured goods of the peculiar produce of other counties.

History and Antiquities.—The civil and military history of this county is of little importance. During the heptarchy, the tract of country now forming the county of Derby was included in the kingdom of Mercia. It is recorded that the Danes, when they invaded Mercia, fixed their head-quarters at Repandune (Repton). Derbyshire was recovered from them, by Ethelfleda, countess of Mercia, in 918; and falling again into their possession, was retaken by King Edmund, in 942. When William the Conqueror divided England between his followers, a large portion of this county was given by the Norman prince to his natural son, William Peveril, whose successors long maintained a large share of feudal authority over this portion of the kingdom; and the Peveril court of justice, which still exists, derived its judicial power from the grant made to the Norman baron by whose name it was denominated. From this period, the history of Derbyshire appears to be so blended with that of the kingdom in general as almost to defy separation.—See *DERBY*, &c. In 1786 Sir Richard Arkwright was knighted by

George III., while presenting an address as sheriff of Derbyshire.

Its antiquities are not of the first order in point either of interest or extent. At times, however, various druidical, Roman, and Saxon, remains have been discovered. Druidical circles, tumuli, and Logan or rocking-stones, &c. There are no itinerary Roman stations of note; but the military way, which comes out of Warwickshire, leads to Derby. There are ruins of baronial castles erected in the middle ages; and of an ancient abbey or two; some fine specimens of Norman architecture in churches and mansions, &c. Coins of various eras, sometimes contained in urns, have been abundantly found, with battle-axes, pigs of lead inscribed with Roman characters, tridents, salvers, spurs, &c.; but as those which are entitled to notice are described in their respective places, we shall not here detain the reader by any specific account of the antiquities of Derby.

There is an ancient game, of somewhat obscure origin, but which is still played on Shrove-Tuesday and Ash-Wednesday in this county, and, though common to it with Yorkshire, Lancaster, and the adjoining counties, is still practised in Derbyshire with so much spirit and riotous enthusiasm, that it here calls for a passing notice. This game, which, in some part of their lives, has been played by almost every native of Derby, from the lowest to the highest, is the Derby Foot-ball. Enthusiasm is but a cold word for the attachment of the people, especially of the town of Derby, for this rather unintellectual though manly game. On Shrove-Tuesday, there is for it a passion irresistible, which bears down before it every obstacle, and defies the law, the magistracy, and the police:—"St. Peter's!"—"All Saints!"—are cries to the onset. Every shop is shut, all business at a stand, and doors and windows, entrance gates and gardens closed or locked and barricaded against the lawless foot-ball. Accidents occur in every annual encounter; and this rude trial of skill and strength is much censured by some, though by others it is highly commended.

DERBY,

A borough and market-town, the capital of the above county, in the hund. of Morleston and Lit-church, union of Derby; 29 miles north-west of Leicester, and 126 north-west of London, chiefly seated on the western bank of the river Derwent, which is navigable hence, by a very tortuous course, to the Trent, during which it forms several islands. It has been very little used, however, since navigable canals were cut to the Trent. The Markeaton brook flows through the town, and issues into the Derwent at its eastern suburbs. The high-road from London to Manchester passes through the town, which is also in communication with an extensive tract of canals, and constitutes the central and common station of various highly important railways, completed, in progress, or projected, the course of which,—both railways and canals,—we have fully described, in article *DERBYSHIRE*,—which see. Derby is finely situated in a level fertile plain, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Acres 1,660. Houses 4,842. A. P. £39,430. Pop. in 1801, 10,832; in 1831, 23,607; and in 1839, supposed to be about 30,000. It is an ancient town, and formerly had a castle. The streets of the older part are crooked and narrow, but the new streets are well built. There are six good stone bridges across the Markeaton brook, erected by a general subscription; and a modern and elegant bridge of three arches, has also been built over the Derwent, which, with the silk mills, the weirs, and the broad

expanse of the river, forms a very pleasing prospect on entering the town from the Nottingham road, on the north-east side. There is a large open market-place in the centre of the town, where there is a spacious assembly-room, and a covered market, erected by the corporation. The town-hall is a handsome edifice of stone. The county-hall is a new and commodious modern building. The streets are remarkably clean and well-paved. Since 1831, very considerable additions have been made to the buildings of this busy and flourishing town.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Derby is divided into five parishes:—1st, All Saints', the living a perpetual curacy; gross income £80. 2d, St. Alkmund's, a vicarage, not in charge; gross income £235. Both of these parishes were formerly in the patronage of the mayor and corporation; but the advowsons have been sold, under the New Municipal act. 3d, St. Peter's, with Normanton, a discharged vicarage; rated at £8; gross income £148. Patron, in 1835, Charles Wright, Esq. 4th, St. Werburgh's, a discharged vicarage; rated at £5 12s. 8d.; gross income £318. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. St. John's, included in St. Werburgh's, is a perpetual curacy; gross income £142. 5th, St. Michael's, a vicarage; rated at £4 15s.; gross income £79. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. They are all in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield. There are 5 parish churches, and 3 chapels-of-ease, including St. John's. The church of All Saints, anciently, and still among the common people, called All Hallows, is a principal ornament to Derby. It was formerly collegiate, and had a master and 7 prebendaries. A house termed the college, which adjoins the church, was probably the residence of the collegians. The church has a tower of peculiar beauty, displaying the latest style of pointed architecture, and consisting of three stages, the lowest of which has a western door-way, with a niche on each side; the others, ornamented windows; and the whole is crowned with rich battlements, crockets, high pinnacles, and other decorations. There is a tradition that it was erected at the expense of "young men and young maids;" corroborated by the vestiges of an inscription on it to the same effect. To this tower has been added, from the design of Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, a handsome modern church of classical architecture, with embellishments of the Roman Doric order. The interior is particularly light, elegant, and spacious. There are splendid monuments of the Devonshire, Shrewsbury, and Cavendish families, besides a number of others. Here too was interred John Lombe, who established in this town the first silk mill in England. He died in 1722. There is also a monument to Dr. Michael Hutchison, the curate, who obtained £3,249 by subscription, for rebuilding the church. So industrious was the Dr. in his successful solicitations, that he treated the waites who fiddled at his door with a tankard of ale, and wheedled a guinea out of them! Another monument is commemorative of Richard Croshaw, a poor nailer of Derby, who went to London in a leathern doublet to seek work;—became affluent;—was elected master of the Goldsmiths' Company;—and bequeathed £4,000 to the corporation of Derby for charitable purposes. Besides the parish churches, there are here an Independent church, formed in 1788; a Presbyterian, in 1698; a Baptist, in 1791; besides another Particular Baptist, and two General Baptist; a Unitarian; an Armenian; two Wesleyan Methodists, formed in 1776, and 1806; a Primitive Methodist; a New Methodist Connexion; a Roman Catholic, formed in 1813, and which has recently erected a very handsome and spacious church; a New Jerusalem church; and one

for the Society of Friends. Several of these chapels are licensed under the new marriage act: also Friars-gate chapel. There are 24 daily schools in Derby, including 3 infant, 1 Lancasterian, 1 Bell's, and 2 National schools. Some of them are supported by endowment and subscription.

Charitable Institutions.—Some of these, and many of the numerous minor charities, are very ancient. The grammar-school, though not highly endowed, is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments in England. It originally belonged to Derby abbey; but was granted to the corporation, in 1554, by Queen Mary. At the time of the inquiry into the state of charities, this school only contained 2 scholars; but it is said to be again getting into repute. The Duchess of Shrewsbury's hospital, the Devonshire alms-house, for 12 poor people, is also an ancient charity. It was founded in 1599, but the original alms-house was long ago destroyed, and another built, at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, the architectural style of which would not disgrace a nobleman's park or pleasure-grounds. The total revenue derived from charities connected with this borough, at the time of the commissioners' inquiries, in 1827 and 1834, was nearly £2,000 per annum; besides large sums lent out on bonds, to industrious poor, in portions, according to the instructions of the donors. There were also other alms-houses; and Large's hospital, endowed with £199 16s. 6d. per annum, of the charity income, and possessed by 6 widows of clergymen: £809 13s. 10d. were applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1837, £5,369. A work-house has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners for the union of Derby, capable of accommodating 350 persons. The Derby poor-law union comprehends 7 parishes, embracing an area of 4 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 25,484. On the south-east side of the town, there is a very large infirmary, erected in 1810. The ground space is a square, the side of which is about 100 feet, and the whole internal arrangement is very good. There are 5 large baths heated by steam, and into which the water is pumped by a steam-engine; the power of which is likewise applied in performing the more laborious domestic operations of the establishment.

Government.—Derby claims to be a borough by prescription. Charters were granted to it 6^o John, 25^o Henry VI., 1^o Edward VI., 9^o James I., 14^o Charles I., 16^o Charles II., 34^o Charles II. The corporation have, besides these charters, a grant of property from Queen Mary. Previous to the passing of the municipal act, the governing charter was the 34^o Charles II. By it the government was vested in a mayor, high-steward, recorder, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, 14 common-councilmen, a town clerk, and other officers. It returned two members to parliament, previous to the passing of the reform act; a privilege which it still enjoys. The boundaries of the borough, which comprehended the parishes of All Saints, St. Werburgh, and St. Michael, with portions of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Alkmund, and thus included all that could by any plea be held as belonging to the town of Derby, remained unaltered. No electors had ever been polled for 30 years previous to 1832. The number of electors then registered under the reform act, was 1,384; in 1837, 1,731, of whom 474 were registered as freemen. The number actually polled in 1837, was 1,318, of whom 368 were freemen. The mayor is the returning officer. Derby is one of the polling-places, and the chief place of election, for the southern division of Derbyshire. It possesses a commission of the peace, and court of

quarter-sessions. The municipal act of 1835 gave to the borough a magistracy consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, dividing it, at the same time, into six wards. The parliamentary boundaries were to be taken until altered by parliament. The income of the borough, in 1838, was £5,928 4s. 7d.; expenditure £5,733 16s. 1d. The town is watched by night. Formerly 20 watchmen were employed in this duty, but 10 became sufficient previous to 1835, when the watch-clock—an instrument first used by the late William Strutt, Esq., in his extensive manufactories—was applied to the service of the Derby public. This simple but ingenious invention, consists in a number of clocks judiciously stationed in various quarters of the town, which require the repeated presence of the watchmen, at fixed periods of the night, to prevent an inaccurate registration of their times of absence. The details of collateral arrangements, whereby the watchmen are completely checked, and the occupation of their time, if absent at the stated intervals, accounted for, are too minute to be noticed here. We shall only remark, that the clocks are all kept locked; and that each watchman has his own key, which only opens one check-clock, and that the plan was found to be effective and practically useful. The town was also appointed to be paved and lighted under the same act. Water is supplied by a company to the lower parts of the town; the higher parts are supplied by springs and wells. Petty-sessions are appointed for Tuesday and Friday in each week; they are, in fact, held daily. The borough sessions of the peace are held quarterly; the court of record every Tuesday in every second week. There is also a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s., established by 6th George III., c. 20. The assizes for the county are held here, and the April sessions are held at Chesterfield, but the others in Derby. The county jail was erected here in 1824-6, at an expense of £63,335; the shire-hall and county-court in 1828-33, at an expense of £18,502. The county jail is in an open and airy situation, in the outskirts of the town. It is enclosed with a brick-wall 25 feet in height, flanked with towers loop-holed for musketry. The exterior front and gate present a happy appropriation of the Grecian Doric, with columns and entablature. The interior of the prison consists of a central building—the chapel and keeper's house—with 7 radiating wings, of two stories each, connected with it by iron bridges. The gaol comprises 22 wards, 22 day-rooms, 167 cells, and 20 airing-yards. The male prisoners are put to hard labour upon the tread-wheel, or employed in picking wool. By special agreement the borough-prisoners are now confined in the county-gaol. There were, in both, in 1836, 507 prisoners.

Manufactures.—Situated on the banks of the Derwent, Derby constituted a spot eminently favourable for the early institution and prosperity of manufactures; and the waters of that fine river were rendered useful here, by the erection of large mills for the manufacture of silk, long before the vast spread of steam-power. Of these branches of manufacture, the chief here is silk; and Derby, with Nottingham, is now the centre of the silk hosiery trade. This machinery manufacture,—for an account of the origin of which see Nottinghamshire,—was introduced here sometime in the eighteenth century.* It acquired additional celebrity, about the year 1758, by the invention termed "the

Derby rib," for working ribbed stockings by machinery. Jedediah Strutt, the ingenious and celebrated inventor, who first appreciated the importance of Sir Richard Arkwright's inventions, and entered into partnership with him, settled about that time at Derby; and, under a patent, which was granted him for 14 years, carried on the manufacture of ribbed stockings till 1797; during which time the patent right was thrice unsuccessfully disputed; first with the hosiers of Derby, and afterwards with those of Nottingham. This improvement has suggested others; and from it has arisen not only the making of open work mittens, brocade, and various other fancy articles; but another important branch of the Derby manufacture,—though Nottingham is its centre,—namely, the working of lace by machinery; first, by the stocking frame, adapted in 1777, which was superseded by the point net machine; subsequently further improved; and ultimately superseded by the bobbin-net machine, introduced by Messrs. Boden and Morley in 1824. In Derby, some years ago, there were 133 lace-machines at work, and the quantity produced was immense. There are at present (1840) about 200 machines. Silk was used as the principal material in hosiery soon after the invention of the stocking frame; but it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that the manufacture of that elegant article, upon an extensive scale, by machinery, was introduced into England. The Italians had previously possessed the art of throwing silk by machinery, and the French excelled in the fabric of piece-goods, but all attempts to rival these productions here were unavailable, till an enterprising mechanic, named Lombe, proceeded, in 1715, to Italy; clandestinely, and at great personal risk, investigated the whole process; and returned, in 1717, with plans and models, and with two Italian workmen. He immediately came to Derby, rented a long swampy island in the Derwent, and erected "the silk mill," which was long esteemed a masterpiece of mechanical skill. In 1718, he obtained a 14 years' patent; but dying shortly afterwards, from poison, as it was suspected, administered by an Italian sent to England for the purpose; his cousin, Thomas Lombe, continued the silk manufacture here till 1753, about which time 300 hands are said to have been employed. The patent then expired; and, on applying for a renewal, he was knighted; and, in lieu of it, a remunerating grant of £14,000 was voted to him, and a model of the works was ordered to be deposited in the tower of London. Since this original mill was erected, many others, on improved plans, have been added, and even a government ordnance dépôt, built in 1803, for 15,000 stand of arms and 12,000 barrels of powder, has been converted into a silk mill. The silk manufacture of Derby has by no means been confined to hosiery. Even in the original mill, all operations were performed from winding the raw silk to organizing or preparing it for the weavers. The weaving of piece-goods in silk was introduced about 20 years ago, and 10 years thereafter, saracnets, gros-de-naples, and other rich silks, were manufactured in a style equal to that of the Spitalfield weavers. The weaving of narrow piece-goods was introduced in 1823, when ferrets, galloons, doubles, &c., were manufactured by steam-power. Ribbon hand-loom weaving was also carried on; but now the steam-loom ribbon manufacture has not only put an end to this branch of the hand-loom weaving at Derby, but is entering into formidable rivalry even with that great monopolizer of the hand-loom ribbon manufacture, COVENTRY: which see. In 1839 there were 238 steam ribbob-looms at work here, and the number was increasing. The broad-silk fabrics then produced by hand-loom

* The stocking-frames are, of course, adapted either for the silk, cotton, or worsted material. In Derbyshire, however, very few, if any, worsted stockings are made on the frame; but some years ago, there were not less than 6,500 hands employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings.

weavers were chiefly gros-de-naples, pain velvets, plain and figured satins, and plain sarcenets, &c. The total number of looms thus employed in Derby and its dependencies, in 1839, was about 344, and the trade was still extending. Thus, together with the hosiery trade, which employs a large portion of the population, and the throwing mills, &c., the silk weaving at Derby, whether by hand or steam, is a branch of the general silk manufacture. In 1838 there were here 17 silk-mills, employing 3,004 hands; also 2 cotton-mills, employing 643 hands; and a tape-mill, employing about 200 hands. At this date (June, 1840,) there are no longer any cotton-mills here; nor are the figured pieces for waistcoats, which were manufactured in these establishments, any longer made here. Messrs. W. Y. and J. Strutt, in 1793, erected here the first fire-proof mill ever built in England: see also CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE, LANCASTIRE, &c.

The porcelain or china manufacture of Derby has placed the reputation of England on a level with that of Saxony, or France, for the production of this elegant article; and beyond it, for the finish and taste of the execution. This manufacture was introduced here about the year 1750; and the fineness of the material, and the brilliancy of the colouring, have since been brought to great perfection. The body of this elegant ware is fine clay, combined with fluxes, and is chiefly brought from Cornwall. The best kind is completely fusible. The proper materials being reduced to a liquid of the consistence of thick cream, a sufficient quantity of this is poured into moulds made of plaster of Paris. The water contained in the mixture is quickly absorbed by the plaster, and a crust left, sufficiently hard and tenacious to be turned out of the mould. This is then dried and trimmed, and joined to the other parts of the figure, whatever it may be; for all the patterns are composed of various pieces, formed in separate moulds. The article is then sent to the kiln, from whence it comes out white as snow. The "biscuit figures" are peculiar to this manufacture, and are in high estimation in almost every part of the globe. The urns, vases, and ewers produced in this manufactory are from classical designs, and are adorned with landscapes, portraits, and figures, by some very superior artists. The blue and gold colours were first perfected; then green, in which alone this porcelain was surpassed by foreigners, was brought to the highest degree of delicacy and lustre. Mineral colours only are used, and the porcelain is finished with a rich enamel. The gold is reduced to a liquid, and re-assumes the solid form in the fire. It is afterwards brilliantly polished.

The spar-works at Derby are gratifying objects of curiosity, taste, and science. The fluor spar, or, as it is termed, blue john, is an elegant natural production. The only mountain where it can be obtained in sufficient abundance and quality for the purposes of manufacture, is situated westward of Castleton, between Mam Tor and the eminences that compose the Long Cliff. Its price has been £40 per ton. Some of the pieces of fluor are a foot in thickness, and have four or five different veins, but such large pieces are very rare. In general they are only about three or four inches in thickness. The deep violet is the most common kind, but in some pieces a fine yellow tint prevails, and in others a pale-rose colour. The acid obtained from fluor spar is more powerfully corrosive than any other, and is used in engraving upon glass. The natural colours of the spar are greatly affected by heat. At the spar manufactories in Derby, this elegant material is worked into a variety of ornamental and useful articles, such as vases, cups, necklaces, ear-drops, &c. Besides these

interesting manufactures, there are extensive iron-foundries at Derby eminent for their ponderous castings, as well as for the elegance of their domestic manufactures, and the superiority of their architectural works and ornamental vases. Gothic church window frames and columns have been cast, which are esteemed perfect models in the art, and proofs of its applicability to the loftiest designs in architecture. The beautiful temple in the Alton Tower gardens was cast for the Earl of Shrewsbury at the Derwent foundry in Derby. There are also several very extensive iron and tin forges here, where malleable iron bars, sheet-plates, tin-plates, &c., are formed and manufactured into steam-boilers, gasometers, steam-kitchens, &c., &c. The iron is procured, alternating with coal, at a short distance from the town. There are also lead-works, to which the material is brought from the Peak hills; and various other branches of manufacture and trade are carried on; including soap-making, to the extent of 279,912 lbs. of hard soap in 1839-40. Here are also establishments for dyeing, bleaching, watch-making, jewellery, printing; besides colour, plaster and cement manufacture, and splendid marble and alabaster works; all of which are conducted on a scale more or less extensive at Derby. One of the best proofs of its progressive prosperity is to be found in the fact that the poor rates were 20 per cent. less in 1835 than they were in 1811, though the population had greatly increased. There is besides a steady demand for labour, not occasioned by a mere temporary stimulus; but by causes which are likely to continue in operation. Nevertheless, in 1833-4, Derby became the field of one of the most protracted and severe contests between masters and men that has ever been witnessed in a manufacturing community. Trade was good; the hands were generally employed; no question of wages had been raised on either side; and the difference was one involving a principle of vital importance, which excited commensurate interest; and which was considered not so much a local as a national struggle. The silk-weavers and other operatives had enrolled themselves by thousands in the trades' unions, the moral purposes of which seemed at least equivocal. The masters determined to resist and put an end to these, and 20 of the principal Derby masters, on 25th November, 1833, issued a declaration, "that each of them will immediately cease to employ every man who is a member of the trades' union." On the very next day, the operatives struck work, and most of the mills stood still. 2,400 operatives were said to have turned out. Up to 7th May, 1834, when the turn-out terminated, they were supported by subscriptions from other trades' unions to the amount of £4,783 15s.; but the hands who returned to work were emaciated, feeble, and in a deplorable condition. Hundreds had not the means of obtaining a morsel of bread, and some even died from sheer starvation; yet, although "picketing," or placing turn-outs to prevent the introduction of fresh hands, was, as usual, practised, this turn-out was attended with fewer breaches of the peace than almost any on record. During its progress 21 general strikes occurred: the very washerwomen, in London, struck work!

Derby was formerly a great wool mart. Fairs are held on January 25th, and March 21st, and 22d, for cheese; Friday in Easter week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitsun-week, St. James's, July 25th, and Friday before Old Michaelmas, for horned cattle; and September 27th, 28th, and 29th, for cheese. The market-day is Friday. The Derby and Derbyshire banking company have their head establishment here. It was formed in January 1834.

History and Antiquities.—The origin of Derby is

unknown. It was called Northworthige by the Saxons, and Deoraby by the Danes. It is supposed to have been a settlement of the Britons. That it was occupied by the Romans there can be little doubt. It has been held to have arisen on the ruins of the Roman station Derventio; but its earliest period of historical notice is in the 9th century. Among the few historical events of importance recorded in its annals, may be enumerated its alternate possession by the Danes and the Saxons. At the Conquest, it was given, together with a prodigious rent-roll, to William Peverell, illegitimate son of William. Henry I. granted it to the Earl of Chester, and made it a corporate town. By an act of Richard I. no Jew was allowed to reside in Derby. In the reign of Edward III. the corporation was deprived of its liberties, and summoned into one of the king's courts to answer, "By what authority they demanded toll, yet paid none? Why they claimed the exclusive privilege of dyeing cloth, and prohibiting it to be dyed in every other place, within ten leagues, except Nottingham?" The plague several times visited Derby; and, in 1592, some hundreds fell victims to its ravages. It is said never to have infected the premises of a tobaccoist, a tanner, or a shoemaker. One of the most important events recorded in the annals of the last century, is connected with the Scottish rebellion of 1745, when Derby became distinguished as the farthest place in England reached by the army of Charles James Stuart, the Pretender, who, in Exeter house, held the council of war which determined the abandonment of his project. Some vestiges of a nunnery of Benedictines, founded in 1160, still remain at Nun's green, on the Markeaton-brook; and there was a Dominican priory in the Friar-gate, and a monastery, — St. Helen's, — near Bridge-gate, with other ancient religious edifices; but few or no vestiges of them remain. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned here for nearly a year; and, in 1650, "Justice Bennet of Derby," says he, "was the first that called us Quakers, because I bid him tremble at the word of the Lord." Dr. Erasmus Darwin spent the last 20 years of his life here, where he composed most of his works. Other distinguished individuals have lived in Derby.

DERBY (LITTLE). See **DARLEY-ABBEY.**

DERBY-HAVEN, a small village in the parish of St. Malow, Isle of Man; 2 miles east by north of Castleton. It is noted for the excellence of its harbour, which is sought as a place of safety in stormy weather. In a small island, at the mouth of the haven, a fort was erected, in 1667, by an Earl of Derby.

DERBY-HILLS, an extra-parochial district in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, county of Derby; 9 miles south of Derby. Acres 270. Houses 13. A. P. £354. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 80. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

DERBY (WEST), a chapelry in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, county of Lancaster; 4½ miles west of Prescott. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; valued at £43 2s. 8d.; gross income £166. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £418 15s. Patron, the rector of Walton. There are here 2 day and Sunday National, and 10 daily, schools, one of which is endowed with £34 per annum and a cottage, for which 72 children receive instruction. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,716. Acres 6,500. Houses 1,634. A. P. £37,012. Pop., in 1801, 2,636; in 1831, 9,613.

DEREHAM (EAST), or **MARKET-DEREHAM,** a

parish and market-town in the hund. of Mitford, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 17 miles west-north-west of Norwich, and 7 south-east of Litcham, pleasantly situated on the east side of a rivulet between 2 branches of the Wensum. It includes the hamlet of Dillington, besides other small hamlets. Acres 5,550. Houses 791. A. P. £9,184. Pop., in 1801, 2,541; in 1831, 3,946. Dereham is the most central town, and one of the handsomest in Norfolk. In 1581, and again in 1679, it was nearly destroyed by fire. In 1646 it suffered severely by the plague. The numerous gardens and orchards in the vicinity are so prolific, that Dereham has been named the "Garden of Norfolk." Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Hoe, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £17 3s. 4½d.; gross income £480. There is also a sinecure rectory; rated at £41 3s. 1½d; gross income £710. Patron of the former, the rector of East Dereham; of the latter, the Rev. J. H. Wollaston. The church was originally the conventual church of a nunnery founded about 750 by Withberga, a natural daughter of the East Anglian king, Anna. Among the monuments in this church, is a tablet of white marble to the memory of Cowper the poet, who, for the last nine years of his life, resided in this town, and was buried in the church in 1800. Edmond Bonnar was rector of this parish before his translation to the see of London. Here is an independent chapel, licensed under the new marriage act. A National school, for children of both sexes, is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. There are also 8 daily schools. Annual income of charities, £147. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,232. The worsted trade was formerly carried on here. There was recently an iron foundry, and an extensive brewery and gas works were in course of formation. A horticultural society was instituted in 1835. The market-day is on Friday. Fairs are held here for cattle, sheep, and toys, on the Thursday and Friday before Old Midsummer, and on the Thursday and Friday before New Michaelmas. There is a branch of the East of England bank here.

DEREHAM (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 3 miles west-north-west of Stoke-Ferry. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich, not in charge; returned at £56 12s. 6d.; gross income £74. Patron, in 1835, G. Jenyns, Esq. This parish possesses 3 daily schools. Annual income of charities £75. Poor rates, in 1837, £341. "Hubert, A. D. 1188, then dean of York, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and at last archbishop of Canterbury, built at this, the place of his nativity, an abbey for Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £223 per annum." — Tanner. The site was granted to the ancient family of Dereham. The old gate-house, an elegant entrance tower, still exists. Acres 3,440. Houses 75. A. P. £3,244. Pop., in 1801, 449; in 1831, 496.

DERITEND, a chapelry in the parish of Aston and Birmingham, county of Warwick; continuous with the long street which constituted Birmingham prior to the restoration of Charles II., and intersected by the Birmingham railway and canal. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Aston. This chapelry is now included within the boundaries of Birmingham. Here is a Baptist chapel, licensed under the new marriage act.

DERSINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-north-east of Castle-Rising. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated

* The art of dyeing woollen cloth was supposed to be practised here with peculiar advantage, in consequence of the rare adaptation of the water of the Derwent to the purpose.

at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £145; gross income £155. Patron, in 1835, D. Hoste, Esq. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities £23 per annum. Acres 3,340. Houses 83. A. P. £3,367. Pop., in 1801, 457; in 1831, 606. Poor rates, in 1837, £379.

DERWEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 6 miles south-south by west of Ruthin. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Bangor and province of Canterbury; rated at £10 15s.; gross income £420. Patron, the bishop of Bangor. There are here a Sunday and daily National, and a daily, school. Charities £12 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £424. Houses 109. A. P. £2,309. Pop., in 1801, 443; in 1831, 522.

DERWENT (THE), a river in Cumberland, which has its origin among the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and, having poured its foaming stream over various precipices, has its current enlarged, by several sister branches, at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which it is dashed from rock to rock, till it flows into Keswick lake or **DERWENT-WATER**,—which see. At the foot of this beautiful lake, it unites with the Greta; and afterwards meanders through an extensive tract of meadow land, till it reaches Bassenthwaite-water,—see **BASSENTHWAITE**,—through which it pursues its silent course, and at length emerges at Ouxbridge. Again, confined in a rocky channel, it assumes a western direction, and flows rapidly, through a narrow vale, to Cockermouth, where it is joined by the waters of the Cocker, and then pursues its course, though a more open country, to the sea, at Workington. The scenery along the whole extent of this river is exceedingly varied and interesting. It is perhaps the most limpid and colourless stream in England.

DERWENT-WATER, or **KESWICK LAKE**, as it is termed, from its vicinity to the town of **KESWICK**, on its border,—which see, with **SKIDDAW**,—is one of the celebrated Cumberland lakes, formed by the river Derwent. It is upwards of three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth,—which is wider than any other of the lakes. It is adorned by several considerable islands, richly clothed with wood, of which the principal are, Lord's Island, Vicar's Island, St. Herbert's Island, and Rampsholm. From the extent of the plain in which it lies, and the several valleys diverging from it, a much greater number of mountains are seen from its surface than from any other lake; and their rocky, irregular, and tumultuous character gives to the scenery of Derwent-water a deep and wild sublimity, distinct from either the solemn grandeur of Ulls-water or the soft beauties of Windermere. At the south-east corner of the lake there is the phenomenon of a floating island, which rises occasionally above the surface of the lake; but, being attached to the bottom by its sides, does not change its place, except by rising and sinking. The extent of this island is sometimes half an acre. It seldom rises to the surface. The most probable conjecture as to the cause of the phenomenon is, that the vegetable substances upon it, in the process of decomposition, form a large quantity of gas, which pervades the spongy substance of the island, and makes it so light as to rise to the surface. Heat promotes the accumulation of gas, and when the gas is carried off by exposure to the atmosphere, or condensed by cold air, the island sinks. When the surface is pierced, gas issues forth, which has been collected, and found to consist of equal parts of carbonated hydrogen and azotic gases, with about six per cent. of carbonic acid. It has been supposed that the water of a small cascade, name Cat-gill, which tumbles down the rocks near this place, and

which then finds a subterraneous passage into the lake, may have been the cause of buoying up the island; but this supposition is generally disallowed by men of science. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause; and, in a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, having a progressive motion from west to east. This phenomenon has received the name of bottom wind. The swell sometimes continues for an hour or two only: at other times, it lasts almost all the day, even when scarcely a breath of air is felt in the vicinity of the lake. Near the north-east corner, is the celebrated fall or cascade of Lowdore,—see **CUMBERLAND**. In this vicinity, an extremely fine echo is heard. On the discharge of a cannon, which is placed here for the purpose, the reverberation is awful. It is hurled from Borrowdale fells, back to the opposite heights of Causey Pike and Catbells, whence it roars, around the mountainous amphitheatre, like a fierce continued fire, from hostile cannons planted on its heights. The solemn stillness, which immediately succeeds, is no less awful and impressive. Derwent lake, by moon or star-light, with the jaws of Borrowdale, and other wild and rugged mountain scenery around it, is more interesting still, and solemn, than it is by day-light.

DERWENT (THE). See **DERBYSHIRE**.

DERWENT, a chapelry to the parish of Hathersage, county of Derby; 12 miles west-west by north of Sheffield, on the eastern bank of the Derwent. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, Lord Denman. There is here a daily school, partly supported by endowment. Acreage with the parish. Houses 26. A. P. £828. Pop., in 1801, 135; in 1831, 153. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

DERWENT VALE. See **DERBYSHIRE**—*Railways—&c.*

DERWENT (THE). See **DURHAM**.

DERWENT (THE), a river of Surrey, falling into the Thames. In Gale's edition of Nennius it is called the Deragwent.

DERWENT (THE). See **YORKSHIRE**.

DESBOROUGH HUNDRED, in the south-western extremity of the county of Buckingham. Area 52,370 acres. Houses 3,953. Pop., in 1831, 20,794.

DESBOROUGH, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Kettering, county of Northampton; 5½ miles north-west of Kettering. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8, returned at £113 16s.; gross income £156. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. M. J. Cotton. There are in this parish a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1800; and a Sunday and daily National, and 5 daily schools. Here a number of weavers are employed in making silk-plush for hats. Acres 2,410. Houses 229. A. P. £3,363. Pop., in 1801, 831; in 1831, 988. Poor rates, in 1837, £326.

DESFORD, a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Market Bosworth, county of Leicester; 5 miles east of Market Bosworth; close on the Leicester and Swamington railway. It includes the hamlet of Barron's Park. Living, a discharged rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 9s. 7d.; gross income £193. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. This parish possesses a day and Sunday National, and 6 daily schools. Acres 3,830. Houses 195. A. P. £3,618. Pop., in 1801, 601; in 1831, 971. Poor rates, in 1837, £404.

DESUNNY (THE), a river in Merionethshire, falling into the Irish sea near Scarborough point.

DETTET (THE), a river in Cardiganshire, falling into the Tivy near Llandypill.

DETCCHANT, a township in Belford parish, Northumberland; 2 miles north-north-west of Belford; on the post-road from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Alnwick. Houses 31. A. P. £2,993. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 180. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

DETHWICK-LEA AND HOLLOWAY, a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Ashover, county of Derby; 2 miles south-east by east of Matlock. Living, a perpetual curacy not in charge, returned at £58; gross income £93. Patron, in 1835, T. Hallows, Esq. There is here a daily school. Acres 2,110. Houses 137. A. P. £1,761. Pop., in 1801, 509; in 1831, 675. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

DEUXHILL, a parish, locally situated in the hund. of Stottesden, but within the liberty of Wenlock borough, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; 4 miles south-south-west of Bridgenorth; on a branch of the Severn. Living, a discharged rectory annexed to that of Chetton. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 470. Houses 9. A. P. £505. Pop., in 1801, 30; in 1831, 55. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

DEVEREL BARROW is situated on a small elevated piece of ground, about 8 miles east of Dorchester, near the Great Western road. It was opened in November, 1825, and found to contain some curious relics, which were deposited in the museum of the Bristol Literary Institution. Its base is about 55 feet in diameter, and its original height 12 feet above the surrounding level. After removing a heterogeneous mass of flints, charcoal, and broken pottery, a compact bed or pavement of flints, firmly wedged together, was found constituting a floor to the barrow on the natural surface of the earth, and presenting a singular spectacle. On this level compact floor were arranged 20 large stones of various irregular shapes and sizes. They were placed in a semicircular form. On removing some of the stones, and digging down to a lower level, a rude earthen vase or urn was found beneath each stone, placed in a cist or case cut in the solid chalk, and covered by the stone. Each of the vases contained the ashes of a human being mixed with charcoal, which also constituted a great part of the substance of the barrow, and was probably the result of the funeral piles. Besides these, there were found nine burned skeletons not in vases. Five were placed in graves cut in the chalk, but not covered by stones; and four were simply collected in a heap on the floor of the tumulus, making in all 30 specimens of human remains. Near one of the vases two rude cups were found,—the one containing a very rich earth, the other the bones of a bird. The pottery of these vessels was black, friable, and rough, containing white coarse sand, and even small sea-shells. The makers of it were unacquainted with the art of augmenting its hardness and durability by the action of heat; for it was only partially baked in some places by the fire of the funeral piles, and, without due care, crumbled to pieces on being touched.

DEVEREUX (St.), with **DIDLEY**, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 7 miles south-south-west of Hereford; intersected by the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 15s. 7½d.; gross income £186. Patron, in 1835, Edward B. Clive, Esq. Acres 1,600. Houses 45. A. P. £1,063. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 201. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

DEVERHILL-LONGBRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of South Damerham, union of Warminster, county of Wilts; 3 miles south of Warminster. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Deverhill-

Monckton, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £12; gross income £593. Patron, the Marquess of Bath. There is an endowed almshouse in this parish. Acres 4,230. Houses 281. A. P. £3,921. Pop., in 1801, 1,228; in 1831, 1,307. Poor rates, in 1837, £740.

DEVERHILL-MONCKTON, a parish in the hund. of South Damerham, union of Mere, county of Wilts; 4½ miles north-east by north of Mere. Living, a curacy to the above vicarage. Acres 1,320. Houses 35. A. P. £1,174. Pop., in 1801, 168; in 1831, 204. Poor rates, in 1837, £119.

DEVIL'S CAVE. See **CASTLETON**, Derby.

DEVIL'S-DYKE (THE), a rising ground about 5 miles north-west of Brighton, where an immense chasm appears, which vulgar tradition affirms was scooped out by the great author of evil, who, beholding with envy the numerous churches in the wold of Sussex, determined to form a channel and breach at this place so as to admit the sea, and inundate the whole tract. This notable plan, according to a writer in the 'Beauties of England and Wales,' was disconcerted by an old woman and a farthing candle!

DEVIZES, or colloquially **THE VISE**, a large borough and market-town, considered to have separate jurisdiction; locally in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, union of Devizes, county of Wilts; 22½ miles north-west by north of Salisbury, and 89 west by south of London; on an eminence almost in the centre of the county, of which it is the secondary capital. The principal road from London to Bath passes through it, and it is close on the Kennet and Avon canal, over which there are several bridges at the different approaches to the town. This canal traverses the southern districts of England, is joined by the Wilts and Berks canal in its course, and meets the Great Western railway at its western terminus at Melksham and Bath, and at its eastern terminus at Reading, where it also joins the Thames. The Devizes and Melksham Great Western Union railway, the name of which denotes its purpose, was projected in 1836-7. The parliamentary limits of Devizes, which the act fixes as its future municipal boundary, also comprise the parishes of St. John the Baptist and the blessed Virgin Mary, together with a part of the parish of Rowde and of the chapelry of St. James, with a tything of the parish of Bishops Cannings. The extreme length of the borough from north-east to south-west is about 2 miles; its greatest breadth about 1 mile. In 1831 it contained 1,200 houses. Pop. 6,367. Assessed taxes £2,259 19s. 3d. The old borough contained 660 acres, and 810 houses. A. P. £3,209. Pop., in 1801, 3,547; in 1831, 4,562. The town consists of several streets branching from a spacious market-place, and a semicircular one or crescent on the north side towards the canal, uniting with the others at its centre and extremities. There are also branch streets. It is well-paved, and lighted with gas; and having hitherto been a great thoroughfare between London and Bath, it contains some excellent inns, which, with many of the shops and private houses, are spacious and handsome buildings. The town-hall is a handsome modern building; and the new county bridewell, west of the town, is a large substantial structure.

The livings of the parishes of St. John the Baptist, and the Virgin Mary, form a united rectory, not in charge, in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; gross income £518; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. The church of St. John displays some interesting specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture, and contains several monuments of the families of Heathcote and Sutton. At the eastern

extremity of the town, on the green, is St. James', a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Bishop Cannings. It was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1832. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1776; a Baptist, during the 16th century; a Presbyterian, in 1670; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1818. The Northgate-street chapel is licensed under the new marriage act. There are six daily schools, a school connected with the British and Foreign school society, attended by 426 scholars, and 3 Sunday and daily National schools. One school is partly supported by endowments, amounting to nearly £50 per annum; and another is endowed with £18 per annum, for clothing and educating a few poor children. There are also endowed alms-houses. Charities about £250 per annum. Those under the influence of the corporation were vested in trustees on 24th December, 1836. Income of these in 1837-8, chiefly connected with the alms-houses, £155 7s.; but as many difficulties had been met with, the affairs were not then put in order. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,164.—A workhouse has been erected here by the poor-law commissioners, for the union of Devizes, capable of accommodating 400 persons. The Devizes poor-law union comprehends 28 parishes, embracing an area of 87 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 20,638. Average annual expenditure on poor of this district, during three years preceding formation of union, £16,004. Expenditure, in 1838, £10,755.

It appears that Devizes is a borough by prescription. The earliest grant is a charter of the Empress Matilda, without date, granting to her burgesses 'De Divisis,' freedom of toll throughout England and the parts of the sea. This grant was confirmed, successively, by John and Henry III. The governing charters were 3^o James I. and 15^o Charles I. The latter confirms the former where not specifically altered. By these a mayor, recorder, 10 magistrates, and 24 common councilmen were appointed, and a court of record for debts or damages, not exceeding £40, was appointed to be held every Friday, with the mayor, recorder, and one of the councillors, as judges; and as justices, also, in a court of quarter-sessions, which, by the charter of Charles, was appointed to have jurisdiction to try misdemeanors or petty larceny. After the statute, assimilating grand and petty larceny was passed, the borough justices in quarter-sessions continued to try such felonies as amounted to petty larceny before that act was passed. The jurisdiction of this court became exclusive,—the erroneous idea prevailing that the county-sessions had no jurisdiction over such offenders. Among the many advantages derived from its charters, the common councilmen had the liberty of making what number of burgesses they pleased, all of whom had the privilege of voting for members of parliament. These, two in number, were returned so early as the time of Edward I. The greatest number of electors polled within 30 years, previous to the passing of the reform act, was 30, in 1830. Under that act, the privilege of returning two members has been continued. The mayor is the returning officer. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 17 freemen, 249 £10 householders,—in all 266. Devizes is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the members of the northern division of the county. Under the municipal act, the borough was divided into two wards, the boundaries, as above stated, having been fixed by the reform act; and 6 aldermen and 18 councillors were appointed,—the style of the corporation being the 'mayor and burgesses of the borough of Devizes.' Income of the borough, in 1837, £445 14s. 10d. £122 17s. 9d. of which arose, in that year, from

1.

the sale of borough property. The town is watched, paved, and lighted, under a local act, Geo. IV., cap. 102; but no power was given by this act to bring water into the town. The expenditure on police, in 1837, was £159 17s. 8d.; and on special constables at election, £73 13s. 7d. The new town-council, in 1838, had paid off a principal sum of £1,415, borrowed by the late corporation. A commission of the peace has been granted to this borough. The winter quarter-sessions, and the summer-assizes, for the county are held here. The house of correction is surrounded by two external walls, and tolerably secure. It contains 210 cells, 11 wards, and 11 airing-courts. The prisoners have each a separate cell, which they occupy by night and by day. There is a tread-mill for grinding corn, at which 60 prisoners are employed. The profits arising from such labour are appropriated to the county. In 1835 there were 791 prisoners.

The town appears wealthy and prosperous. The chief manufacture is silk-throwing; crape-weaving is now extinct. There is a silk-mill here, which, in 1838, employed 53 hands. Snuff and tobacco are also extensively manufactured. The woollen manufacture has been carried on; but, in 1838, there were no returns of woollen mills or factories employed. There are rather extensive breweries, and one of the largest corn-markets in England is held here. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on February 14th, Holy Thursday, and April 20th, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5th for wool, October 2d for sheep, and October 20th for sheep and hogs. There are branches of the Wilts and Dorset, and the North Wilts, banking companies here.

Devizes is a place of great antiquity, but its origin is uncertain. Roman coins and other antiquities, however, have been found in the vicinity. Early writers give it the name of De Vies, and Divisio, from its having been divided, in the reign of Henry I., between the king and Roger, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury, who erected a strong castle here, which Stephen attempted to wrest from the bishop. This castle was dismantled, probably in the reign of Edward I.; but it is doubtful. We read of no governor subsequently to the year 1321; but in Leycester's 'Civil Warres of England,' we find that "the town and castle of Devizes were taken on the 22d of September," in 1645. It was ultimately demolished.* The vicinity of Devizes was the scene of the most signal defeat sustained by the parliament during the whole course of the war.

DEVOCK WATER, one of the Cumberland lakes, situated among the hills; about 5 miles south-east of Ravenglass, south of Dale Garth Hall, near the southern or English Esk, Allerdale ward above Derwent; on ground of considerable elevation. It occupies about 300 acres. The immediate boundaries of this lake are humble; but the high mountains of Eskdale, Wastdale, and Conistoun, are in view from its western side. It is formed by the sources of a tributary to the Esk, and has some of the finest trout for flavour, size, and colour, known in the north. In the midst of it there is an island.

DEVONPORT,

Till within these few years called PLYMOUTH-DOCK, is a town and celebrated naval arsenal, in the parish of Stoke-Damerel, hund. of Roborough, county of Devon, about 2 miles west-north-west of Plymouth,

* "The town of Vies," says Leland, "standeth on a ground somewhat clyvinge, and most occupied by clothiers. The beauty of it is all in one strete. The market is very celebrat. There is a castell on the south-west side of the towne stately advanced upon a highe ground, defended partly by nature, and

in a circular sweep, at the mouth of the river Tamar, which here forms a magnificent basin, called the Bay of Hamouze, nearly 4 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It stands very high, and is almost surrounded with fortifications. It is a regular and well-built modern town. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are paved with limestone-marble, which abounds in the vicinity, and which, having been considerably polished by the feet of passengers and the action of the weather, has a very beautiful appearance when washed by a shower. The town is lighted at night with gas from the station at Mill Bay, whence also Stonehouse and Plymouth are supplied. Devonport and Stonehouse are connected by a neat stone-bridge of one arch. On the south there is a ferry to Mount Edgecumbe, and on the north-west one to Torpoint. Morice-town, inhabited chiefly by those who find employment in the docks, the ships lying in ordinary, &c., has been erected north of Devonport, beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded. 'The King's boundary wall,' constitutes a line of fortification 12 feet high on the north and south-east. The walls of the dock-wharf, in some places 30 feet high, and those of the gun-yard, protect the town on the west. Heavy batteries on Mount Wise were designed to protect the entrance from the sea, and a redoubt and block-house on Mount Pleasant to command the capital of the lines. There are other fortifications, amongst which, without the wall, is a line or breast-work, with a ditch from 12 to 18 and 20 feet in depth, excavated from the solid slate and limestone rock. In the lines are 2 barrier-gates, leading respectively to Tavistock and the passage across the river Tamar. All these fortifications, however, are in an unfinished state. They were begun during the last war; but when inspected by Wellington, were pronounced to be useless as a means of defence, and are, therefore, left unfinished. There is now a floating-bridge across the Hamouze to Torpoint. The width of the river at this site is 2,550 feet at high water, and its greatest depth at spring-tides is 96 feet. Velocity of stream $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 knots an hour. The bridge is guided by chains like those at Dartmouth, Southampton, &c., and worked by 2 steam-engines of 11 horse-power each. The bridge is a large flat-bottomed vessel, 60 feet long, and 50 feet wide, in 3 side divisions, the middle being appropriated to the machinery, and each of the side divisions to carriages, passengers, and traffic of all kinds, which pass off by drawbridges at the landing-places without the slightest inconvenience. A railway, named the Plymouth, Devonport, and Exeter railway, with a branch to Tavistock, has been projected. There are to be stationary engines on this railway. See also **PLYMOUTH, EXETER, and DEVONSHIRE**. The foundation of a column, erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town, from Plymouth-dock to Devonport, was laid in 1824. This column is a conspicuous object to the whole neighbourhood, rising 112 feet above the brow of Windmill-hill, which is itself on a level with the pinnacles of St. Andrew's church tower at Plymouth. It is a design by Foulston, of the Doric order, and was completed in 1827. The whole town was supplied with rain-water only, collected in tanks, till 1792, when an act was passed for a supply from Dartmoor, by a cut 40 miles in length.

Government establishments.—Devonport owes its present importance entirely to its advantageous situ-

ation, as the site of a great naval establishment. Till the beginning of last century, it scarcely had an existence; but since the reign of William III., and particularly since it was first fortified in the reign of George II., 'Plymouth Dock' has rapidly increased in extent, and risen in importance, till it has not only become a flourishing town,—the most populous in Devon,—but a borough, represented by two members in parliament. William III. constructed the basin and two of the naval docks. Other two were built in the reign of George III. They were hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. The following are the dimensions of the several docks:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Spring-tide.
South Dock,	197 ft.	49 ft. 6 in.	16 ft.
Head Dock,	223 —	52 — 3 —	14 — 10 in.
Stem Dock,	192 —	52 — 4 —	18 — 10 —
New Dock,	230 —	56 — 1 —	19 — 10 —
North New Dock,	272 —	56 — 7 —	20 —
Froward Point Graving slip,	142 —	60 — 4 —	14 — 6 —

The dock-yard has been recently completed, and it now extends along the shore 3,500 feet in length. Its width, in the middle, is 1,600 feet, and at the extremities 100. The whole includes an area of 96 acres. The entrance from the land-side is from Fore-street, by a large gateway for carriages, &c., and a small one for foot-passengers. From the gates a flat paved road, skirted with elms, leads to the dwelling-house of the Crown-commissioner of the dock-yards, who has the supreme command, and even the officer of the military guard receives the watchword from him. The houses of the other officers are here also, and in front of the range is a double row of lime-trees, and gardens attached. In this part also, are the guard-house and pay-office, the stables, and a fine reservoir of fresh water which supplies the dock-yard. The wharf-wall extends along the shore, and there is sufficient depth of water to allow the largest war-ships to range along the jetties, and take in their ordnance-stores immediately from the spacious wharfs. In the line facing the harbour are two dry-docks for ships of the first-rate; and a double and single dock for ships-of-the-line. A canal about 70 feet wide, termed the Camber, communicating with the boat-pond, runs nearly through the yard, to which stores are thus conveyed. Five jetties project from the entrances of the dry-docks into the bay. All these are situated between the centre and the southern side of the dock-yard. On the northern side are three slips for the building of vessels of the largest size, and two for those of a smaller class. Adjoining these is a building in which planks of wood are steamed and curved. Here also are the outer mast-pond and mast-houses, timber-berths, saw-pits, and an extensive smithery, containing 48 forges in a building 210 feet square. Higher up, on this side, are mast-ponds, hemp-magazines, and a very fine ropery, consisting of two ranges of buildings, one the laying-house, the other the spinning-house, each 1,200 feet long, and three stories high. The new rope-house is almost entirely made of iron. The largest cables made here are 25 inches in circumference, and 100 fathoms long, weighing nearly 6 tons. At this part of the yard is the moulou loft. On the northern side, besides the docks and basin, and the sheds and workshops of the different artificers, there is a quadrangular range of handsome stone buildings, including an area of 450 feet by 300. Within this space are two ranges of buildings constructed of iron, which contain magazines for different sorts of stores, rigging-houses, and sail lofts. The immense arched roofs over the docks are spans without a buttress, and are extraordinary specimens of architectural skill. A steam-engine of 18 horse-

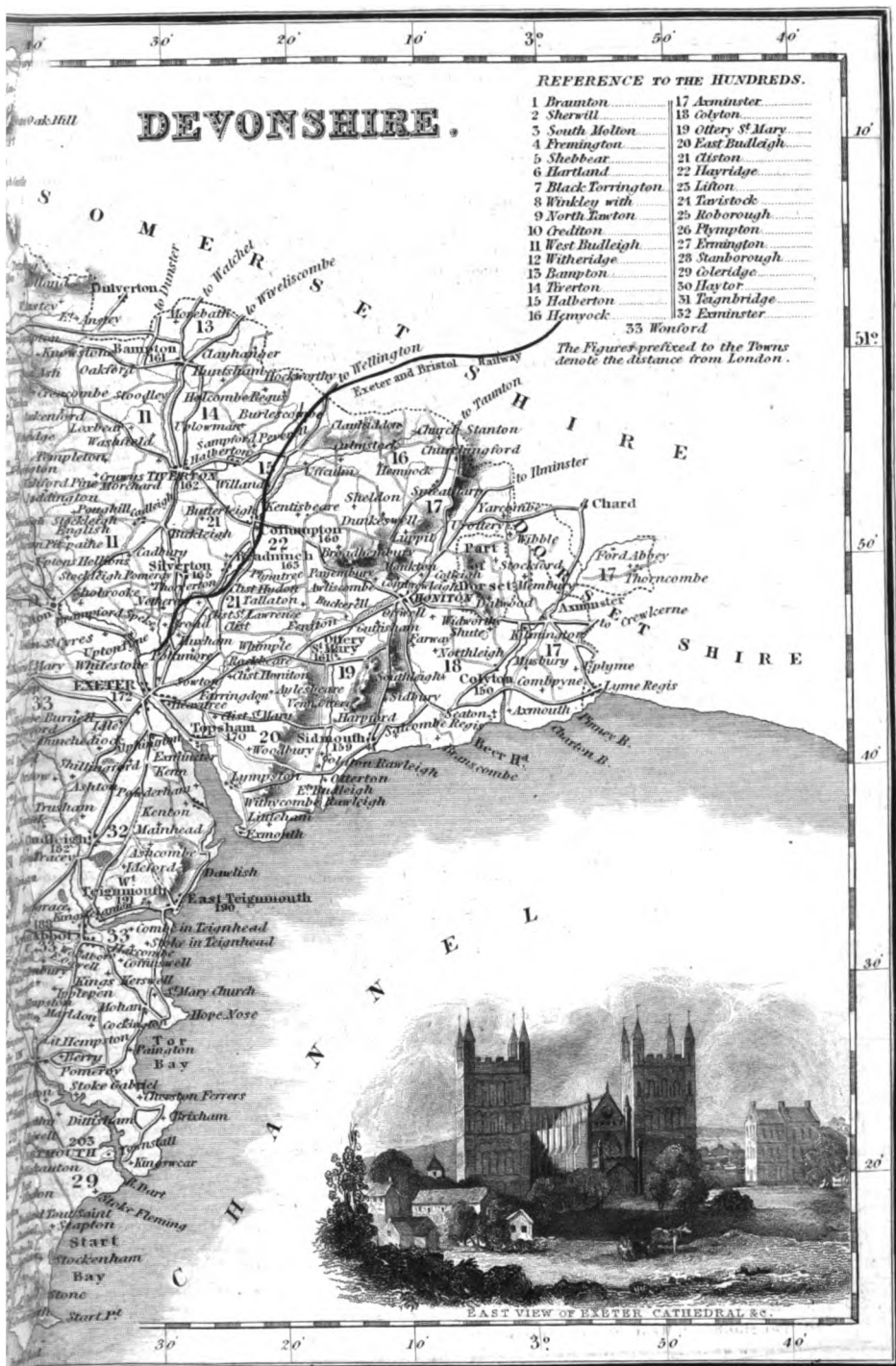
partly with the dykes the Yare, whereof is cast up a slope, and that of a great height to defence of the walls. Such a piece of castle works so costly and strongly was never before since set up by any bishop of England."

DEVONSHIRE.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1 Bampton	17 Axminster
2 Sherwill	18 Colyton
3 South Molton	19 Ottery St Mary
4 Fremington	20 East Budleigh
5 Shebbear	21 Cliston
6 Hartland	22 Hayridge
7 Black Torrington	23 Linton
8 Winkley with	24 Tavistock
9 North Tawton	25 Roborough
10 Crediton	26 Plympton
11 West Budleigh	27 Ermington
12 Witheridge	28 Stanborough
13 Bampton	29 Coleridge
14 Thiverton	30 Haytor
15 Halberton	31 Tainbridge
16 Hemyock	32 Axminster
33 Wotford	

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



power is used for pumping the docks; and there is another of 20 horse-power employed in working turning-lathes, saw-mills, &c. The number of persons of every class employed in this great establishment, has amounted to upwards of 3,000; all under the control of the commissioner.—Hamoaze is a spacious and excellent harbour for ships of war, though the entrance is dangerous, and requires a pilot. It is 4 miles in length, and its depth, at low water, is 15 fathoms. In time of peace, a considerable part of the English navy is stationed here, and by its number and disposal, constitutes a very interesting spectacle.—See also **PLYMOUTH**.—There is a cordon of 8 barracks squares, capable of accommodating 3,000 men, and the government-house, a handsome building, appropriated to the business of the military, stands on Mount Wise, whence there is a fine view of the opening to the channel, and communications may be interchanged by signals with the citadel at Plymouth, where the lieutenant-governor is stationed. The seat of government was removed thence to Devonport in 1795. In front of the government house is the grand parade, on which all military reviews and inspections take place; and Mount Wise presents, at all times, the attractions of a delightful promenade. The port-admiral's house is also in this quarter. It is an elegant building, and is the first of 32 telegraphic stations, communicating with the admiralty in London, and, if necessary, receiving a response in 15 minutes. The port-admiral holds the chief naval command of the port, and his authority is not subject to the control of the admirals of any squadrons resorting hither. All naval court-martial are held on board the flag-ship in the Hamoaze. The military hospital is situated on the north-east, without the lines, and the powder magazine to the west of Morice-town. There are also other branch and relative establishments here, and at **STONEHOUSE** and **PLYMOUTH**,—which see.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.—In the dock-yard there is a chapel built by government, on the site of one erected, in 1700, by contributions from the seamen and officers. The parish-church is half-a-mile from the town. In the town there is a chapel-of-ease and a proprietary chapel belonging to the Episcopalians; 4 Independent chapels; 3 Wesleyan, built respectively in 1766, 1807, and 1818; 2 Baptist chapels; 2 for Methodist Seceders; 1 Unitarian, now let to a section of Methodists; and one Moravian. There are also 3 Bethel lofts, in each of which there are 3 weekly services for sailors and watermen conducted by the different dissenting ministers.—Mr. R. T. Spearman, in 1834, bequeathed £12,000 for building alms-houses here, for poor women above 60 years of age, and members of the established church. An annuity of £12 each, per annum, was appointed to be given them. There is a classical and mathematical proprietary school here. This school was the first of the kind, instituted in 1820, and has formed the model for various others in many parts of the kingdom. It is in a state of considerable efficiency. There is a British and Foreign school for boys and girls, a free school for the orphans of sailors and soldiers, and a large subscription-school for boys and girls sustained by the men employed in the Dock fund. A public library, well furnished, was established in 1819. The building was erected by the proprietors; and a mechanics' institute, entitled the Devonport and Stonehouse Mechanics' institute, was established in 1825.

Franchise, &c.—By 3d William IV. the parish of Stoke-Damerel, and the township of Stonehouse, are included in the parliamentary borough of Devonport. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 2,101. Pop. of the borough, in 1821, 39,621;

in 1831, 44,454. Devonport has had a commission of the peace granted to it, and has been constituted a corporate town. Its civic jurisprudence is committed to the mayor and council—the commissioners manage the paving, lighting, &c., and are the guardians of the poor under an old local act. A town-hall, designed by Foulston, was erected in 1822. The trades and manufactures are mostly those connected with ship-building and equipping of vessels. There are also breweries, and soap-boiling manufactories. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the markets are well supplied with provision. An act was passed in 1835 to regulate the market then held in this town, and to establish a market for corn, grain, &c., and for other purposes relative and subsidiary to these. The Western District banking company for Devon and Cornwall have their head establishment here. The bank was established in September, 1836. The Devon and Cornwall banking company, and the National Provincial bank of England, have also branches in this town.

DEVONSHIRE,

An extensive and valuable maritime county near the south-western extremity of England, bounded by the Bristol channel on the north; Somerset and Dorset on the east; the English channel on the south and south-east; and the river Tamar and a small rivulet called Marsland-water separating it from Cornwall on the west. Its figure is nearly rhomboidal. In length, from north to south, it is about 70 miles; from east to west, about 65. In circumference, 280. It is calculated that it has altogether above 130 miles of sea-coast. Vancouver says that the most modern calculation assigns it an area of 1,595,309 acres, or 2,493 miles. The highway returns for 1839 estimate it at 2,585. It appears by the ordnance survey to be 1,519,360 acres, or 2,374 square miles. Fraser supposes that there are about 320,000 acres, being a fifth part of the whole county, in waste land. Dartmoor alone has been computed at 350,000 acres; but, in a stricter sense, such as we have ultimately stated it, under article **DARTMOOR**, 53,900 acres are the square contents of that region. Nevertheless, the numerous commons skirting Dartmoor may be taken into account as partly waste lands, though much of it has now been drained and reclaimed. There are also very extensive commons adjoining Exmoor and Bridestowe, besides Roborough-down, Blackdown, &c. The cultivated land is perhaps pretty equally divided between arable and pasture; but the greater portion is the latter. There is an insulated portion of this county surrounded by Dorset and Somerset; while, on the other hand, an insulated portion of Dorset is surrounded by this county. There is also a peculiar projection into Cornwall; and the small island of Lundy, about 10 miles north-west of Hartland Point, belongs to Devonshire. It is a mass of granite, about 2½ miles long. Its southern point is occupied by a lighthouse. In point of extent, Devonshire is the third county in England, being inferior only to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. For parliamentary representation it is divided into a northern and a southern section, comprehending 32 hundreds, and returns four members to parliament, namely, two for the northern division, which includes the whole of the several hundreds of Bampton, Black Torrington, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hemyock, North Tawton and Winkleigh, Shebbear, Sherwill, South Molton, Tiverton, Witheridge, and West Budleigh; and two for the southern division, including the whole of the several hundreds of Axminster, Clyston, Colyton, Ottery St. Mary, East Budleigh, Linton,

Exminster, Teignbridge, Haytor, Coleridge, Stanborough, Ermington, Plympton, Roborough, and Tavistock, and also the castle of Exeter, and the hundred of Wonford, except such parts of that hundred as are included in the limits of the city of Exeter. The principal place of election for the members for the northern division is South Molton, the polling-places being Barnstaple, Crediton, Collumpton, Torrington, Holsworthy, and South Molton; for the southern division, Exeter, the polling-places being Tavistock, Plymouth, Kingsbridge, Newton Bushel, Oakhampton, Honiton, and Exeter. The isolated portion of Axminster hundred is included in Dorsetshire, and the isolated portion of Dorsetshire in Axminster hundred, is included in the southern division of this county for parliamentary representation. Besides these, Barnstaple sends 2, and Tiverton 2, from the northern division; and Ashburton 1, Dartmouth 1, Devonport 2, Honiton 2, Plymouth 2, Tavistock 2, and Totness 2, from the southern division—in all, from this county, 22 members; besides 2 from Exeter—a county in itself. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was, for the northern division, 7,871; for the southern, 10,561; in all, 18,432. The number actually polled in the southern division, in 1837, was 8,449. On the appointment of Lord Ebrington, one of the members for North Devon, as Irish viceroy, he was created Baron Fortescue, and a new election took place in March, 1839, when 3,720 voters polled for Mr. Bucke, a conservative, and 3,240 for Mr. Buller. Previous to 1832 there were 2 members returned for this county, with 22 for the boroughs, exclusive of 2 for Exeter.

Devonshire is in the province of Canterbury and diocese of EXETER,—which see. It is divided into 451 parishes, besides 22 within the bounds of Exeter. The number of benefices is stated by the Lysons to be 430; besides 41 subordinate or daughter churches, or chapelries, now esteemed and called separate parishes. Of these, 258, a much greater proportion than in some counties, are rectories; 130 vicarages, and 42 donatives and curacies. There are 40 market-towns, 91,991 houses. A. P. £1,897,515. Pop., in 1801, 343,001; in 1811, 383,908; in 1821, 439,040; and in 1831, 503,118, consisting of 103,277 families, 36,150 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture; 33,880, chiefly in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; 33,247 otherwise employed. In 1831 the number of daily schools in this county was 1,772, attended by 52,440 children; and of Sunday schools, 599, attended by 43,342 children. Of these, 25 daily schools, with 1,006 children, and 171 Sunday schools, with 17,270 children, were established by dissenters. The amount raised by parish rates on an average of 3 years, from 1748 to 1750, was £13,790, whereof £34,953 were expended on the poor. In 1803 the assessment was £179,359, of which £148,565 were expended on poor. In 1821, £272,939; expenditure on poor £234,097; and in 1839, £214,500; expenditure on poor £183,300. The county-rates are levied in this county on a rate made under a special act passed a few years ago. The total amount of church rates in 1838-9 was £17,792; of county rates, in 1800, £7,031; in 1810, £23,159; in 1830, £12,783; and in 1838, £18,459. This county is in the western circuit. The assizes are held twice a-year for the county in Exeter. The quarter-sessions for the county are also held in Exeter. From the statistical tables referred to under article CUMBERLAND, and elsewhere, we find, that, taking the proportion of all the criminals to the total population, in 1834-38 inclusive, as unity, or 1.00; Devonshire ranks as .74, being lowest on a list of 6 southern counties, averaging 1.01;

the adjoining county, Somerset, ranking so high as 1.27.

External aspect.—The surface of this county is exceedingly diversified and irregular. The vale of Exeter, in some parts, especially between Tiverton, Exeter, and Collumpton, has an irregular, billowy surface, and presents eminences of considerable altitude; but the central and more southern parts of it preserve the vale character. The area of this district contains about 200 square miles: its boundaries on the north are the hills that range from Clansborough by Halberton and Uffculm to Black-down, a dreary mountainous ridge, which, with its contiguous branches, skirts the eastern side of the vale: on the south-east, it is bounded by the heights of Sidmouth hill, East-down, and Woodbury; and on the west, by the mountainous tract of Haldon, and the undulating eminences that stretch towards Bow. The district called the South-Hams is frequently termed the Garden of Devonshire, from its fertility. Its natural boundaries are Dartmoor and the heights of Chudleigh on the north; Plymouth sound on the west; Torbay on the east; and on its southern point the English channel. Its area, including the rich valley of the Dart, which extends towards Ashburton, includes nearly 250 square miles. This tract is strikingly diversified by bold swells, winding coombs, and fine vales: in many parts, particularly towards the north, the scenery is picturesque, and highly romantic. Numerous springs flow from the sides of the hills; and, uniting into brooks and rivulets, spread luxuriance and beauty through a considerable extent of country. The lands in this district are almost all enclosed. West Devon, a district bounded on the east by the Dartmoor mountains; on the south by Plymouth sound and its estuaries; on the west by the Tamar; and on the north by the Brent Tor and the adjacent heaths, is extremely varied in surface, not only from the number, narrowness, and depth of the larger valleys, whose sides generally rise with a steep ascent from the banks of the streams dividing them; but likewise from the hills, or wide spaces, which extend between the valleys, being rent and broken in a very peculiar manner. No part of this district can be strictly called vale; and the level meadows and marsh lands are of very inconsiderable extent. North Devon comprehends the whole district situated between Dartmoor and the British channel; but more generally its signification is limited to the country round Bideford, Barnstaple, South Molton, and the north coasts. In this tract the ground is greatly diversified, and the scenery beautiful. The Dartmoor district is of a far different character. The scenery there may claim the attribute of deep sublimity; but not of beauty. Dartmoor constitutes a kind of extensive table land stretching over the greater portion of the western district, from the vale of Exeter nearly to the banks of the Tamar, and consisting mainly of open and uncultivated common; though much of it is now improved by draining and cultivation. This wild, vast, and desolate region is replete with scenes of grandeur and immensity. Its lofty, rugged granite tors, which lie in horizontal strata, mass on mass, piled up upon the summits of its numerous heights, have stamped a peculiar and unique character on the Dartmoor district. "The feelings inspired by visiting Dartmoor," says Mrs. Bray, in her lively and descriptive letters to Mr. Southey, published in 1836, "are of a very different order from those experienced on viewing our beautiful and cultivated scenery. The rich pastures, the green hills, the woodland declivities of Devon; its valleys, alive with sparkling streams, and skirted by banks whose verdure never fails, studded as they are with cottages and farms.

convey to the mind that sense of pleasure which renders the spirits cheerful and buoyant. There is nothing in such scenes to raise a thought allied to wonder or to fear. We know that we could dwell among them in security and peace. They delight and soften the mind; but they seldom raise in it those deep and impressive reflections which scenes, such as Dartmoor affords, seldom fail to create."

Rivers.—From Dartmoor, the great head-land of Devon, some of its principal, and many of its numerous smaller, rivers take their origin; all radiating from within a circuit of a few miles, on this central fountain-head, and flowing down the slopes of its high flat summit to almost every point in the compass. Of the more important of these, the Dart, so termed from the rapidity of its course; and whence the name Dartmoor originated; runs south-east, from Okement hill, in a winding course, to Totness; and, after a course of about 35 miles, gradually widens into a deep navigable estuary, and falls into the English channel at Dartmouth haven. Its course is tidal for 10½ miles. The east and west Okement, on the other hand, though they also rise in and near Okement-hill, take an opposite course from that of the Dart, and uniting at Okehamp-ton, form one of the chief branches of the Torridge, which rises in the north-west angle of the county, near the source of the Tamar, and, after taking a very tortuous course, unites with the Okement or Oke, and flows north-west, past Torrington and Bideford, where it becomes navigable for larger vessels; and, after a course of about 45 miles, issues into an estuary, at Barnstaple bay, common to it with the Taw. Its course is tidal for about 15 miles. The Taw rising in Dartmoor, flows northwards past Chumleigh, where it meets the little Dart, and then pursuing a north-west course, receives various tributaries, among which is the Moule, and, after a course of about 45 miles, flows, by Barnstaple, into the estuary to which we have alluded. It is tidal in its course for 11½ miles. The Tav, or Tavy, flows from the common centre southward by Tavistock, and issues into the estuary of the Tamar; for an account of which, see CORNWALL. The Teign originates by two branches, one of them termed the Wrey, in the most elevated district of Dartmoor. The main branch flows eastward between the Dart and the Exe, and by a circuitous southward route, passes Chudleigh. After being joined by the Wrey, it flows on to Newton-Bushel, below which it widens into a navigable estuary, and falls into the sea at Teignmouth. It is tidal in its course for 5 miles. The Plym rises in the Dartmoor district, and mingles with the waters of the Tamar and the Tavy in Plymouth sound. The Erme and the Avon, between the Plym and the Dart, are also considerable rivers, rising in Dartmoor, and falling into the English channel. The Axe—which see—rises in the vicinity of the isolated portion of Axminster hundred in Dorsetshire, and falls into the English channel at Axmouth. The Otter, to the westward, runs nearly parallel to it, and passing Otterton, falls into the English channel. The main root of the Exe rises in Exepool in Somersetshire, and enters Devonshire near Dulverton. At Bampton it enters into a richly wooded valley, and flowing past Tiverton and Bickleigh, it is reinforced by the waters of the Culm, the Creedy, and the Yeo, with other tributaries, before it reaches Exeter, whence it flows, through fertile meadow-land, to Topsham, near which it is joined by the Clist, where it is tidal, and where its navigable estuary begins. Its length thence to the sea is nearly 8 miles, and its width, in some places, ½ mile. Its whole length is about 55 miles. The

main drains of the district are the Taw and Torridge on the north, and the Dart, the Teign, and the Exe, with the Tamar, on the south.

Coasts and Fisheries.—Surveying the coasts of this county, beginning with the English channel, we find this southern coast to contain the considerable estuaries of the Exe and the Teign, Torbay, Dartmouth, Salcombe harbour, between Prawley Point and Bolt-head, Bigbury bay, into which the Avon and the Erme fall, the estuary of the Yealm, and Plymouth Sound, between Devon and Cornwall, —off which is the EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE—which see—while the northern coast contains one considerable bay, namely, Bideford or Barnstaple bay, with the estuaries of the Torridge and the Taw, besides the smaller bay called Morte bay. Fish is very plentiful on the coasts and in all the rivers. The salmon and trout caught in the larger rivers, form a profitable article of trade. The plaice, sole, and John-doree, are considered of superior quality. The hake is abundantly caught, throughout the year, on the southern coast, and is an important article of food for the poorer classes. The herring and mackerel fisheries are very extensively carried on. The pilchard fishery is peculiar to this county and Cornwall, but especially to the latter—which see. There are extensive oyster-beds at Dettesham-on-Dart, at Lympstone-on-the-Exe, at Starcross, Topsham, and elsewhere, and a few years since, large beds were discovered in Torbay, where also the torpedo or electric ray has been caught.

Canals.—In the reign of Henry VIII., the inhabitants of Plymouth, Dartmouth, and other seaports in Devon and Cornwall, represented to parliament that their harbours were utterly ruined by the stream-works of the timbers, in consequence of immense quantities of rubbish having been carried down by the rivers on whose banks the said works were situated; that the mouths of the rivers were choked up, so that, whereas, formerly, ships of 800 tons could enter the harbour at low water, ships of 100 tons could then scarcely enter. The responsive measures adopted by the parliament, in 1531, do not appear to have been effective; for complaints still continued to exist; and, as regarded Plymouth, an act was obtained, in 1584, for making a canal from the river Meary, to cleanse the channel of the haven and to supply the town with water: see PLYMOUTH. The navigation of the river Exe was also, from various causes, much impeded; and indeed had previously been of little importance; and a canal, running parallel with the river, was cut between Topsham and Exeter, a distance of 3½ miles. But this work was very imperfect and inefficient, and the cut has recently been extended lower down to a place called the Turf: see EXETER. The Bude and Thornbury canal commences in Bude harbour, on the north-west coast of Cornwall. It takes a very circuitous course, first along the western bank of the little river Bude to Hell bridge. It then turns abruptly north-east and east to Red Post, where the Launceston branch is given off. At Burmesdon, a branch proceeds to Moreton mill, and to a reservoir or feeder on Langford moor; and at Veale, about a mile from Burmesdon, is the Vorworthy branch. This canal is about 21½ miles in length. There are 3 inclined planes and a tunnel of considerable length in its course. The act for its formation was obtained in 1829. One of its chief objects is to facilitate the introduction of Welsh coal to Devon. The Tavistock canal, projected in 1803, and finished in 1817, begins at Tavistock and terminates in the tideway of the Tamar. During its course of about 4 miles, it passes, at Morwelham Down, through a tunnel nearly 2,640 yards long, and about 460 feet beneath the

highest point of the land above it. This canal is 16 feet wide, and 4 deep, and has a fall of 256 feet. There is a branch of 2 miles to the slate quarries at Mill hill. The Tavistock canal is chiefly used in the conveyance of slate, copper, ore, and other minerals from, and coal, lime, &c., to, this district of the county. The Stover canal is cut from the Teign to Bovey Heathfield. Pipe and potter's clay are sent down, and culm and coal brought up this canal. The projected Grand Western canal, originally intended for internal hydrographic communication between the two counties of Somerset and Devon, and also with the English channel at Topsham, is traced on the map of England, published, in 1837, under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, from near Bridgewater in Somersetshire, whence the river Parret communicates with Bridgewater bay in the Bristol channel; and to the north of the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Taunton and Wellington, whence it takes a turn westward, and runs towards Tiverton in this county. In Walker's map of Devonshire, and Nichols' & Co.'s maps of canals, another is traced from Torrington along the valley of the Torridge, for about 4 miles, till it opens into the river at Wear Gifford, where it becomes navigable. With the exception, however, of the Grand Western, and a projected English and Bristol channels ship canal, from Bridgewater bay to Seaton bay, at the mouth of the Axe, across the valley of the Axe,—the act for which was obtained in 1825,—the canals of Devonshire are unimportant.

Roads.—The principal of these are the two great roads which cross the county, from Somerset, and Dorset, to Cornwall, meeting in Exeter. The road by Dorset, and the English coast, enters by Axminster, and passes through Honiton, Exeter, Chudleigh, Newton-Bushel, Totness, and Plymouth; whence, after the ferry is crossed, it is continued, on the Cornwall coast, to Liskeard, &c. The road by Somerset enters between Willington and Collumpton, through which it passes to Exeter, and thence the inland continuation runs through Crediton and Oakhampton, north of the river sources in Dartmoor, to the termination of the Launceston canal, near Launceston, where it enters Cornwall. Another road, from Dorsetshire, enters on the coast, by Lyme Regis, and joins the great road through Axminster, near Exeter. Various roads enter from Somerset, to Honiton, to Bampton and Tiverton, and to South Molton, Torrington, Barnstaple, &c. The other principal local roads, are those that radiate; from Exeter, through Moreton-Hampstead, and over the Dartmoor district, to Tavistock; from Exeter to Tiverton; from Crediton, through Torrington, to Bideford, and through Barnstaple, to Ilfracombe, on the coast of the Bristol channel. The roads which radiate from the other principal towns, and the cross-roads interlacing them are very numerous. From the high fences, and the depth and narrowness of the roads, in great part of this county, together with the perpetual recurrence of hills, all prospect is shut out, excepting on the open tops of the hills, and where there are no enclosures. There are many extensive views from these heights, however, over the beautiful vales and coasts in their vicinity. The highway returns show an extent of road in this county far greater than that of any other in England, except Yorkshire. In the three years ending October, 1814, the turnpike roads and paved streets, are estimated at 776 miles, and all other highways used for wheeled carriages, at 5,936 miles; the total expenditure on which, was £44,658. In 1836, there were 29 turnpike trusts, the total income of which was £62,024 6s. 1d.; of which, £11,167 4s. 4d., were expended on improvements.

In 1839, the expenditure, on 6,898 miles of highway, was £37,356.

Railways.—The Dartmoor and Plymouth railway commences in the parish of Lydford near the bar-rack—see DARTMOOR—and runs southward in a very tortuous course. It crosses the Tavistock and Kingsbridge road below Walkhampton, and winding on, like the Plym in its vicinity, crosses the Plymouth and Exeter great road, at the northern skirt of Saltram policies, whence it runs to the sound, at Sutton Pool, a short distance south of Plymouth. It has a branch to the lime-works at Catsdown. This railway was executed under acts of parliament passed in 1819-21. It is about 25½ miles in length, and has proved of great use in the transit of goods to the district through which it passes. A railway extends from the Hey Tor quarries to the Stover canal: it is about 8 miles in length, and formed of granite blocks. The Exeter and Bristol railway was sanctioned by act of parliament, passed in May, 1836. No part of it was in progress within this county, in June 1840; but between Bristol and Bridgewater it was considerably advanced: see SOMERSETSHIRE. It enters this county to the north and west of Burlescombe, and runs near Collumpton, Bathys, and Stoke Canon to Exeter. A railway between Exeter and Basingstoke has been projected, at which latter place it is to communicate with the Southampton and London or South-western railway. Another is in contemplation between Exeter and Falmouth, near the Land's End, CORNWALL,—which see,—and it is also intended to unite Davenport, Plymouth, and Exeter by railway, with a branch to Tavistock.

Strata, Quarries, &c.—From the confused intermixture of the strata in Devonshire, the operation of earthquakes and volcanoes is strikingly apparent. The whole district is extremely rich in useful mineral products. Granite occupies the central and most elevated portion of the county, including the whole forest of Dartmoor, and a large district around it. This stone is quarried to a considerable extent, and is largely exported. Several thousand tons are annually sent to London from the Hey Tor quarries, which are situated at the foot of the Hey Tor rocks. Blocks much prized by architects, for their size, durability, and fineness of texture, are produced here, and conveyed by railway to the Stover canal; thence to the new wharf at Teignmouth, where they are shipped. Specimens of the red granite are exceedingly beautiful when polished. On exposure to the atmosphere, it becomes extremely hard; but when first raised it may be easily worked. Laminated schistus is common to almost all the county: most of the thin laminae are very rotten, quickly dissolving into mud; but the thicker beds are used in building, being sometimes black, compact, and hard, disposed in very thick laminae: it is also used for pavements and tombstones. Slate occupies an extensive surface on the northern, southern, and eastern, parts of the county. A north-eastern range, bounded by the granite and the transition limestone, occupies nearly the whole of Doddiscombeleigh and Chrutrow, and may be traced through the eastern parts of Hennock, Bovey Tracy, Ilington, and Ashburton, to and beyond the Dart. A second and more easterly range, commencing in the transition lime, occupies nearly the whole of West Oggwell and Woodland, and a considerable portion of Highweek, East Oggwell, and Denbury. Another south-easterly range has a part of Marlton and Berry Pomeroy as its inland boundary, and occupies a large portion of Churstone, Ferrers, and Kingwear. There are several large quarries of this slate, which is used for roofing. The principal are at Staverton and Nethway. Transition limestone occurs in several de-

tached parts of the county; but principally in the south, between Torbay and Plymouth; the whole coast between these points being composed of this rock. It is likewise found higher up to the north, as far west as Chudleigh parish. Limestone is quarried and burnt to a great extent for the purposes of manure, especially at Naldon; and thence, in different parts, as far as the Dart. From the Babbiscombe quarries also, (a mile or two from Torquay), vessels are constantly employed in conveying it for the supply of the kilns along the banks of the Exe. This limestone is also adapted to building, and ornamental purposes. Beautifully veined marble is worked in different parts; and is used for tablets, pillars, mantel-pieces, &c. The greater part of the south-east and south coast is marble. The cliffs near St. Mary's church, on the north side of Torbay, are of beauty superior to any in Devonshire. The cliff at Petitoe, on the edge of the sea, is likewise celebrated for its marble formation. Pillars of 14 or 15 feet in length are often worked from it. In the parish of Ipplepen, excellent marble is also quarried for ornamental purposes. Red sandstone occupies what is usually termed the Dist district, immediately round Exeter: stretching, thence, on the one side, through the valley of the Exe, round the base of Naldon, it occupies a considerable tract, along the coast, as far as Torbay; and, on the other, winds round the base of Woodbury and Peak hills, forming the coast line of cliffs to and beyond Sidmouth. This stone is, in some places, sufficiently hard to serve as a very durable building material. The green sand formation presents, on the confines of this county and Dorset, many outlying masses forming considerable hills. Coal of a peculiar nature, the origin of which has occasioned considerable discussion, is obtained in the extensive flat called Bovey-Heathfield, which constitutes a large natural basin of irregular form, and appears to have been formerly covered by the tide. It is supposed still to be lower than the sea. This coal, which is distinguished as lignite, or wood coal, occurs in strata running nine miles to the southward through the Heathfield, commencing at the base of the granite hills in Bovey parish. The coal strata alternate with those of clay: their perpendicular depth, including the clay, is about 70 feet. This combustible differs from black coal in several of its constituents. It is supposed to consist of imperfectly carbonized wood, analogous to oak and other existing trees. It is chiefly used as fuel for the Bovey Heath potteries, where an inferior description of earthen ware is made from the clay alternating with it. It is also used as fuel by the poorer classes in the vicinity; but it emits a fetid gas, and is not thoroughly combustible. The clay with which it is intermixed has been supposed by geologists to consist of decomposed Dartmoor granite, carried down by streams, and quietly settled, in the same manner that similar china clay is now artificially prepared in the south part of Dartmoor, and in Cornwall, by turning streams of water upon decomposed granite. The clays towards Kingsteignton, however, and away from the vicinity of the granite, are of greater purity than the Bovey-Heathfield clay: finer particles having been carried farther than the grosser. It is worked in square open pits to various depths of from 30 to 80 feet. The clay is cut into small cubic junks, technically termed clay balls, and weighing about 30 lbs. each; many thousand tons are annually shipped from Teignmouth to the Staffordshire and other potteries. China clay was selling, in 1838, at £1 12s. per ton; and china stone, a semi-decomposed granite, at 16s. per ton. It is calculated by De la Beche, that of these, and other china clays, artificial and natural, 37,500 tons are

annually shipped from the Devon and Cornwall district to the potteries. This export is altogether recent: the first preparation of this clay for making china appears to be due to Mr. Cookworthy, of Plymouth, who was the first to manufacture porcelain in England. A bed of pipe-clay so impregnated with iron as to be only fit for the manufacture of pipes, runs under the beds of potter's clay, lying east of the Bovey coal strata: white quartz and sand are found under this. Throughout this county, there are numerous, though partial, manifestations of other strata, and of other portions of those already described, with many heterogeneous formations intermixed; but in a work of this kind it would be entirely out of place to give them further notice.

Ores and mines.—Devonshire participates in the celebrity of Cornwall as a great mining district; but, in this respect, it is much more a mere adjunct, than a co-equal, to Cornwall. Anciently, however, Devonshire produced greater quantities of tin than Cornwall; for in 1213, the duty on tin payable to the Earl of Cornwall was farmed at £200 for Devon, and only at 200 marks for Cornwall; but in 1479 the amount of coinage dues was £166 9s. 5½d. for Devon, and £1,620 17s. 11d. for Cornwall; in 1602, £102 17s. 9½d. for Devon, and £2,623 9s. 8d. for Cornwall; in 1820, about £45 17s. 9d. for Devon, and £11,080 for Cornwall; and in 1838, previous to the abolition of the tin coinage duties, £193 2s. 10½d. for Devon, and £14,762 4s. 10½d. for Cornwall: the tin coined at Morwelham, the last coining station in Devon, from Mid-summer 1837 to Mid-summer 1838, consisted of 82 blocks of grain or stream tin, and 674 blocks of common tin—in all, 756 blocks, the average weight of each of which, as already given, under the article CORNWALL, is from 3.34 to 3.35 cwt. But it must be here observed, that while the duchy dues on Cornish tin were 4s. per cwt., they were only 1s. 6½d. on Devonshire. In 1838 the tin coinage dues were commuted.—See CORNWALL.—Tin was the staple article of commerce with the Phœnicians, who used it in their celebrated dye of Tyrian purple; it being the only absorbent then known. This—as observed under article CORNWALL—they procured from the island of Great Britain; and, though it appears that the principal place of shipment was near “the Land's end,” Devon participated in the profits of the trade, and vestiges of the Phœnician smelting houses, called by the miners “Jews' houses,” are still to be seen in and about the ancient stream works, where the tin was washed from the surface soil; when sometimes gold was found amongst it. This was the mode by which tin was formerly almost exclusively obtained. Remains of ancient stream works are found in every part of the granite district, and its immediate vicinity, where the tin is chiefly found. But comparatively few are now worked; though an inhabitant of Tavistock states, that, “the stream works, though less productive than the mines, are still, in many instances, a source of profit to the adventurer.” Although the tin works in this county were almost altogether abandoned, after the Cornwall mines became productive, they have been recently re-worked, and have given promise of a revival of this branch of lucrative industry in Devon. The chief tin ore is the peroxide, from which all the pure metal is produced.

For the information of some of our readers, we may observe, that metallic veins, or lodes, in general, consist of ores or crystals, apparently precipitated from water holding them in solution, or deposited on the sides or inner surfaces of rents, or, as geologists technically term them, faults, or dislocations, in the various strata constituting the solid crust of the

earth; produced probably by volcanic action, earthquakes, or the geological elevating power. The lines of disturbance and dislocation, fractures or fissures, and slides, in this county, with the concurrent veins or lodes, run generally east and west; with cross courses, north and south, of different epochs. "There is no want of evidence," says De la Beche, "to show that the solid rocks of the area before us, have, at different epochs, been well-contorted, bent, and broken; and it will be seen in the sequel, that the consequences of such violent contortions and fractures have been of the greatest importance and value to man." Intimately related to this subject, is the singular fact, well worthy of remark, and well known to miners, that certain metals, thus deposited in these fissures by filtration through the stratal rocks, or even by freer ingress, are more readily found in certain stratal formations than in others. Thus, says De la Beche, "a connexion has often been observed, in various parts of the world, between sulphuret of lead and calcareous rocks;" and thus, he also remarks, "the argentiferous lead-lodes of Combe Martin occur in beds, immediately beneath the slates in which limestones are found at the same place; and the celebrated argentiferous lead-lodes of Beer Alston cut through slates which are in part calcareous:"—see also *DERBYSHIRE, Strata and Minerals*:—again, "granite, or its modification, elvan, occurs near, or at the localities where tin and copper ores so abound as to be worked, and produce good mines; while lead, antimony, manganese, iron, and zinc, are discovered in sufficient quantities, to be profitably raised, at a distance from granite or elvan. Hence we might infer, that the presence of granite or elvan has had considerable influence in promoting the presence of tin or copper ores, which either occur in them or in other rocks in their vicinity; while the granitic influence, if we may use the expression, was not essential to the accumulation of the ores of lead, antimony, manganese, zinc, or iron." Nevertheless, in one of the Dartmoor tin-mines, manganese and calcareous spar have been found enclosed in masses of solid granite at the depth of 60 fathoms. Splendid octohedral pseudo-morphous crystals, sometimes enclosing a little water, have been also found in the same mine. In such cases, the water impregnated with the manganese so deposited, has carried the solution with it from an extrinsic source through the strata which it must have penetrated. In many lodes, also, layers of different metals, or minerals, succeed each other in the rents, or dislocations, "showing a difference of the solution or solutions from which the various substances were deposited."

The great stanniferous district in Devon is Dartmoor, considered as a part of the Tavistock district. The granite rock itself here is sometimes found impregnated with the metal. The mines around the town of Tavistock are principally cupriferous. On the north are the lead lodes of Wheal Betsey and Lidford; and on the south, the argentiferous lead-mines of Beer Alston. Thence the principal metalliferous country quits this county, and runs southwards into Cornwall. Following the skirts of Dartmoor, round by Okehampton and Ashburton, to the vicinity of Plymouth, a few lodes or veins are discovered, principally of copper. Tin ore has been extensively worked at Restonget creek and Falmouth harbour. Valuable manganese mines have been worked on the east of Dartmoor, at Doddiscombe and Ashton; and fine iron-ore is found near Ilminster, and very recently at Hey Tor rocks. In the stripe of the carbonaceous series which runs to the north of Exeter, lead-ore has been raised near Newton St. Cyres; and there is a valu-

able manganese lode running near the latter place, Upton Pyne, and Huxham. Proceeding to the north of Devon, the country is non-metalliferous, with the exception of some clay-iron-ore mixed with the anthracite of Bideford, and its continuation eastward to the range of land beyond Barnstaple, where manganese is found at West Down, &c.

The ores of manganese and antimony are chiefly found in those portions of the grauwacke which are much associated with trappean rocks. The rich bunches found on the west of Dartmoor occur under such conditions. "The manganese at Upton Pyne is found," says the author of the History of Exeter, "in large, rugged, irregular masses, and contains great variety of crystallizations: some shoot irregularly; some are plane, and transversely striated; others are streaked, like the lead-ore; and others shoot into hollows, crossing each other every way. The crystals seem to be the metal in a pure state, and are not equally advantageous with the calx, which contain a larger proportion of pure air, the ingredient for which it is chiefly valuable. It is employed in the potteries, but principally in the glass-houses, where it is used to discharge the colour imparted by calces of lead, and for other purposes. It has also been applied latterly in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid, employed to facilitate the operation of bleaching," since which time the consumption of manganese has become increased to a considerable extent. Peroxide is the chief form in which it is found in Devon and Cornwall. In Devon it has been found in great quantities, and a considerable trade has been carried on in it since 1770, when it was first found at Upton Pyne; and this mine, together with two other less important ones in the same lode, for many years supplied the whole United Kingdom with manganese, and of the finest quality raised any where. From about 1804 to 1810, the quantity shipped from Exeter is stated by the Lysons to have been between 2,000 and 3,000 tons per annum. Some of the mines afterwards became exhausted, but others were discovered, especially those near Launceston and Tavistock, in 1815; and, according to Mr. E. Williams, 12 mines in Devon produced 1,911 tons in 1821. In the same year 2,212 tons were shipped from Plymouth, and the export was then increasing; 1,336 tons only having been exported in 1819. It is difficult to obtain a fair approximation to the quantity now raised in the district; but it is usually estimated at about 5,000 tons per annum. This annual produce, taking the value of the ton to be, on the average, £8, would give £40,000 as its value.

Copper pyrites, or the bisulphuret of copper, is the chief ore of that metal which occurs in Devon and CORNWALL: which see;—as also for other general information as to the sale and smelting of the ores, &c., the mines of Cornwall and Devon being very similarly circumstanced in these respects. Though it would appear that copper was raised in Devon early in the last century, it was not until the commencement of the present, that the copper mines in this county became important. The quantities raised, chiefly from the Tavistock mines, were, in 1801, 1,078 tons 18 cwt. of ore, producing 136 tons, 6 cwt. of metal; in 1811, 3,540 tons of ore, producing 323 tons 13 cwt. of metal; in 1821, 483 tons of metal; in 1831, 3,721 tons of ore, producing 311 tons of metal; and in 1837, 6,323 tons of ore, producing 527 tons of metal. The produce of the ores, from 1801 to 1837, varied from about 8-2 to 11-2 per cent., and frequently to 9 and 10 per cent. Their value was £12,878 in 1801, £31,517 in 1811 and, judging from the sales of the Cornish ores, £40,793 in 1822, £17,132 in 1832, and £44,242 in

1837. In 1811 there would appear to have been only seven copper mines yielding ores: viz., Wheal Friendship, 110 tons; Wheal Crebor, near Tavistock, 1,306 tons; Crowndale, 863 tons; East Crowndale, 913 tons; Ding Dong, 250 tons; Wheal Hope, 6 tons; and Wheal Hockworthy, 10 tons. Wheal Friendship has been worked since the end of last century, and is still an important mine. Here has been recently erected the most powerful and finest water-wheel-pump in the whole district. This and Wheal Franco, also near Tavistock, are at present the richest copper-mines in Devon: Bottle-hill mine, near Plympton, being chiefly worked for tin.

As to the value of the chief lead-mines in Devon, see COMB MARTIN: besides which, we find, from the Geological Report of De la Beche, on Cornwall and Devon, that the two lodes near Beer Alaton have produced large quantities of argentiferous galena, often containing from 80 to 120, and sometimes even 140 ounces of silver per ton of lead. In 1784, and 1785, the silver produce of these mines amounted to 6,500 ounces. From Wheal Betsey, near Tavistock, which was re-opened in 1806, from 300 to 400 tons of lead, and from 4,000 to 5,000 ounces of silver, were annually obtained about 15 years since. The produce of this mine is now greatly reduced, and only about 140 tons are stated to have been obtained, in 1835, from the Devon and Cornish lead-mines; Wheal Betsey having produced 40 tons. At this time Mr. John Taylor estimated the lead produced in Great Britain and Ireland at 46,112 tons. Wheal Betsey, North Wheal Tamar, between Tavistock and Launceston, a mine near Launceston, and the Comb Martin mines, were all that De la Beche found working in Devon: the produce of the whole of them, including all those of Cornwall, would scarcely amount to 180 tons. Very rich lodes have been discovered, however, since 1837, as we have already observed under article COMB MARTIN.

Several fine lodes of rich hematite iron ore are found in the district, which have been worked at various times. Besides those already alluded to, there is a lode near Comb Martin, whence iron ore to the amount of 9,293 tons, was shipped between 1796 and 1802, to the iron-works at Llanelli in South Wales. Micaceous iron ore is found at various places on Dartmoor; and, under the name of Devonshire sand, was some years since sent to London, and used as writing sand, selling at from £3 3s. to £8 8s. per ton. The iron ore near Ilington was at one time raised in considerable quantities; and the large lode near the base of the Hey Tor rocks—which has been only recently explored and worked—is a very regular stratified one of oxidulated iron ore and argillaceous schist, in alternate beds, varying in thickness from half-a-foot to 3 or 4 feet. The central bed, which is the largest, is of iron ore, chiefly compact, but sometimes coarsely granular: 40 to 70 per cent. of iron is extracted from the ore. Micaceous iron ore, provincially known as “shining ore,” occurs in small lodes: it contains so large a proportion of carbon, that it may perhaps be considered as an inferior kind of graphite or plumbago,—see CUMBERLAND and BORROWDALE,—and is applied to many of the same uses. It is worked in the parishes of Hennock, Lustleigh, Moreton, and Bovey Tracey; and, after being washed, it is packed in casks, in a pulverized state, and sent, in limited quantities, to Teignmouth and Exeter, whence it is shipped. Magnetic iron ore of good quality has been worked near South Brent. Dr. Edward Cotton sent a piece of this ore, weighing 60 lbs., to the Royal Society, in 1687, which moved a needle placed at the distance of 9 feet. Various other metallic or mineral substances, such as cobalt, zinc, antimo-

ny, arsenic, gold, &c., are found in this county; but copper, manganese, tin, and lead, are the staple articles of handicraft and commerce. There are numerous chalybeate or mineral springs; but the Victoria Spa at Plymouth is, we believe, the only one in the district at present medicinally used.

Jurisdiction.—The mining system in Devon has been from ancient times under a separate jurisdiction, similar to, and connected with, that in Cornwall; and, that the Stannators exercised great powers, is proved by the imprisonment of Richard Strode, Esq., member of parliament for Plympton, in the castle of Lidford, now a ruin, but then “one of the most banious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm;” as an act of parliament, in 1512, denounces it to be. Ostensibly, he was imprisoned for refusing to pay fines levied upon him, in 1512, by the Tinner’s court at Crockern Tor; but really, because he had “rendered himself obnoxious,” say the Lysons, “to his brother tinnors, by his patriotic exertions in parliament, towards procuring the act for protecting the western harbours from the injuries caused by the stream-works.” He was kept in the dungeon at Lidford for more than 3 weeks, in irons, and fed on bread and water. This daring outrage gave occasion to the establishment and maintenance of some of the most important privileges of parliament. Crockern Tor, on Dartmoor, has from ancient times been the place where the stannary parliaments of Devon have been held; and it is stated by the Lysons, in 1822, that, within the memory of man, the commission was opened, and the jurors sworn, at this wild spot; after which, the court was adjourned to one of the stannary towns: these, anciently, were Tavistock, Ashburton, Chagford, and Plympton; but, previous to the commutation of tin dues, the coinages for Devon were effected at Morwellham. Except the stannary laws, there has been nothing peculiar in the government or jurisdiction of Devonshire. See HENGESTON-DOWNS.

Soils.—The soils of this extensive county are extremely various; but may be generally characterized according to the rock, or stratified substances which they cover, as granitic, slaty, calcareous, arenaceous, argillaceous, gravelly, and loamy. Striking coincidences exist, between the nature of the soils, the strata on which they are superincumbent, and the variance of the produce with the precise limits of both, even to the obvious distinction, to be traced across portions of a field, where the transition boundaries occur; the relative amount of fertility being thus very much due to the decomposition of the subsoil rocks. The poorest is the soil covering the granite of Dartmoor, which has also the disadvantages of a cold wet climate: that which lies on the slate district is more or less fertile, and fit for all the purposes of agriculture. Very extensive tracts, however, of this soil, are of a thin staple; others are in contact with a cold bed of clay, and some are so elevated as to have a very low degree of temperature. The mouldering argillaceous slate surrounding the granite district, has, in covering the strata with soil, produced a rounded surface, which an agricultural writer (Marshall) not inaptly describes as “billyow in the extreme, being wholly composed of high swells, separated by close narrow valleys. Some of these swells,” he adds, “are nearly hemispherical.” The most uniformly fertile soils are perhaps in the red sandstone district; but the richest are those occurring in contiguity with limestone or greenstone rocks, in many parts of the slate district, particularly in the South Hams, “the garden of the west,” which is exceeded by few tracts in the whole kingdom in rich and productive soil. The red colour which characterizes the best soils, both in the

South Hams and the eastern division of the county, and which seems to be so closely connected with the principle of fertility, proceeds from an abundant mixture of iron, in a highly oxidated state. The surface and soil of that part of the South Hams which is bounded by the rivers Dart and Erme, is generally a red loam, of a hazel nut brown colour, mostly on a substratum of slate; small fragments of rotten slate being frequently mixed with it. This soil is rich and friable. The hills and slopes are excellent corn and sheep lands. The valleys are remarkably rich, and are converted into orchards and watered meadows; the first producing excellent cider, and the latter the finest of hay, and the earliest of grass. The soil of the South Hams, east of the Dart, as far as Torbay, is richer and more red; generally on a substratum of marble rock. This part produces excellent pasture for cattle: the valleys are also converted into orchards and watered meadows. North-west of the Erme, the soil of the South Hams is nearly similar, lying on slate marble, and, in some instances, on clay. There is abundance of rich meadow-land also in the celebrated vale of the Exe, and in that of the Otter. North of Hatherleigh and Holworthy, and east to Chulmleigh, Bradninch, &c., the soil is chiefly clay. A large district west of Dartmoor, to the Tamar, north to Hatherleigh and Holworthy, and east to Newton Bushe, is chiefly sand or gravelly. North-east of the Taw it is light, on a substratum of grauwacke, or dunstone, as it is here called. Towards Hartland Point there is much clay and moorland: a vein of black soil runs through Filleigh and Swimbridge; and a narrow vein of the red soil from North Molton to Chalcombe: the soil about Blackdown and Haldon is flinty. The rich red soil of the South Hams, which is of great depth, is sometimes worked as marl pits, and used most beneficially as manure for the poorer lands. The chief manures are lime and sea sand. The lime is very extensively burnt in kilns along the banks of the rivers; and the sand is brought, in immense quantities, from all parts of the coast in carts; from the north coast, by the Bude and Holworthy canal, the chief commerce of which is the conveyance of this sand; and even from the Dunbar, in Padstow harbour, Cornwall; whence, as stated by De la Beche, one-fourth of the sand employed for agricultural purposes in Cornwall and Devon is obtained. The quantity taken from this harbour, in 1836, was estimated at 100,000 tons, or 5,600,000 cubic feet of sand, chiefly composed of comminuted sea-shells, as mineral manure; and this he calculates to be only a fifth of all that is used in Devon and Cornwall. Sands differ in their calcareous contents and fertilizing powers, from 40 to 70 per cent. The farmers prefer that which the tide has just left, and Borlase has observed, that the saltier the sand, the better it is for agricultural purposes. Probably, the salt and animal matter with which it is impregnated, contributes very materially to its fertilizing powers.

Climate.—Devonshire has been termed the Italy of the west. The climate in general is so mild, especially on the south coast, that in flourishing gardens, even overhanging the sea, orange and lemon trees, myrtles, &c., grow in the open air, with little shelter during winter, though they are exposed to the south-east winds. This, however, as De la Beche observes, is partly attributable to the geniality of the soil. From 6 years' observation, by Mr. Snow Harris, at Devonport and Plymouth, the most prevalent winds were found to be from the west, in the ratio of 522 days out of 2,191. Out of the remaining days the winds were east 296; south-west 288; north 280; south 219; variable 197;

north-west 178; south-east 119; and north-east 90. The laurels and bays of Devon are held to be the most beautiful evergreens in the world; and, indeed, though one of the chief characteristics of the county, as a whole, be the striking and perpetually recurring contrast between luxuriant wooded valleys and bleak and scathed hills, the vivid vegetation of the lower parts is almost proverbial with artists; and Sir Joshua Reynolds himself asserted, that the verdure in the vicinity of Exeter, Bath, and Bristol, was the richest in England. Broad leaved myrtle trees have grown here in the open air, to the extraordinary height of 30 feet, with branches spreading nearly from the roots, where the stalk or trunk was from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in circumference. They were probably the largest in England. Swallows have been seen feeding their young in the end of September, and Martins flying, during mild weather, even in Christmas week. The mean annual temperature, from 11 years' observation by Mr. Harris, was found to be $= 52.5^{\circ}$. But from its advanced position in the ocean, the climate, especially in the vicinity of the mountainous districts, is unquestionably a moist one. So decidedly, indeed, that an ingenious Devonshire poetaster, quoted in the pleasant volumes of Mrs. Bray, to which we have already been indebted, has alleged, with probably a little of the "license" usually termed "poetic," that

"The west wind always brings wet weather;
The east wind wet and cold together;
The south wind surely brings us rain;
The north wind blows it back again.

If the sun in red should set
The next day surely will be wet;
If the sun should set in grey,
The next will be a rainy day."

And this objection to the climate of the south of Devonshire, has even the traditional sanction of Charles II., who was wont to declare, "that however fine it might be elsewhere, he felt quite sure it must be raining at Tavistock," where he had dwelt, during the civil wars, in his father's lifetime. It has nevertheless been remarked, that "no person born and bred on Dartmoor, was ever yet known to die of pulmonary consumption," and the climate of Devonshire is considered by medical men to be so healthy and auspicious to invalids predisposed to its fatal influence, that a residence within its bounds is very generally advised, in preference even to Lisbon or the south of France. Perhaps the strongest confirmation of the truth of this, is to be found in the registrar-general's abstract of the causes of death; whereby we find, that Devonshire presents a marked difference, in this respect, even to the adjoining county of CORNWALL,—which see;—and that diseases of the respiratory organs, especially consumption, decline, and pneumonia, so generally found to be at the head of the list of mortality, as the most fatal causes of death in this country,—a fact which this abstract also testifies throughout,—are, nevertheless, here, as in some other favoured districts, only second on the list. The relative proportions of the most prevalent causes, registered for the half year from July 1st, to December 31st, 1837, are these:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious diseases,	636	657	1,293
Diseases of respiratory organs,	{ Consumption, 279 Decline, 110 Pneumonia, 100 All others, 78	306	1,169
Nervous diseases,		250	
Old age,		250	
Diseases of digestive organs,		129	
Violence,	101	64	165
Diseases of circulating organs,	35	16	51

We may add, that, of the total proportion of those,

in the much less populous county of Cornwall, who died by diseases of the respiratory organs during the same period, 170 males and 140 females died of consumption, 125 males and 105 females of decline, and 65 males and 42 females of pneumonia. According to Mr. Harris' observations for rain at Devonport and Plymouth, the mean annual quantity for 6 years was 5313.58 cubic inches; or, according to the usual mode, 36.24 inches in depth. Sidmouth, and its vicinity, are considered to be amongst the most beneficial and beautiful situations in the county.

Produce.—Both arable and grass husbandry are attended to in this county. Wheat, barley, peas, and beans, are the usual crops towards the eastern district; wheat, oats, and the artificial grasses, are more usual towards the west. Potatoes are extensively reared in the southern parts, at the South Hams, and largely exported from Dartmouth. Corn is also grown at South Hams, and it has been noted for its barley. The chief corn-markets in the county are Exeter, Tavistock, Totness, Barnstaple, Plymouth, and Kingsbridge. The Devonshire Agricultural society was instituted in 1791, for the improvement of the soils and of the vegetable and animal produce of the county. Devonshire, and above all, South Hams, has been for centuries celebrated for its cider. Almost every farm has its orchard, and the general produce is so great as to afford a considerable surplus for exportation, even after large deductions have been made for home consumption. The soil is particularly well adapted to the growth of the apple; which likewise flourishes in the red sandstone district, where much cider is made. A disorder termed the Devonshire colic has been attributed to this beverage, or to its adulteration with lead in the cider-presses. Amongst the natural vegetable productions of this county is the beautiful scarlet lichen of Dartmoor, which, not many years ago, was used as a dye for cloth. It is stated by the Messrs. Lysons, that, in the years from 1762 to 1767, inclusive, Mr. Davy, whose brother had obtained a patent for making it into English orchil, collected from the rocks and tors of Dartmoor, nearly 100 tons of the lichen *tartareus*; and that even during the present century, many tons of this lichen, and of the lichen *parellus*, which is applicable to the same purposes, have been collected in the vicinity of Okehampton. Mrs. Bray, who displays no less talent than enthusiasm in the cause of Devon, thinks it even not improbable, that, as a dye stuff, this lichen was alluded to by Pliny; when, speaking of British dyes, he says, that they were enriched by "wonderful discoveries, and that their purples and scarlets were produced only by certain wild herbs;" and it must be remembered that even the great tin trade of the Phenicians was carried on chiefly for its auxiliary aid in dyeing the Tyrian purple.

In some parts of this county considerable attention is paid to the breeding of sheep. The established breed, reared chiefly on Dartmoor and Exmoor, is the middle woolled class, bearing a strong resemblance to the Dorsets; but many other kinds are also reared. The total stock is estimated at 630,000, nearly 200,000 of which produce heavy fleeces of long wool. The Dartmoor sheep produces the well-known Okehampton mutton. It is a small breed, weighing about 14 lbs. per quarter. The wool averages 7 lbs. a fleece. But the extensive pasture-lands are most generally appropriated to the purposes of the dairy, and the fattening of the Devonshire cattle, a very fine breed with wide-spreading horns, and of an uniformly light brown colour. This breed, for working, and for fattening, is allowed, by the best judges, to be one of the most perfect in the island. For symmetry of form and limb also, as well as richness

of bronze colour, it is a model of beauty in its kind. Heifers and cows of 3 and 4 years old are preferred for feeding; and they are fit for the market in the short space of 20 weeks. They are not much esteemed for the dairy. The native breed of horses, in Devon, is small, resembling the Welsh and Highland breeds. The Dartmoor poneys are usually about 12½ hands high; coarse in form; but surprisingly spirited and hardy. The late Edward Bray, Esq., of Tavistock, reared great numbers of these horses, which were disposed of at an annual sale on the moor; but, since his death, the breed has become almost extinct. Red or forest deer once abounded in this county, but it is now also almost extinct.

Manufactures and Trade.—This county is an important woollen district. Its principal manufacture, from an early period, has been woollen cloth. There appears to be no mention of fulling mills in Devonshire in the Domesday survey; but cloth was woven at Exeter and Chudleigh in the reign of Edward I. The Dartmoor wool, however, was at that time exported; but Edward III. prohibited the exportation of wool, and encouraged the immigration of foreign weavers. In the 15th century, friezes, tavistocks, or western dozens, and other species of coarse cloths, were exported by the Devonshire merchants to Brittany, and bartered for dowlas, lockram, and canvas. In the reign of Edward IV. an Italian taught the English the art of weaving kerseys, "for which," says Westcote, "at first they only used Devon wool, which is more than any stranger travelling the county would suppose, since, except in Dartmoor, Exmoor, and such open grounds, the sheep are hidden by the high grown ridges of the enclosures." The Devonshire kerseys had acquired celebrity, and were an important article of commerce to the Levant, in the early part of the 16th century; but towards the end of that century, frauds of the manufacturers brought them into discredit. The market for wool and cloths, which had long been at Crediton, was removed, in 1538, to Exeter. In the early part of the 17th century, the kersey trade revived, and serges, previously introduced—which differ from kerseys in this, that the chain is worsted, while that of the kersey is the same as the shute or warp, only more twisted—were extensively manufactured; the Exeter market being, as Westcote remarks, "abundantly furnished of all sorts and prizes, fine, coarse, broad, narrow, so that the number will scarcely be credited." Crediton had then become pre-eminent for fine spinning. Totness produced a sort of coarse cloth called Pynn whites, not elsewhere made. Barnstaple and Torrington furnished bayes and fryzadoes, &c.; and Pilton, cottons and lining, "so coarse a stuff as there was a *væ* (a woe) pronounced against them in these words:—'Woe unto you, ye Piltonians, that make cloth without wool.'" Many other places contributed to the great Exeter mart, and the trade increased, and towards the latter part of the 17th century, was supposed to have come to its greatest height. In 1759 it had somewhat declined; but still Exeter, from whence a great part of the woollen goods manufactured in the county was then, as it still is, exported, was esteemed the greatest wool market in England, next to Leeds; and one of the Lysons was assured, that, about the year 1768, the annual exports of woollen cloth were above a million in value: 330,414 pieces of cloth were exported from Exeter alone in that year. The trade suffered considerably during the American war; but after the peace, in some measure recovered itself; and the extension of exportation to the East Indies, which took place soon afterwards, caused it to equal its former amount: at all events, in 1787, 295,311

pieces were exported from Exeter. In 1789, the East India trade being then increasing, 121,000 pieces were bought by the East India company alone. These were of the sort of serges called Sandfords, except 600 pieces of broads made at Crediton: the others were made mostly at Ashburton, Tavistock, Modbury, North Tawton, and Newton Bushel. The East India company, while they had the monopoly of the tea trade, were enabled to force these pieces of serge or long ells, on the Chinese in exchange; and it is believed, by some of the Devonshire manufacturers, that they were induced to do this at the request of the executive government, in order to relieve the great and sudden distress in which the weavers and manufacturers of Devonshire had previously been involved. From 1795 to 1805, the company annually purchased from 250,000 to 300,000 pieces. After this their purchases began to decline to about 200,000. After the renewal of the charter, in 1813, their demand still further declined. At the publication of the *Mag. Brit.*, in 1822, they did not annually exceed 150,000 pieces; yet more than two-thirds of the woollen cloths, then made in Devon, were for the East India company. Ever since the expiration of the company's charter, the trade has been very fluctuating, and neither so extensive nor so regular as it had previously been: nevertheless, in 1838, serges or long ells were still made almost at every town and village in the county; giving employment to more than 3,000 looms, of which there were, in and around Ashburton, about 660; Okehampton, 530; Collumpton, 500; Buckfast, 500; Exeter, 300; Totness, 230; Buckfastleigh, 200; South and North Molton, 200; Crediton and North Taunton, 150; and Tavistock, 100. The hand-loom commissioner, Mr. Austin, observes that these looms were not all situated in the places he has thus enumerated, but that there the manufacturers resided who gave out work for so many looms. Besides kerseys and long ells, which have been in general of a scarlet colour, various other branches of woollen manufacture, such as plush, druggets, sagaties, duroys, kerseymeres; with flannel, estameans, and baize, have been carried on here at various times and places; but kerseys and serges have ever been the characteristic manufacture of Devonshire; and it is a remarkable fact, that, since the East India company opened their contracts to public competition, and diminished the amount of their orders, thus reducing the wages of the weavers; the whole of this still extensive manufacture has, in all parts of Devonshire, with the partial exception of COLLUMPTON,—which see,—fallen into the hands of women; and we gather, from the interesting reports of Mr. Austin and other hand-loom commissioners, that, though the general distress of the weaving population—the causes of which seem too deep seated to be of mere temporary continuance—has not hitherto been, in any considerable degree, attributed to the introduction of power-looms; the certain prospect of their universal introduction, even, under certain modifications, into the very cottages of the peasants and lower classes in general themselves; together with the facts, “that a woman can, with the power-loom, do twice as much as a man can in a hand-loom;” and that “it appears to be a custom, in every trade, to pay women at a lower rate than men for the same article;” leave no alternative but the inevitable conclusion, that, “when this generation of weavers has passed away, women only will find employment. There will be no weavers as a class. The work (as in Devonshire) will be done by the wives of agricultural labourers, or different mechanics, and the weaving will no longer give a designation to the race.” The manufacture of

blankets has been established in Devonshire since the expiry of the Company's charter; and many of the women, previously employed in weaving serges, have been since employed in glove-making, &c.

Since the repeal of the prohibition to export English long wool, great quantities have been exported from Devonshire, chiefly to France, for the manufacture, it is believed, of finer articles than serges: and though there has been a still greater compensatory importation of foreign wool, duty free, cheaper than their own, and much used; it is, nevertheless, supposed, that the English wool is better adapted for the manufactures of Devon; and that hence the exportation of home-grown wool is injurious to its serge and long ell trade. Besides, an article like serge, and made, it is alleged, of English wool, and at a lower price than that at which the Devonshire manufacturers themselves can produce it, has been recently imported to the London market from France and elsewhere abroad; and though not, as yet, so good, it is conceived, by some of the Devonshire manufacturers, that the chief trade of this county stands near to ‘the brink of a precipice.’ In 1838, there were 39 woollen mills here, employing 1,810 hands. The linen trade is carried on at Crediton, where there are about 20 looms; and at Plymouth, where there are about 58. There is also a flax-mill at Axminster: in all, in 1838, there were three flax or linen mills, employing 101 hands. At Axminster, also, the most beautiful Turkey and Persian carpets have been imitated with great success since 1755. In 1838 there were three silk-mills, employing 405 hands, at Church Staunton, Aylesbeer, and St. Mary Ottery, in this county. One at Collyton was unemployed. The manufacture of bone or thread-lace once flourished at HONITON: which see. Lace has also been made at St. Mary Ottery. A large manufactory of Nottinghamshire machine lace was established at Tiverton in 1815, and another at Raleigh, near Barnstaple, in 1822. Blond lace has also been made in Devon; but the machine lace trade in general has, of late years, declined one-half. Among the other manufactures of this county, besides its mineral produce, and others already discussed, are Pottery, at Bovey-Heathfield, and elsewhere; butter made without the churn in most parts of the county; and ‘clotted’ or ‘clouted’ cream, peculiar to the dairies of Devon. A beverage called white ale is brewed here: see ДОБРОЕ. Whetstones are manufactured from soft sandstone, and alabaster has been converted into good plaster of Paris.

History.—The Cornish Britons named this part of the island *Dunan*, from the inequality of its soil. The Welsh called it *Deuffneynt*; and the addition of the word *scyre* produced the Anglo-Saxon *Devnascyre*, which has been softened down into Devonshire. It is supposed to have been first inhabited by the Cimbric, most of whom emigrated to Ireland when a portion of the Belgic invaders settled in the county. In the time of the Romans it was a prominent part of Britannia prima, and inhabited by the Damnonii, —the Dumnonii of Ptolemy, and Damnonii of most other writers, with the exception of Mr. Polwhele, who, in his ‘Historical View of Devonshire,’ insists on calling them Danmonii, and maintains that they were of Eastern origin, and probably from Armenia! In the Saxon period it became part of Wessex. It is probable that at a very early period this district was a seat of warfare, as there are vestiges of numerous fortifications indicative of its having been so, but the earliest military transaction on record is the defeat of the Britons, in 614, by Cynegil, king of the West Saxons. The Danes having made frequent descents on the coast, at last settled themselves

in Exeter, but were besieged by Alfred, and compelled to a truce. In the ensuing year they landed on the northern coast, and were defeated with the loss of their favourite standard of the raven. In 894 they attempted to besiege Exeter, but withdrew on the approach of Alfred. In 1001, they were equally unsuccessful in their attack upon that city, and, pillaging the surrounding country, retired with the spoil. Subsequently, however, they gained possession, and nearly destroyed it. In 1067, Exeter stood a regular siege before it surrendered to William the Conqueror. On the accession of Rufus, it was laid waste by the partizans of Robert, duke of Normandy. During the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, Devonshire was much disturbed: though no battle was fought within its limits, yet the warmth of party feeling was strongly evinced. In 1497, Perkin Warbeck besieged Exeter, but the siege being raised by the earl of Devon, Warbeck proceeded to Taunton. When the contest between Charles I. and his party commenced, the county was controlled by committees, and the majority of its inhabitants were attached to the parliament. Plymouth was fortified by the townsmen against the royalists. Exeter was garrisoned by parliament, and a cavalry body raised in the county was stationed at Tavistock. After the defeat of the parliamentarians, a cessation of hostilities was agreed on; but the treaty was soon broken off, and the country again disturbed by internal dissensions. In 1644 the earl of Essex fixed his quarters at Tiverton; and having, by this means, secured Barnstable for the parliament, marched into Cornwall, and was followed by the king. In October, Ilfracombe and Barnstable surrendered to the royal forces. In 1645, the club-men of Devon declared for the parliament. From this time the royalists experienced great reverses. In the midst of their disasters, Sir Thomas Fairfax, commander-in-chief of the parliamentary army, entered Devonshire, and reduced every town and fortress. Pursuing his victorious career, he stormed the church and castle of Tiverton, and attacked, and totally defeated, Lord Hopeton's army at Torrington. This victory appears to have given the death-blow to the royalists' power in the west. The last garrison which held out for the king was Charles-fort at Salcombe-Regis. The latest event of national importance which took place in this county was the landing of the prince of Orange at Torbay, in 1688, preparatory to the revolution which placed him on the throne. This county gives the title of Duke to the noble family of Cavendish.

Antiquities.—There are, in this county, numerous British and Druidical remains, with some Roman, including stations, encampments, pavements, &c.; besides several Saxon and Danish encampments, and numerous abbeys, priories, and other monastic establishments, colleges, churches, castles, &c., accounts of which are given in their respective places. At Grimspound in Manaton, there is a curious enclosure of loose stones, 4 acres in extent, supposed to be either vestiges of the rude houses of the Damnonii, or Druidical remains. Ancient British roads run from the mouth of the Exe to Woodbury, and thence to Taunton in Somersetshire; from Exeter to Molland Botreaux; Crediton to Halden; Exeter to Okehampton; and Seaton to Molland. The solitudes of Dartmoor are the great store-house of Druidical, as well as other British, remains; and it is even conjectured that the ancient oaks of Wistman's or Wiseman's wood, near Bairdown or the hill of Bards, amidst the gigantic tors, and many British remains, in the forest of Dartmoor, are, so to speak, the posterity of a Druidical "grove in

stony places;" and that Dartmoor, from its situation, must have been one of the last retreats of that "deathless brotherhood," the Druids of Damnonia, after they were exposed to the persecution of the Roman power. Here cairns, obelisks, circles, bridges, cromlechs, rocking-stones, and remains of British huts, have been widely scattered; but within the last 20 or 30 years many of its most interesting memorials have been destroyed. Few places, however, are more deserving of the attention of the antiquary than Dartmoor, and few places are really less known:—See Bray's Description of Devonshire.—In the ancient tin streams, and elsewhere, various celts, and Roman coins, rings, brooches, &c., have been discovered. Ancient bronze wristlets were even found round the wrists of a skeleton dug up a few years since at the earth-work near Lower St. Columb Porth; and near the remains of the Phœnician smelting houses, there was found a block of Jews' tin, much corroded, and betraying marks of such great antiquity, that it is supposed to be the most ancient in existence.

DEVYNOCK. See DEFYNOCK.

DEWCHURCH (MUCH), a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Wormelow, union and county of Hereford; 6 miles south-west by south of Hereford, in the vicinity of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a discharged vicarage with the perpetual curacy of Birch Much, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £9 13s. 4d.; gross income £480. Patrons, in 1835, trustees of T. G. Symonds. There is a daily school here. Charities, £12 per annum. Hops are cultivated to some extent in this parish. Acres 4,890. Houses 102. A. P. £4,296. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 573. Poor rates, in 1837, £269.

DEWCHURCH (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Wormelow, union and county of Hereford; 5½ miles south by east of Hereford, west of the river Wye, and near one of its branches. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of Lugwardine. Acres 1,640. Houses 60. A. P. £1,662. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 573. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

DEWLISH, a parish in the liberty of Dewlish, union of Dorchester, Blandford division of the county of Dorset; 9½ miles south-west by west of Blandford-Forum, near the post-road from Axminster to Salisbury. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Milbourn-St.-Andrew. There are 2 daily schools here. Acres 3,480. Houses 75. A. P. £2,500. Pop., in 1801, 348; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1837, £145.

DEWSALL, a parish in Wormelow hund., union and county of Hereford; 4½ miles south-west by south of Hereford. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the perpetual curacy of Acconbury. There were 14 acres of hops grown here in 1835. Acres 500. Houses 5. A. P. £657. Pop., in 1801, 47; in 1831, 44. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

DEWSBURY, a parish and market-town, partly in the wapentake of Morley, but chiefly in the lower division of Aghrigg wapentake, union of Dewsbury, west riding of Yorkshire; 34 miles south-west of York, and 10 east by south of Halifax, partly on the southern declivity of a gentle eminence, and partly in a vale on the northern bank of the Calder. The town is excellently situated for commercial and other purposes, near the line of the Leeds and Manchester railway, and of the Huddersfield canal. The Thornhill-Lees station on the Manchester and Leeds railway is ¾ of a mile distant; and the distance from this station to Leeds is 19½, and to Manchester 40½ miles. The parish also comprises the townships of Soot-hill, Clifton-cum-Hartshead, Dewsbury, and Ossett.

Acres 9,620. Houses 3,853. A. P. £23,190. Pop., in 1801, 11,752; in 1831, 19,854. Acres of the township 1,330. Houses 1,621. A. P. £9,580. Pop., in 1801, 4,566; in 1831, 8,272. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; rated at £22 13s. 9d.; gross income £238. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. St. John's, at Dewsbury Moor, is a perpetual curacy; gross income £53. St. Paul's and St. Peter's are also perpetual curacies; gross income of the former, £49; of the latter, £37; all in the patronage of the vicar of Dewsbury. There are here an Independent church, formed in 1814; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1787; and one of the New Connexion, in 1821. One of these is licensed under the new marriage act. This parish possesses 23 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £100 per annum, and three others are partly supported by small endowments. Minor charities about £3 per annum, besides three cottages occupied rent-free by poor people. Poor rates of the parish, in 1837, £3,580; of the township, £1,401. The Dewsbury poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes. Dewsbury is considered the centre or focus of the blanket manufacture in the west riding of Yorkshire. The principal manufactures carried on, besides blankets, are, coarse broad cloth, carpets, and cotton manufactures. Besides its other local advantages, from excellent inland navigation, and railways, which now afford communication with Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, York, &c.; it is also near a large coal district. In 1838, there were 25 woollen and 3 worsted mills,—besides a cotton mill,—employing, collectively, 1,527 hands, within this parish. A mechanics' institution has been established here:—See **YORKSHIRE—Manufactures**: and there is a mart or market-place called the "Blanket-hall." Fairs for horned cattle and sheep are held on the Wednesday before May 12th, and the Wednesday before October 10th. There is a branch of the West Riding Union Banking company here; and also a branch of the Yorkshire District bank. Dewsbury is an ancient town. Paulinus, the first archbishop of York, is understood, from an inscription on the top of the church, to have preached here in 627. On the low and level ground near the river Calder, on which this church is now built, he is said to have first preached the truths of Christianity to the inhabitants, and performed in the Calder the initiatory rite of baptism. This is believed to have been one of the earliest settlements of Christianity in England. From the early preaching of Paulinus, Dewsbury became the common centre whence the Christian doctrines spread over the vale of Calder, and hence it also became the mother-church of the west. Several parishes still acknowledge their original dependence, by certain payments to the vicar of Dewsbury. A very singular ancient Saxon tomb was discovered here some time ago.

DEYTHUR HUNDRED, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. Houses 441. Pop., in 1831, 2,417.

DIBDEN, a parish in the liberty of Dibden, division and union of New Forest, county of Southampton; 3 miles south-west of Southampton, about a mile west of Southampton water. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £5 12s. 11d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ashburton. Acres 2,000. Houses 77. A. P. £2,366. Pop., in 1801, 288; in 1831, 418. Poor rates, in 1837, £181.

DICKERING WAPENTAKE, in the east riding of the county of York. Area 109,980 acres. Houses 3,513. Pop., in 1831, 17,902.

DICKLEBURGH, a parish in the hund. of Diss, union of Depwade, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-north-east of Scole, on the post-road from

Ipswich to Norwich, and close upon the London and Norwich railway. It includes the hamlet of Langmere. Living, a rectory, in four portions, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £28; gross income £844. Tithes commuted in 1840. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. There is a daily school in this parish supported by endowment. Charities, £56 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, 635. Acres 2,590. Houses 172. A. P. £3,239. Pop., with that of Langmere, in 1801, 550; in 1831, 815.

DIDBROOKE, a parish in Kiftsgate hund., county of Gloucester; 3 miles north-east of Winchcombe, east of the river Isborne. It includes the township of Pinnock and Hyde. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Pinnock, and the curacy of Hayles, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £7 9s. 10d.; gross income £259. Patron, in 1835, C. H. Tracey, Esq. Acres 2,330. Houses 43. A. P. £1,915. Pop., in 1801, 254; in 1831, 240. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

DIDCOT. See **DUDCOTE**.

DIDDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Toseland, union of St. Neot's, county of Huntingdon; about 4 miles north of St. Neot's, close on the post-road from Alconbury to Tempsford. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £7 4s. 7½d., returned at £147 19s. 3d.; gross income £134. It is in the patronage of Merton college, Oxford. There is a daily school here. Acres 1,450. Houses 37. A. P. £1,866. Pop., in 1801, 156; in 1831, 208. Poor rates, in 1837, £136.

DIDDLEBURY, or **DODLESBURY**, a parish in the hund. of Munslow, union of Ludlow, county of Salop; 7½ miles north of Ludlow, west of the river Corve. It includes the townships of Diddlebury, Middlehope, Sutton, and Peaton, also Crofton and Splashford, Lawton and Paston, Upper and Lower Parks, and Westhope. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Westhope, in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £12 1s. 3d.; gross income £384. Patron, the dean and chapter of Hereford. Here was formerly an alien priory. There are 2 daily schools here. Charities, £41 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £577. Acres 7,400. Houses 159. A. P. £9,471. Pop., in 1801, 837; in 1831, 920.

DIDLESTON. See **DUDLESTON**, Salop.

DIDLING, a parish in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, union of Midhurst, county of Sussex; 3½ miles south-west of Midhurst. Living, a rectory, united with that of Trayford. This parish is now included within the boundaries of Midhurst. Acres 1,000. Houses 22. A. P. £537. Pop., in 1801, 83; in 1831, 82. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

DIDLINGTON, a parish in the southern division of the hund. of Greenhoe, union of Swaffham, county of Norfolk; 5½ miles east-south-east of Stoke-Ferry, bounded on the west by the river Wissey or Stoke. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Colverston, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 14s. 7d.; gross income £110. Patron, in 1835, Lord Berners. Acres 1,810. Houses 12. A. P. £870. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

DIDMARTON, a parish in the upper division of Grumbald's-Ash hund., union of Tetbury, county of Gloucester; 5½ miles south-west of Tetbury, on the post-road from Bath to Farringdon, in Berkshire. Living, a discharged rectory, annexed with the patronage to that of Oldbury-on-the-Hill. There

is a daily school here. Acres 170. Houses 21. A. P. £1,166. Pop., in 1801, 74; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

DIDSBURY, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Salford hund., co.-palatine of Lancaster; 3 miles west of Stockport, bounded on the south by the river Mersey. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester, returned at £135; gross income £154. Patron, in 1835, S. Newall, Esq. There are here 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £27 per annum, for which 76 poor children are instructed. Acres 1,560. Houses 181. A. P. £3,803. Pop., in 1801, 619; in 1831, 1,067. Poor rates, in 1837, £419.

DIULACRES, a hamlet in the parish of Leeke, county of Stafford. Here was a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1214, by Blundeville, Earl of Chester, and valued at £227 5s. per annum. Very few traces of this edifice can now be seen, but recent researches have demonstrated that it must have been a building of considerable extent and beauty.

DIGBY, a parish in the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 5½ miles north of Sleaford. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £209 13s. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Bloxholme. There are here 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Acres 2,800. Houses 56. A. P. £2,211. Pop., in 1801, 242; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1837, £246.

DIGSWELL, a parish in the hund. of Broad-Water, union of Welwyn, county of Hertford; 1 mile south-east by south of Welwyn, south of the river Maran. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Huntingdon and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 4s. 2d.; gross income £418. Patron, in 1835, S. Everard, Esq. There is a Sunday and daily National school here. Acres 1,270. Houses 36. A. P. £1,643. Pop., in 1801, 178; in 1831, 196. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

DIHEWID, a parish in the valley of Aëron, on the river Mydyr, hundreds of Moyddyn and Troed-yr-aur, union of Aberaeron, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 5 miles south-south-east of Aberaeron, on the river Mydyr, a small branch of the Aëron. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £4; gross income £90. Patrons, in 1835, Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis. A fair is held on May the 9th, for pigs, and pedler's ware. Houses 106. A. P. £1,692. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 532. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

DILHAM, a parish in the hund. of Tunstead, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-east of North Walsham, bounded on the north and east by the North river. Living, a discharged vicarage with that of Honing, in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; gross income £272. Patron, the bishop of Ely. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,390. Houses 95. A. P. £1,506. Pop., in 1801, 353; in 1831, 450. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

DILHORNE, a parish in Totmonslow hund., union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; 2 miles north-west of Cheadle, at one of the sources of the river Tean. It includes the township of Forsbrook. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8 13s., returned at £110 10s.; gross income £203. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Lichfield. There are in this parish 2 daily and 3 day and Sunday schools, one of which, a free grammar-school, was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., and is endowed with property, the revenues of which, in 1824, amounted to £261 1s. This school, after being a mere sinecure for upwards of a century, was recently about to be rendered an efficient seminary for classical and

mathematical learning. A very spacious school, with a residence for the master, has been erected in the Elizabethan style by the marquis of Hastings, the patron, at Blythmarsh, on the turnpike road from Uttoxeter to Newcastle, and was opened at Christmas, 1838, for boarders. There was another school at Blythmarsh, some years ago, endowed with £22 per annum. Other charities, £5 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £902. The Dilborne coals are considered to be equal, if not preferable, to the celebrated Wallsend coals. Arrangements were entered into in 1839, for the supply of London with Dilborne and other north of Stafford coals. The transit to be in the meantime effected chiefly by the intervening canals. No successful attempt has hitherto been made to introduce these coals into the London market. Acres 3,550. Houses 316. A. P. £5,586. Pop., in 1801, 1,083; in 1831, 1,510.

DILL HUNDRED, in the rape of Pevensey, county of Sussex. Area 12,170 acres. Houses 465. Pop., in 1831, 2,949.

DILLICAR, or **DILLIKER**, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland; 12 miles north of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the river Lune. A. P. £584. Pop., in 1801, 77; in 1831, 109. Poor rates, in 1837, £10.

DILLINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of East Dereham, hund. of Launditch, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north-north-west of East Dereham, on a branch of the Winsum. Acres 460. Houses 6. Pop., in 1801, 31; in 1831, 33. Other returns with parish.

DILSTON, a township in the parish of Corbridge, Northumberland; 2½ miles east by south of Hexham, on the southern bank of the South Tyne, east of the Devil's Water. Here was the ancient seat of the Devilstones; and of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwentwater. The chapel to the mansion of the latter family, still remains. Houses 25. Pop., in 1801, 131; in 1831, 175. Poor rates, in 1837, £28.

DILTON, a chapelry in the parish and hund. of Westbury, county of Wilts; 2 miles south-south-west of Westbury. Living, a curacy subordinate to the vicarage of Westbury. There are here 2 daily schools. Fairs are held annually on Easter Monday, and the 24th of September, for cattle, horses, and cheese. Houses 454. Pop., in 1801, 1,524; in 1831, 2,172. Other returns with the parish.

DILWORTH, a township in the parish of Ribchester, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 7 miles north-east of Preston, on the river Ribble, and near the Preston railway. Here are 3 daily schools. Houses 142. A. P. £2,299. Pop., in 1801, 524; in 1831, 874. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

DILWYN, a parish in the hund. of Stretford, union of Weobley, county of Hereford; 2½ miles north-east of Weobley. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £6 2s. 6d.; gross income £388. Patron, the bishop of Hereford. There are 2 daily schools, one partly supported by endowment. Charities, £12 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £449. There are about 120 acres of hops reared here. Acres 6,080. Houses 202. A. P. £7,704. Pop., in 1801, 846; in 1831, 1,035.

DINAS, a parish in the hund. of Kemess, union of Cardigan, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 4 miles north-east of Fishguard, on the coast, at Newport Bay. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of St. David's; rated at £8, returned at £101 6s.; gross income £163. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. Here is a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1812; and a daily school. Houses 125. A. P. £700. Pop., in 1801, 620; in 1831, 741. Poor rates, in 1837, £206.

DINAS-DINLLE, in the township of Dirille, on

Carnarvon-bay; 3 miles south by west of Carnarvon, southern bank of the Gurfai river. This place seems to have been a fort or encampment of the ancient Britons. It is a vast mount of gravel and sand, in the centre of which are remains of the foundations of buildings.

DINAS-MOWDDU, or the **CITY OF MOWDDU**, is a secluded village, in the parish of Mallwdd, county of Merioneth. It is always called the city by its inhabitants and by their neighbours, and has, perhaps, more houses than the city of St. Asaph, to which the title undeniably belongs. The boundaries are said to have been perambulated a few years since. This city did not escape the diligent curiosity of Mr. Hutton, who gives the following graphic account of it:—"The situation of Dinas Mowddu is romantic, singular, and beautiful, upon a small flat made by nature, and improved by art, on the declivity of a mountain prodigiously elevated, and nearly perpendicular; on the left descending to the town, and on the right continuing the same steep down to the river Dovy, which washes its foot. The road winds round the hill in the shape of a bow, and the houses take the same curve. It appears to the observer a town suspended upon the side of a mountain. Curiosity led me to count the houses, which were 45. One of these, by far the best, is worth at a fair rent, perhaps 50 shillings per annum. In most of the houses I perceived that the inhabitants could not injure themselves by falling down stairs. Although in England I appeared like other men, yet at Dinas Mowddu I stood single. The people eyed me as a phenomenon, with countenances mixed with fear and inquiry. Perhaps they took me for an inspector of taxes; they could not take me for a window-peeper, for there were scarcely any to peep at, and the few I saw were in that shattered state which proved there was no glazier in the place. Many houses were totally without glass. Ambition here seems wholly excluded. The dress of the inhabitants changes not. It is made for use, not show. That of the softer sex, I was told, is a flannel shift. I did not see the smallest degree of smartness in the apparel, even of the young females. I have reason to think their style of living is as plain as their dress, for a swelling in front, from luxury, is rarely seen. One of the curiosities I saw, was a goat feeding, much at ease, upon the ridge of a house. Perhaps the people within did not fare much better than the goat without. Returning, well pleased with my visit, I remarked to my landlord at Mallwyd, a civil intelligent man, that I could not conceive the whole property of the united inhabitants of this celebrated town exceeded £600. 'I can tell you to a trifle,' said he, 'for I know every one of them well.' After a short pause he replied, 'It does not exceed £240!' If care be the concomitant of wealth, these people must be happy; and their circumscribed style of existence seems to declare it. I saw neither a beggar nor a person in rags." The valley of this "city of the mountains" is held to be one of the most beautiful in Wales. It is so surrounded and shut in by apparently inaccessible mountains, that it has been compared, perhaps, all things considered, not inaptly, to "the happy valley of Raselas;" and it possesses a spa with mineral waters of such rare virtue, and a spring so celebrated for the cure of diseases of the eye, that recent speculators have been induced to enter into a grand project, with a capital of £45,000, for its conversion into an "exclusive" and stylish watering-place; for which purpose, they have agreed on terms with the lord of the manor, "for a lease of 999 years of a most delightful site for the erection of a hotel, with elegant dwelling-houses, having a western and south-

ern aspect, with a large lawn, a winding river, and romantic water-falls, in front, within a few minutes' walk of the spa, and possessing, behind, a hundred acres of mountainous land, well-wooded, with the privilege of sporting over 10,000 acres of the surrounding country."

There are two churches here. The parish church is at Mallwydd. The service is performed exclusively in Welsh. There is in this church a singular monument of a once celebrated controversy as to the proper position of the communion table. The only instance in the empire, it is alleged, where it is not set against the wall at the east end of the church, is at Dinas-Mowddu. The rector of the day, Dr. Davies, placed it in the middle of the chancel, and retained it there in defiance of Archbishop Laud, who fiercely contested the matter with him. As is common with eager spirits, the archbishop did not know well what he was contending about; for had he visited the church, and seen the table in the middle of the chancel, remembering the position of the high altar in Roman churches, it is probable that he would have been reconciled to the doctor's disobedience. There is here an Independent church, formed in 1792. The municipal institutions of this secluded city may appear venerable, on account of their undefined antiquity. Its charter and title are unknown. The officers are, a mayor, a recorder, and a bailiff or serjeant-at-mace. The mayor quells disturbances at the fairs, and acts with a county magistrate in granting licenses. A court is held on two successive days at the Red Lion, every spring and autumn. "That this was once a place of more consequence than its present state indicates," observes the Rev. J. Evans, "cannot be denied: indeed the annals of Wales notice it as having been the seat of a chieftain; and its vicinity the scene of feats of valour and barbarity. But that it was ever a place endowed with all the privileges of a powerful corporation, bearing the ensigns of majesty, and exhibiting the pomp and paraphernalia of a proud commercial city, is an idea almost too extravagant to find admission in the regions of imagination." Fairs are held on the Friday prior to Good Friday, June 2d, September 10th, October 1st, and November 13th, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. Friday is market-day. See **MALLWYDD**.

DINAS-POWIS HUNDRED, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. Houses 1,069. Pop., in 1831, 5,621.

DINCHOPE. See **BROMFIELD**, Salop.

DINDER, a parish in the hund. of Wells-Forum, union of Wells, county of Somerset; 2 miles south-east of Wells, on the river Brue. Living, a prebend and rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £210a. 7d.; gross income £181. Patron, the bishop of Bath and Wells. There are 2 daily schools in this parish. Charities, £20 per annum. Acres 1,050. Houses 45. A. P. £1,192. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 210. Poor rates, in 1837, £165.

DINEDOR, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union and county of Hereford; 3 miles south-east by south of Hereford, west of the river Wye. Living, a rectory, a peculiar in the jurisdiction of the dean of Hereford; rated at £89a. 7d.; gross income £329. Patron, Worcester college, Oxford. There are about 20 acres of hops reared here. Acres 1,744. Houses 54. A. P. £2,024. Pop., in 1801, 274; in 1831, 314. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

DINEVAWR-CASTLE, in the parish of Llande-fysant, county of Carmarthen. It was built in the time of William the Conqueror, and formerly belonged to the descendants of Rhys-ap-Thomas, a Welch prince, who supported the Earl of Richmond

when contending for the British sovereignty. It was a place of considerable strength, fortified with a double moat and rampart. From one of the windows, overhung with ivy, the most delightful view is obtained. The country presents, it is said, "a galaxy of picturesque beauty, at which remembrance becomes entranced, while description falters." Dinevavr gives the title of baron to the De Cardonnell family. The bardic meetings for South Wales were formerly held here.

DINGESTOW, a parish in the hund. of Ragland, union and county of Monmouth; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Monmouth, on the river Trothy. It includes Gracedieu Park. Living, a discharged vicarage, with Tregare chapelry annexed to it, in the archd. and dio. of Llandaff; rated at £4 10s., returned at £150; gross income £250. Patrons, the chapter of Llandaff. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,120. Houses 42. A. P. £1,908. Pop., including that of Gracedieu Park, in 1801, 204; in 1831, 198. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

DINHAM, a hamlet in the parish of Lanvair-Discoed, county of Monmouth; 4 miles west by south of Chepstow. The remains of an old castle exist here. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £70. Acres 410. Houses 3. A. P. £512. Pop., in 1801, 26; in 1831, 24. Poor rates, in 1837, £22.

DINGLEY, a parish in the hund. of Corby, union of Market-Harborough, county of Northampton; 2 miles east of Market-Harborough. The adjacent county is rich, varied, and romantic. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £9 4s. 4d.; gross income £352. Patron, in 1835, H. H. Hungerford, Esq. Dingley-hall, in this vicinity, is a noble mansion. Here was once a preceptory—founded in Stephen's reign. It belonged to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Acres 1,500. Houses 33. A. P. £2,777. Pop., in 1801, 143; in 1831, 160. Poor rates, in 1837, £208.

DINKLEY, a township in the hund. and parish of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6 miles north of Blackburn, on a branch of the river Ribble. Acres 500. Houses 34. A. P. £768. Pop., in 1801, 197; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1837, £61.

DINMEIRCHION. See **DRIMEIRCHION**.

DINMORE, or **DYNEMORE**, an extra-parochial liberty in Grimsworth hund., county of Hereford; 7 miles north by west of Hereford. Leland, in his *Itin.* vol. iv. p. 90, says, "There standeth a little by the west of the very toppe of Dinmore-hill, on the left hand as I roade, a commandry with a fayre place that belonged to the order of the knights of St. John of Hierusalem in London." Acres 640. Houses 2. Pop., in 1801, 15; in 1831, 21.

DINMORE. See **CLUNGUNFORD**.

DINNINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Strathforth and Tickhill, union of Worksop, west riding of the county of York; 7 miles north-west of Worksop. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £4, returned at £68 3s. 11d.; gross income £103. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £130. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,540. Houses 39. A. P. £1,311. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 233. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

DINNINGTON, a township in the parish of Ponteland, Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north by west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, near the source of the river Pont. There are here 2 daily schools. Houses 64. Pop., in 1801, 158; in 1831, 354. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

DINNINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Seavington-St.-Michael, county of Somerset; 3 miles

north-west by west of Crewkerne, near the Chard canal. Living, a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Seavington-St.-Michael. Houses 29. A. P. £1,158. Pop., in 1801, 219; in 1831, 187. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

DINSDALE (Low), or **DITTINSDALE**, a parish in the south-west division of Stockton ward, union of Darlington, county of Durham; 5 miles south-east of Darlington, on the river Tees. Acres 1,340. Houses 19. A. P. £1,545. Pop., in 1801, 108; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1837, £45. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Durham; rated at £4 11s. 5d., returned at £128 5s. 8d.; gross income £246. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £184 15s. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Durham. Dinsdale-Spa is much resorted to by invalids; it was discovered in 1789, while searching for coal, and has been found serviceable in chronic diseases. A spacious hotel and extensive baths have been recently erected. The beautiful situation of this watering-place is thus described by Sir George Head, in his 'Home Tour among the Manufacturing Districts':—"The house is a spacious, well-built mansion, lately erected by the earl of Durham, embellished with lawn and pleasure-grounds, and situated on an eminence commanding a magnificent view over the broad vale of Cleveland as a foreground, and in the distance bounded by the Yorkshire mountains. Immediately below, the river Tees, almost equal in beauty to the Thames at Richmond, forms an ample and graceful bend; and on its hither bank plantations afford a retired and shaded walk, nearly two miles in extent. The hotel, the lawn, and the plantations, altogether, bear the appearance of a good comfortable gentleman's residence rather than of an inn.—I remained there several days, and was really delighted by the tranquillity of the spot.—The walks through the fields and woods in the neighbourhood of the Dinsdale-Spa are as beautiful as can be imagined, containing a splendid distant prospect, with a home picture of rural retirement; but there are few particular points of attraction in the way of rides or drives in the neighbourhood. There is, however, one local curiosity, which, if by chance seen under favourable circumstances, is worth the pains of a journey from London to obtain a sight of it; I allude to the Salmon Leap (or Fish Lock, as it is called), about two miles up the river. This barrier, when the water is low, is merely an artificial perpendicular fall of seven or eight feet in height, by means of a dyke, or stone-wall, thrown nearly across the river; I say nearly, a space being left on both sides, by which the fish, at particular seasons, enter and are taken."

DINSDALE (Over), a township in the parish of Sockburn, north riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-south-west of Yarm, on the river Tees, near the Great Western railway. Acres 810. Houses 9. A. P. £1,051. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 58. Poor rates, in 1837, £34.

DINTING, a township in the parish of Glossop, Derbyshire; about 10 miles north by west of Chapel-in-le-Frith, intersected by the Manchester and Sheffield railway. It receives its name from the Dinting, a tributary of the Etherow, across which the Manchester and Sheffield canal is here carried at a great elevation. See **HADFELD** and **DINTING**.

DINTON WITH FORD AND UPTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham; 4 miles west-south-west of Aylesbury. It includes the liberty of Moreton and the hamlet of Aston-Mollins. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Bucks and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £17 9s. 7d.; gross income £565. In the patronage of the Lord-

chancellor. This parish possesses 1 Sunday and daily National, and 6 daily, schools. Acres 4,100. Houses 109. A. P. £3,298. Pop., in 1801, 668; in 1831, 893. Poor rates, in 1837, £770.

DINTON, a parish in the hund. of Warmingston, union of Wilton, county of Wilts; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wilton. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Telford, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £21 2s. 8d.; gross income, uncertain. In the patronage of Magdalene-college, Oxford. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 2,420. Houses 91. A. P., with Ditteridge parish, £2,765. Pop., in 1801, 421; in 1831, 536. Poor rates, in 1837, £176.

DIPPENHALL, a tything in the parish and hund. of Crondale, county of Southampton; 5 miles east-south-east of Oldham, near the post-road from Winchester to London. Houses 43. Pop., in 1821, 312; in 1831, 324. Other returns with the parish.

DIPTFORD, a parish in Stanborough hund., union of Totness, county of Devon; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Totness, on the eastern bank of the Avon, and near the post-road from Plymouth to Totness. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £29 2s. 1d.; gross income £582. Patroness, in 1835, Miss Taylor. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 4,150. Houses 129. A. P. £4,616. Pop., in 1801, 578; in 1831, 735. Poor rates, in 1837, £333.

DIPTON. See **COLLIERLY**.

DIRHAM and HINTON, a parish in the hund. of Grumbald's-ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Chipping-Sodbury, near the post-road from Bath to Farringdon. Acres 3,290. Houses 91. A. P. £4,994. Pop., in 1801, 437; in 1831, 516. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £14 12s. 6d.; gross income £520. Patron, in 1835, W. Blathwayte, Esq. This parish possesses 2 Sunday and daily National, and 2 daily, schools; one is endowed with £17 12s., and another with £37, per annum. The sum of £64 is here annually divided among poor clergymen, or widows of clergymen. Poor rates, in 1837, £220. In the vicinity are some traces of what has been supposed to have been a Saxon camp; but a writer in the 39th volume of the Monthly Magazine, struck with the resemblance of the spot to a Grecian stadium, considers it to have been a cursus annexed in Roman times to the city of Bath. It is a flat artificially levelled valley, skirted by hills, the sides of which next the valley only are cut into steps or terraces. On the tops of the hills are no earthworks or banks, so that this writer conceives fortifications to have been out of the question.

DICOVE, or **DISNOVE**, a tything in the parish of Burton, county of Somerset; 14 miles north-east by east of Somerton, near the source of the river Brue. Houses 8. Pop., in 1811, 60; in 1831, 35. Other returns with the parish.

DISERTH. See **DYSERTH**.

DISERTH-BETTWS. See **BETTWS-DISERTH**.

DISEWORTH, a parish in the western division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Shardlow, county of Leicester; 6 miles north-west of Loughborough, on a branch of the Trent. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £4, returned at £148; gross income £197. In the patronage of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' company, London, alternately. Here are 3 daily schools, two of which are partly supported by small endowments. Charities £12 8s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £213. Lilly the astrologer was a

native of this place. Acres 1,880. Houses 151. A. P. £3,497. Pop., in 1801, 628; in 1831, 764.

DISHFORTH, or **DISFORD**, a township and chapelry in Topcliffe parish, north riding of York; 4 miles north-north-west of Borough-bridge, near Lumyng-Lane. Living, a perpetual curacy to the vicarage of Topcliffe, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; returned at £43; gross income £60. Patron, the vicar of Topcliffe. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1816; and 2 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Acres 1,600. Houses 76. A. P. £2,405. Pop., in 1801, 291; in 1831, 332. Poor rates, in 1837, £117.

DISHLEY. See **THROPE-ACRE WITH DISHLEY**.

DISS HUNDRED, in the new eastern division of the county of Norfolk, between Guiltcross and Earsham, bordering upon Suffolk. Area 25,450 acres. Houses 1,647. Pop., in 1831, 9,300.

DISS, a parish and market-town in the above hund., union of Depwade; 22 miles south-south-west of Norwich, and 86 north-east of London, situated north of the river Waveney, which divides it from Suffolk. The streets are wide, and the town looks prosperous. It is in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Acres 3,450. Houses 539. A. P. £6,999. Pop., in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 2,934. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £33 6s. 8d.; gross income £755. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Manning. Here are a Baptist church, formed in 1789; a Presbyterian, in 1822; and a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1799. Here is also an Unitarian chapel, licensed under the new marriage act. The Society of Friends and the Independents have chapels here. Here are 15 daily schools. Charities, in 1834, £196 18s. 8d., of which £145 were the rents of the Town estate and of a Guild-hall, (formerly occupied as a school-house, but not endowed, and afterwards inhabited by private tenants,) bestowed for repairing the parish church and the streets, and then for the general benefit and use of the inhabitants. There are also alms-houses for 8 widows connected with this charity. There are two town-houses, also occupied by paupers. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,578. The principal manufacture is that of hemp, flax, and cotton. When the hand-loom weavers' commissioners were here, they found only one manufacturer giving out materials for drabnets, huckabacks, sheeting, and shirting; 63 hands were employed. There was also a large shop or factory, and a few sacking weavers were at work. The market is well supplied with yarn and linen cloth, besides general commodities. The market-day is Friday, and fairs are held last Friday in July, and November 8th, for cattle and toys. There is a branch of the East of England bank here. This was the native place of John Shelton, poet-laureate to Henry VIII., and rector of this parish.

DISSERTH, a parish in the hund. of Colwyn, union of Builth, county of Radnor, South Wales; 5 miles north-east of Builth, on a branch of the Wye. It includes the township of Trecoed. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Bettws-Disserth, in the dio. of St. David's and province of Canterbury; rated at £16; gross income £320. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £126 14s. 7d., due to the bishop of Carlisle and vicar of Newburn. Patron, the bishop of St. David's. Here are 2 daily schools. Houses 108. A. P. £1,112. Pop., in 1801, 264; in 1831, 334. Poor rates, in 1837, £277.

DISSINGTON (NORTH), a township in the parish of Newburn, Northumberland; 10 miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Pont. Houses 14. Pop., in 1801, 80; in 1831, 76. Poor rates, in 1837, £45.

DISSINGTON (South), a township about 1 mile from North Dissington. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £193 2s. 3d., due to bishop of Carlisle and vicar of Newburn. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

DISTINGTON, a parish in Allerdale ward, county of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Workington, near St. George's channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £301. In the patronage of the earl of Lonsdale. There are 7 daily schools. At the southern extremity of the village are the ruins of Hayes-castle, once the residence of the Moresby family. Acres 2,910. Houses 203. A. P. £3,525. Pop., in 1801, 724; in 1831, 960. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

DISTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Stockport, county of Chester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Stockport, west of the river Goyt, and intersected by the Peak-Forest canal. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £117. Patron, in 1835, Thomas Leigh, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £15 per annum, and a house. Acres 2,700. Houses 373. A. P. £4,754. Pop., in 1801, 995; in 1831, 2,037. Poor rates, in 1837, £486.

DITCHBURN (East and West), a township in the parish of Ellingham, Northumberland, consisting of two villages, the former 6 miles north-north-west, and the latter $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Alnwick, near the post-road from Berwick-upon-Tweed to Alnwick. Houses 12. Pop., in 1801, 87; in 1831, 77. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

DITCHEAT, a parish in the hund. of Whitestone, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 3 miles north-north-west of Castlecary, north of the river Brue. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £46 5s.; gross income £959; nett income £770. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Leir. Here are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 2 daily, schools. In 1838 there was a silk mill here, employing 51 hands. Acres 5,220. Houses 261. A. P. £4,789. Pop., in 1801, 1,010; in 1831, 1,238. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,062.

DITCHELLING, a parish in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, union of Chailey, county of Sussex; 3 miles east-south-east of Hurst-Pierpoint, at the source of a branch of the Ouse. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Lewes and dio. of Chichester; rated at £11, returned at £130; gross income £163. Patron, the chancellor of Chichester. Here is a General Baptist, or Unitarian Baptist chapel, licensed under the new marriage act. Here are 6 daily schools. Charities £40 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £432. Six acres of hops were reared in this parish in 1835. A fair for sheep and swine is held here on April 5th, and one for pedlery on October 12th. Acres 5,270. Houses 113. A. P. £3,882. Pop., in 1801, 706; in 1831, 917.

DITCHFORD. See **BLOCKLEY**.

DITCHINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Loddon, union of Loddon and Clavering, county of Norfolk; 2 miles north of Bungay, on the northern bank of the river Waveney. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £16; gross income £484. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £562 6s. 9d. Patron, the duke of Norfolk, who always confers it on a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge. Here are 3 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools. In 1841 a silk mill here employed nearly 700 hands. Acres 1,720. Houses 202. A. P. £2,756. Pop., in 1801, 534; in 1831, 962. Poor rates, in 1837, £314.

DITTERIDGE, or **DITCHERIDGE**, a parish in the hund. and union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 7 miles west-south-west of Chippenham, west of a branch of the Avon, and near the Great Western railway. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £2 8s. 9d., returned at £85; gross income £131. Patron, in 1835, W. Northey, Esq. Acres 950. Houses 20. A. P. with Dinton. Pop., in 1811, 101; in 1831, 83. Poor rates, in 1837, £24.

DITTISHAM, or **DITTESHAM**, a parish in the hund. of Coleridge and Dartmouth Hardness, union of Totness, county of Devon; 3 miles north-north-west of Dartmouth, intersected by the river Dart, which is here navigable. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £34 15s.; gross income £540. Tithes commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £452. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Valletort. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 3,230. Houses 154. A. P. £4,800. Pop., in 1801, 639; in 1831, 816. Poor rates, in 1837, £369.

DITTON, a parish in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, union of Malling, county of Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Maidstone, west of the river Medway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Rochester; rated at £11 15s.; gross income £320. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Aylesford. In the vicinity is a handsome private mansion, supposed to have been an abbey founded by Gundolph, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William I. Acres 1,040. Houses 38. A. P. £1,274. Pop., in 1801, 98; in 1831, 218. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

DITTON, a township in the hund. of West Derby and parish of Prescott, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 4 miles south-south-east of Prescott, north of the river Mersey, near one of its branches, and in the vicinity of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Acres 1,740. Houses 83. A. P. £3,984. Pop., in 1801, 401; in 1831, 466. Poor rates, in 1837, £258.

DITTON-FEN, or **FEN-DITTON**, a parish in the hund. of Flendish, union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Cambridge, on the eastern bank of the river Cam or Granta. Living, a rectory, rated at £26 12s. 1d.; gross income £435; in the jurisdiction and patronage of the bishop of Ely. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £24 per annum. Acres 1,862. Houses 114. A. P. £2,903. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 528. Poor rates, in 1837, £188.

DITTON (Long), a parish in the hund. and union of Kingston, county of Surrey; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kingston-upon-Thames, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the Southampton railway. It includes the hamlet of Talworth. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 0s. 5d.; gross income £475; in the patronage of New-college, Oxford. Acres 2,010. Houses 104. A. P. £3,149. Pop., in 1801, 243; in 1831, 627. Poor rates, in 1837, £344.

DITTON-PRIORS, a parish in the liberty of the borough of Wenlock, union of Bridgenorth, county of Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Bridgenorth comprising the townships of Ruthale and Ashfield. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated £5 15s. 8d.; gross income £147. Patron, in 1835, R. Canning, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by a small endowment. Acres 5,520. Houses 123. A. P. £2,090. Pop., in 1801, 620; in 1831, 584. Poor rates, in 1837, £258.

DITTON-WOOD, a parish in Cheveley hund., union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 3 miles south-south by east of Newmarket. Living, a dis-

charged vicarage, consolidated with the rectory of St. Mary, Newmarket. There is a daily school in this parish. Acres 4,899. Houses 132. A. P. £4,213. Pop., in 1801, 648; in 1831, 888. Poor rates, in 1837, £543.

DITTON (THAMES), a parish in the second division of the hund. of Elmbridge, union of Kingston, county of Surrey, east of the river Mole, and near the Southampton and London railway; 2 miles south by west of Kingston-upon-Thames, and 12½ by railway from London. It includes the manor of Cleygate, and the hamlet of Ember and Weston. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester, not in charge; gross income £290. In the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1804. There are also 7 daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools; one of these is endowed with £50 per annum and a house. There are also a few alms-houses, partly supported by endowment. Annual income of charities, £62. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,127. Acres 2,900. Houses 354. A. P. £7,380. Pop., in 1801, 1,288; in 1831, 1,878.

DIVER (THE), a river in Wilts, which falls into the Nadir at Bishopstrow.

DIXTON-NEWTON, a parish in the hund. of Skenfret, union and county of Monmouth; 1 mile north-east of Monmouth, on the western bank of the Wye. The post-road from Monmouth to Ross passes through the parish. It comprises the hamlets of Dixton-Hadnock and Dixton-Newton. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 3s. 1½d., returned at £130; gross income £235. Patron, in 1835, E. Machin, Esq. Here are 2 daily schools. Acres 4,280. Houses 141. A. P. £1,462. Pop., in 1801, 553; in 1831, 672. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

DOCKER, a township in the parish of Kendal, Westmoreland; 4 miles north-east by east of Kendal, south of the river Mint. Houses 17. A. P. £923. Pop., in 1801, 65; in 1831, 95. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

DOCKING, a parish in the hund. of Smithdon, union of Docking, county of Norfolk; 6 miles south-west of Burnham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £470. In the patronage of Eton college. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,020. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Docking, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 450 persons. The Docking poor-law union comprehends 36 parishes, embracing an area of 128 square miles, with a population returned in 1831, at 15,376. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £16,840. Expenditure in 1838, £9,033. In the charter of endowment of the college of Eton, mention is made of the 'alien priory of Dokkyng,' in this county. Acres 4,030. Houses 133. A. P. £6,088. Pop., in 1801, 797; in 1831, 1,406.

DOCKINGFIELD, or **DOCKENFIELD**, a tything in the parish of Frensham, north division of Alton, county of Southampton; 4½ miles south by west of Farnham; 7 or 8 acres of hops are annually reared here. Acres 610. Houses 29. A. P. £447. Pop., in 1801, 124; in 1831, 169. Poor rates, in 1837, £125.

DOCKLOW, a parish in the hund. of Wolphy, union of Leominster, county of Hereford; 4½ miles east by south of Leominster, near a branch of the Wye. It includes the township of Fencott. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Stoke Prior. Charities, about £4 10s. per annum. About 130 acres of hops are annually reared here. Acres 1,420.

Houses 35. A. P. £1,631. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 199. Poor rates, in 1837, £89.

DODBROKE, or **DODBOOKE**, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Coleridge and Dartmouth Hardness, union of Kingsbridge, county of Devon; 208 miles south-east of London, and ½ mile east of Kingsbridge. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 11s. 4d.; gross income £183. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D. Here is a Baptist church, formed in 1819. There are also 5 or 6 daily schools for very young children. Charities, about £16 per annum, arising chiefly from parish lands. Poor rates, in 1837, £193. This town is noted as the first in which "white ale" was brewed. The rector immediately tithed it, and was thereafter paid a small annuity in lieu of the tithe. The market-day is Wednesday, and the fair is held on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday: there is also a cattle-market held quarterly. Acres 420. Houses 139. A. P. £1,779. Pop., in 1801, 608; in 1831, 1,035.

DODCOT WITH WILKESLEY, a township partly in the parish of Wrenbury, but chiefly in that of Audlem, county of Chester; 12 miles south-west of Nantwich, on the post-road from Chester to Stafford, and in the immediate vicinity of the Birmingham canal. Here is a daily school. In Wrenbury division of this township, Hugh De Malbance, in 1133, founded the Benedictine monastery of Combermere, the revenue of which, in 1534, was rated at £225 9s. 6d.: the site and buildings were granted by Henry VIII. to G. Cotton, Esq., an ancestor of Lord Combermere, whose elegant mansion, situated on the beautiful lake of Combermere, now occupies the site of the ancient abbey. The mere, which is skirted with woods, is only about ¾ths of a mile in length; but, from its circuitous form, has, in some situations, the appearance of a river. It is of great depth, and abounds with various kinds of fish. Acres 5,160. Houses 91. A. P. £6,329. Pop., in 1801, 755; in 1831, 637. Poor rates, in 1837, £434.

DODDENHAM, a parish in the hund. of Dodingtree, union of Martley, county of Worcester; 7 miles west by north of Worcester, on the northern bank of the Teme. Living, a curacy annexed to the rectory of Knightwich. Upwards of 50 acres of hops are annually grown here. Acres 830. Houses 55. A. P. £1,123. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 283. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

DODDERHILL, a parish partly in the borough of Droitwich, and partly in the upper division of the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; ½ mile north from Droitwich, in the neighbourhood of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. It includes the chapelry of Elmbridge. Living, a vicarage, with the curacy of Elmbridge, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £12 12s. 3½d.; gross income £500. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pennice. Here is a daily school, partly supported by endowment. Houses 390. Pop., in 1801, 1,445; in 1831, 1,799. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,058.

DODDINGHURST, a parish in Barstable hund., union of Ongar, county of Essex; 4½ miles north-west of Brentwood, in the vicinity of the London and Norwich railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £10 3s. 9d.; gross income £557. Patrons, in 1835, the representatives of the late W. Manby, Esq. Charities, in 1836, £15 5s., besides Pope's House for 4 occupants rent free. Acres 3,460. Houses 59. A. P. £2,730. Pop., in 1801, 265; in 1831, 372. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

DODDINGTON, a parish of great extent in the

north division of the hund. of Witchford, union of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge; 4 miles south of March. It comprises the chapels of Benwick and March, with the hamlet of Wimblington. Living, a rectory, with the curacies of March and Benwick, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Ely; rated at £22 5s.; gross income £7,781. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £1,482 19s. 6d. Patron, in 1835, Sir H. Peyton, Bart. Here is a daily school and a free school, endowed by Lionel Walden. There are about 30 free scholars at this school; and the master's salary is £40. Town lands here produce an annual rent of £146 5s. 6d., parochially and otherwise applied. This parish enjoys, with March, an equal privilege of cutting turf from 235 acres of land, called the Chatteris and Doddington Turf land. Other charities, 52s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,919. Acres 38,240. Houses 1,475. A. P. £50,198. Pop., in 1801, 3,791, in 1831, 7,527.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, county of Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Lincoln. It includes the township of Whisby. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 9s. 6d.; gross income £180. Patron, in 1835, Col. Jarvise. Acres 4,330. Houses 31. A. P. £2,326. Pop., in 1801, 189; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

DODDINGTON, a township in the parish of Wyburnbury, co.-palatine of Chester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Nantwich, near the Grand Junction railway to Birmingham. Acres 870. Houses 8. A. P. £578. Pop., in 1801, 51; in 1831, 37.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Teynham, union of Faversham, lathe of Scray, county of Kent; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Sittingbourn. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £217. Patron, the archdeacon of Canterbury. There is a chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Here is also a daily school. Charities, in 1836, about £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £480. Acres 2,000. Houses 66. A. P. £1,836. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 466.

DODDINGTON, a parish in the east division of Glendale ward, union of Glendale, county of Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Wooler, north of the river Till, and near the Glen. It comprises the townships of Doddington Earl, otherwise Yeard-Hill, Ewart, Humbleton, and Nisbett. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham; gross income £200. Patron, the duke of Northumberland. Here is a daily school. The village school-room was erected at the expense of the earl of Tankerville. There is an important coal-mine in the vicinity. Acres 9,110. Houses 166. A. P. £10,903. Pop., in 1801, 634; in 1831, 903. Poor rates, in 1837, £515. Houses of the township, 83. A. P. £3,635. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 426. Poor rates, in 1837, £314.

DODDINGTON (DAY), a parish in the wapentake of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, union of Newark, county of Lincoln; 8 miles north-north-west of Grantham, near the Great North road from Mansfield. Living, a vicarage united with the rectory of Westborough. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,160. Houses 50. A. P. £2,218. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 230. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

DODDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the hundred of Hamsfordshoe, union of Wellingborough, county of Northampton; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Wellingborough, bounded on the east and south by the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough;

returned at £132 15s.; gross income £166. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, in 1830, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £216. Acres 1,310. Houses 86. A. P. £3,202. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 442.

DODDINGTON HUNDRED consists of two divisions, upper and lower, situate on the north-west point of Worcestershire, bordering on Salop. Area 67,760 acres. Houses 3,467. Pop., in 1831, 17,123.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a parish in the hundred of Axminster, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 6 miles south-west of Exeter, east of the river Teign. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £16 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £392. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Buckingham. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1823, £3 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £195. Acres 2,390. Houses 57. A. P. £2,825. Pop., in 1801, 317; in 1831, 392.

DODDLESTON, a parish partly in the hund. of Broxton, union of Great Broughton, county of Chester, and partly in the hund. of Maylor, county of Flint, including the townships of Lower and Higher Kinnerton, Doddleston, and Bodidris; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Chester. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Chester; rated at £7 0s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £607. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £625; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Chester. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, in 1836, £14 11s. 6d. per annum. Houses 166. A. P. £8,878. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 899. Poor rates, in 1837, £341. Acres of the township 1,840. Houses 46. A. P. £2,749. Pop., in 1801, 185; in 1831, 252. Poor rates, in 1837, £146.

DODFORD, a parish in the hund. of Fawsley, union of Daventry, county of Northampton; 3 miles east-south-east of Daventry; very near the London and Birmingham railway. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £10; gross income £243. Patron, in 1835, — Thornton, Esq. Here is a day and Sunday school, endowed with £30 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £195. Acres 1,180. Houses 53. A. P. £2,459. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 279.

DODINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Grumbald's-Ash, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Chipping-Sodbury, near the post-road from Bath to Farringdon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £5 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £214. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. Acres 1,670. Houses 14. A. P. £2,538. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 113. Poor rates, in 1837, £181.

DODINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Williton, county of Somerset; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Bridgewater. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells, returned at £122; gross income £125. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £76 8s. 4d. Patron, in 1835, the duke of Buckingham. Acres 600. Houses 18. A. P. £709. Pop., in 1801, 71; in 1831, 93. Poor rates, in 1837, £23.

DODINGTON. See WHITCHURCH.

DODNASH, or **DODWELLS**, a township in the parish of Bentley and hund. of Samford, county of Suffolk; 7 miles south-south-west of Ipswich, close on the eastern counties railway from London to Norwich. Here was in ancient times a priory of Black canons.

DODWORTH, a township in the parish of Silkstone, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west-south-west of Barnesley. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £11 per annum, and a house and garden for the master. Acres 1,540.

Houses 223. A. P. £2,568. Pop., in 1801, 403; in 1831, 1,179. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

DOGDYKE, or **DOCKDYKE**, a township in the parish of Billingham, county of Lincoln; 11 miles east-north-east of Sleaford, west of the river Witham. Acres 850. A. P. £1,533. Pop., in 1801, 192; in 1831, 215. Poor rates, in 1837, £199.

DOGMEL (Str.), or **DOGMELLS**, a parish in the hund. of Kemess, union of Cardigan, county of Pembroke; 1 mile west of Cardigan. The hamlets of Bridgend and Abbey, included within the parliamentary boundaries of Cardigan borough, are in this parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. David and prov. of Canterbury, united to the vicarages of Llan Tood and Monington; returned at £67 4s. 4d.; gross income £143. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a dissenting chapel licensed under the new marriage act. The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. It is large and straggling. St. Dogmel's abbey, now in ruins, was once an extensive and splendid establishment. Houses 492. A. P. £3,349. Pop., in 1801, 1,379; in 1831, 2,109. Poor rates, in 1837, £617.

DOGMERSFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Odiham, union of Hartley-Wintney, county of Southampton; 2 miles east by north of Odiham, close on the Basingstoke canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £332; in the patronage of Lady Mildmay. Charities, in 1825, 1 acre 1 rood of poor's land; rent in question. Poor rates, in 1837, £168. Here Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., first met Catharine of Arragon, on her arrival from Spain. Acres 1,650. Houses 53. A. P. £1,696. Pop., in 1801, 212; in 1831, 272.

DOGS (ISLE OF), or **POPLAR MARSHES**, an isthmus on the Thames, in the parish of St. Dunstan and All Saints, Stepney, county of Middlesex; 5 miles east-south-east of St. Paul's cathedral. It derives its name from the king's bounds having been originally kept here. The West India Docks,—see article **LONDON—Docks**,—are on this isthmus, and the city canal has been cut across it, continuing the line of the Thames, and saving the circuitous course of the river between Limehouse and Blackwall.

DOGSTHORPE, or **DOSTHORPE**, a hamlet in the parish of St. John the Baptist, county of Northampton; 1½ mile north of Peterborough. Acres 2,130. Houses 103. Pop., in 1801, 276; in 1831, 443.

DOGSWELL (Str.), a parish in the hund. of Dewisland, union of Haverfordwest, county of Pembroke, South Wales; 8 miles north of Pembroke. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. David's and prov. of Canterbury; returned at £71; gross income £71. Patron, the chapter of St. David's. Here is a school connected with the British and Foreign school society, attended by 296 scholars. In this parish there is a celebrated medicinal spring. Houses 73. A. P. £931. Pop., in 1801, 339; in 1831, 514. Poor rates, in 1837, £144.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, a parish and hamlet in the hund. of Eñonyd, union of Festiniog, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 4½ miles north-west of Tremadoc. Living, a chapelry annexed to the rectory of Penmorfa. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £84 12s. 9½d. Here are a Calvinistic Methodist church, formed in 1790; and a Sunday and daily National school. Houses 82. A. P. £859. Pop., in 1801, 266; in 1831, 355. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

DOLCOATH. See **CAMBORNE**.

DOLEVOWIN. See **BETTWYS**, Montgomery.

DOLGELLEU, or **DOLGELLY**, a parish with the township of the same name, in the hund. of Tal-y-Bont, union of Dolgelly, county of Merioneth,

North Wales; 31½ miles north-west of Dinas-Mowddu, and 208 of London; in a vale on the river Union, 3 miles north of the lofty Cader-Iddris, which rises 2,914 feet above the level of the sea. Houses 870. A. P. £8,844. Pop., in 1801, 2,949; in 1831, 4,087. A railway has been projected from Portdynlleu to London by Barmouth, Dolgelly, Bala, and Shrewsbury. This is one of several projected railways to facilitate the communication between Ireland and the metropolis. Dolgelly is generally crowded with tourists, who resort hither for the purpose of ascending the Cader-Iddris, the summit of which is about 6 miles distant. The town is surrounded by hills, and celebrated for its magnificent and picturesque scenery. Sir R. C. Hoare has remarked that he knows of no place in the principality whence so many pleasing and interesting excursions may be made; and where nature bears so rich, varied, and grand an aspect, as at Dolgelly. Five miles from the town is the cataract of Doll-y-melyllyn, which, falling from a height of 35 feet into a basin, is thence precipitated 20 feet lower. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Bangor and prov. of Canterbury; rated at £13 1s. 8d.; gross income £505. Patron, the Crown. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1800; a Baptist, in 1798; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1807; and a Calvinistic Methodist, in 1770. Here are also a day and Sunday National, and 5 daily, schools, one of which is endowed. Charities, £29 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,639.—The Dolgelly poor-law union comprehends 13 parishes; with a population returned, in 1831, at 12,912. The summer assizes are held at Dolgelly; and the county gaol and house of correction stands on an elevated situation, apart from the high-road. It comprises 8 cells, 3 day-rooms, and 4 airing-yards. The number of prisoners committed for trial in this county is very small. During the assizes of 1835, held here, there were only 2 prisoners for trial, and no capital punishment has been inflicted since 1813. The trade of Dolgelly consists principally in a steady sale of the celebrated Welsh flannels: but the principal manufacture here is a coarser fabric, peculiar to this town, called webs or white plains, produced principally for the American dealers at the London and Liverpool markets. Formerly "webs" were made in different parts of Montgomeryshire; but the manufacture is now exclusively confined to this town and vicinity. In 1839, when the assistant commissioner was instituting an inquiry into the state of the hand-loom weaving here, there were 21 manufacturers, employing 136 hands; and the number of ends made during the three previous years was 6,153. In 1838 there were 8 woollen mills here, employing 55 hands. Dolgelly is one of the principal marts for the sale of flannel: much of it is made at farm houses as well as in factories. Fairs are held here, May 11th, July 4th, Sept. 20th, Oct. 9th, Nov. 22d, and Dec. 16th, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. The market-day is Tuesday. There is a branch of the National provincial bank of England here. That 'fiery rebel,' Owen Glendwr, summoned his parliament at Dolgelly, when he sought alliance with Charles of France, in 1404. In the wars of Charles I. this town was fortified by 100 of his partizans, but they were dislodged by Edward Vaughan. It was the scene of much bloodshed during this struggle. Some Roman coins have been found in this vicinity.

DOL GWDEN. See **TREY-EGLWYS**.

DOLTON, a parish in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, union of Torrington, county of Devon; 6 miles north-north-east of Hatherleigh, east of the Torridge river. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at

£20 16s. 8d.; gross income £363. Patron, in 1835, J. J. Johnson, Esq. Here are 2 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools. A fair is held on Whit-Monday. Acres 2,180. Houses 160. A. P. £2,392. Pop., in 1801, 582; in 1831, 870. Poor rates, in 1837, £287.

DOL-WYDELLAN, a parish and hamlet in the hund. of Nant-Conwy, union of Llanrwst, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 7 miles south by west of Llanrwst, on the river Ledan, and 3 miles south-east of the stupendous Moel-Siabod mountain. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Bangor and province of Canterbury, not in charge; valued at £77; gross income £156. Patron, in 1835, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1826; a Calvinistic Methodist, in 1783; also a daily, and a Sunday and daily National school. Charities, in 1833, £3 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £245. At a little distance are the ruins of Dol-wyddellan castle, in which Llewellyn the Great was born. They occupy the summit of a rocky steep, in a vale surrounded by mountains. Houses 123. A. P. £909. Pop., in 1801, 492; in 1831, 601.

DOMINICK (St.), a parish in the middle division of the hund. of East, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 3 miles south-east of Callington, west of the Tamer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £23 11s. 0½d.; gross income £400. Patron, in 1835, W. Bazeley, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 2,680. Houses 152. A. P. £4,149. Pop., in 1801, 538; in 1831, 726. Poor rates, in 1837, £382.

DOMMET. See **BUCKLAND-ST.-MARY**.

DON (THE). See **YORKSHIRE**.

DONATT'S (St.), a parish in the hund. of Ogmore, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 6 miles south-west of Cowbridge, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. David's and province of Canterbury; returned at £99 15s. 3d.; nett income £131. Patron, in 1835, T. J. Drake, Esq. The church, which stands in a quiet, beautiful, and sequestered glen, contains many curious monuments, the most remarkable of which are those to the memory of the Stradlings, whose ancestors for a period of seven centuries were the proprietors of the ancient castle, now occupied by the Drakes. The castle is an extensive structure of much antique beauty. It is partially inhabited. The grounds consist of a formal series of hanging-gardens or terraces, separated by stone walls, and connected by flights of steps, ascending gradually from the shore to the mansion. In the vicinity is a large cave, the reputed abode of St. Donatt. Houses 27. A. P. £1,141. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 151. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

DONATT'S-ST.-WELSH, a parish in the hund. of Cowbridge, union of Cardiff, county of Glamorgan; 2 miles north-east of Cowbridge, at the source of the river Ely, and near the post-road from Neath to Newport. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Llan-bleddan. This village is more remarkable than any other in Wales for the close conformity of its inhabitants to Welsh customs and the original language. Houses 55. A. P. £1,557. Pop., in 1801, 222; in 1831, 304. Poor rates, in 1837, £122.

DONCASTER,

A borough, market-town, and parish, comprehending also the townships of Sandal-Long with Wheatley, Balby with Hexthorp, and Langthwaite with Tilts, in the soke of Doncaster, and the north division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, union of

Doncaster, west riding of York; 37 miles south of York, and 162 north-north-west of London. Acres of the parish 5,842. Houses 2,442. A. P. £36,466. Pop., in 1801, 6,122; in 1831, 11,572. Acres of the borough 1,610. Houses 2,291. A. P. £28,207. Pop., in 1801, 5,697; in 1831, 10,801. A scheme is entertained for the formation of a railway from Doncaster to join the North Midland near Kilnhurst, Swinton, and for straightening and diverting the Don, &c. Meantime a swift passage-boat has been built, to ply from Doncaster, on this river, and the Dearne and Dove canal, to Swinton, which has been fixed on as the station for Doncaster. The North Midland railway was opened throughout on 1st July, 1840:—See **DERBYSHIRE** and **YORKSHIRE**—sections *Railways*. The town of Doncaster is beautifully situated, on the south-eastern bank of the navigable river Don, and on the Roman road termed Watling-street. It is one of the handsomest, most picturesque, salubrious, and cleanly in the county, if not in the kingdom. The entrance from London, through a venerable row of elm trees, and past the race-ground, enclosed by a beautiful railing; the grand stand, and other elegant edifices; the column or cross called Hall-cross; and a range of excellent houses; together with the width, length, and handsome appearance of the High-street, render Doncaster one of the most attractive localities on the Great North road. The High-street, at the south end of which the best houses are situated, is nearly a mile in length, including Hall-gate, French-gate, and Marsh-gate, and is crossed by several others, one of which, through St. Sepulchre's-gate, extends from the north-eastern part of the town, along the road to Rotherham and Sheffield, for more than half-a-mile. Many commodious and handsome houses have been built on the eastern side of St. Sepulchre's-gate, and the town also extends further northwards. The streets are paved, and lighted at night with gas, at the expense of the corporation, who have also established water-works, for the convenience of the inhabitants, at a cost of £3,566. There are two stone bridges over the Don here; and, beyond them, a causeway raised above the occasional inundations of the river. In the level and low lands near the town were several large morasses, of which Potteric Carr, about 4,000 acres in extent, was one. It is now drained, allotted, and well-cultivated.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York; rated at £32 19s. 9d.; gross income £135. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge, £1,805 2s., due to the archbishop of York, who is the patron. St. George's, or the parish church, is an ancient and noble Gothic cruciform edifice, erected about the year 1071. Its square tower is remarkably beautiful, and exhibits some of the richest workmanship in England. The interior of the church is also well worthy of observation. There are some curious monuments in it. Christ's church, founded and endowed by John Jarrat, Esq., who gave £10,000 for the building, and £3,000 for the endowment, is built of Roche-Abbey stone, and is remarkable for its lightness and elegance. It is a perpetual curacy; gross income £336. Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of the late J. Jarrat. Here are also two Independent churches, formed in 1798, and 1813; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1798; a Friends' meeting-house; and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are in this parish a National and British school, 6 Sunday, and 30 daily, schools: the grammar-school, and Hollis's school, are supported by endowment. There are several flourishing boarding schools; and an institution for the deaf and dumb, stands near the race-course, at the spacious entrance

from Bawtry. St. Thomas's hospital, founded by Thomas Ellis, in the reign of Philip and Mary, for 6 alms-people, generally poor widows, possessed an income, in 1837, of £424 12s., expended chiefly on the alms-people and 12 or more out-pensioners. There are other alms-houses. Quentin Kay's charity, for apprenticeship of children and other purposes, yielded an annual revenue of £274 10s.; and John Jarratt's charity, to 6 poor pensioners, consisting of £2,200, paid in 1821 by Mr. Jarratt, who continued thereafter to recommend pensioners to the benefit of the revenue, which amounted, in 1837, the year previous to his death, to £110. In all, the charities possessed by this parish and borough amounted, in 1827, to £890 0s. 4d. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, of the parish, £2,429; of the borough, £2,291. A workhouse has been erected for the union of Doncaster by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Doncaster poor-law union comprehends 54 parishes, embracing an area of 168 squares miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 31,728. The amount of money levied by assessment from the union of Doncaster for the year ending 25th March, 1839, was £8,486 6s.; expenditure on poor £7,711 16s., whereof £235 were for medical relief. A dispensary was established in Doncaster in 1792 to supply medicines to the sick and indigent. It is supported by the corporation and by voluntary subscription. There is also a lying-in charity, a sick charity, a ladies' clothing society, besides several of a more private description. Municipal charity trustees were appointed on 15th December, 1837.

Municipal affairs.—Doncaster is a borough by prescription, the borough and township being co-extensive; and the jurisdiction, which extended over the borough and soke of Doncaster, including a much larger space than the borough, and even comprehending several other parishes and parts of parishes besides that of Doncaster, was confirmed to the burgesses by charter from Richard I., which was followed by numerous other charters, confirmative or otherwise of those preceding; and previous to the passing of the municipal reform act, the borough was governed by a mayor, a deputy-mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, and a recorder, besides a town-clerk, 2 sergeants-at-mace, and a number of subordinate officers. They held quarter-sessions in the town hall; a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., under local act 4^o George III. c. xl.; petty-sessions, once a-week, or oftener if necessary; and other courts: they exercised an exclusive criminal jurisdiction over the borough and soke of Doncaster. The aldermen were self-elected, and the only share which the freemen had in the election of capital burgesses was the choice of one of the two "lights" presented to them by the members of the select body. The number of resident free burgesses was about 165; of non-resident, 25. The borough was divided into 17 wards, for which 21 constables were appointed; besides whom, the police consisted of the jailer, the under jailer, the two sergeants-at-mace, the street keeper, and the market-policeman. Under the municipal act the borough is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. A commission of the peace has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and a recorder appointed. The court of record takes cognizance of debts to any amount; but, from the parliamentary returns in 1838, we find, that "no trial or inquiry has been held for many years, and the court has not sat during the three years" previous to the report, and subsequent to the passing of the new municipal act. The income of the borough, in 1839, was £13,311 18s. 7d.;

of which £2,653 8s. 10d. were expended in public works, repairs, &c.; £976 19s. in lighting and cleansing; £480 19s. 6d. in charities; £263 17s. for police and constables; £859 10s. 9d., miscellaneous, including races, assemblies, &c.; and the remainder in various salaries, rents, prosecutions, liquidation of debt, &c., &c. Doncaster is one of the polling-places for the member of the west riding. The quarter-sessions for the west riding are held here once a-year, in the town hall, where also the quarter sessions for the borough have been held. The jail is a modern structure, built on the radiating principle, with the keeper's house in the centre. It consists of four buildings, occupied by prisoners, to each of which an airing-yard is attached. Prisoners, in 1835, 367. It is the boast of Doncaster that it was furnished with an appropriate residence for its chief magistrate before either York or London. The mansion-house is an elegant and spacious structure, built with stone. It is used for meetings of the corporation, public meetings, assemblies, and concerts. Near this building is the betting-room, a neat though small edifice. There are also a theatre, and an excellent public library, and other literary and scientific institutions.

Trade and Manufactures.—The river Don has supplied the means of navigable communication with several towns in the south of Yorkshire, and the northern part of Lincolnshire; but Doncaster has not hitherto been noted for its trade or manufactures. Attempts were rather unsuccessfully made to introduce the clothing manufacture. A small part of the labouring population have found employment in spinning wool and cotton, and in knitting gloves and stockings; and a flax-mill at work here employed, in 1838, 105 hands. There are two or three iron foundries, and a flour-mill; but the great sources of profit to the inhabitants, are the influx of company during the time of the races, and the trade which arises from its being a thoroughfare on the great north road, and in the midst of a populous and opulent neighbourhood. The weekly market is one of the principal corn-markets in the north of England: the market-day is Saturday: great sales of wool also take place, and the town is visited by an extensive rural population at the chief markets and fairs, held on Monday before Old Candlemas day, February 13th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery, April 5th, August 5th, and November 26th. Here are branches of the Yorkshire District, and of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial, banks.

Races.—Doncaster is celebrated for its races: they are held annually in the third week of September, and continue for 5 days. They were established about 1703, and have progressively acquired so much distinction in the annals of the turf, that the Doncaster race-course is now visited by nearly all the families of rank in the north of England. In 1776, the famous St. Ledger stakes were founded; and the next year, the race-course, which is about a mile from the town, on the road to London, was much improved, and the grand stand, which well deserves to be styled magnificent, was erected by the corporation. When crowded with company, as it rarely fails to be at the annual meeting, this stand presents a sight truly splendid and imposing. In 1803, the sovereign's plate of 100 guineas, was transferred hither from Burford, and in 1826, a sumptuous edifice was erected in Doncaster, for the amusement of persons resorting to the races. The corporation has always subscribed largely to the races, from a consideration for the prosperity of the town. In 1837, a sum of £516 was thus expended: in the returns for 1838, the sum so applied is not separately stated, but must also have been very considerable. The income an-

ing from the Grand Stand, booths, &c., in 1837, was £2,293 18s. The famous horse, called "the flying Childers," was bred at the Carr in this vicinity, by Leonard Childers, Esq.

History and Antiquities.—The origin of Doncaster may be attributed to the establishment of a passage over the Don, in the line of the Roman road; and here was doubtless the Roman station called Danum, in the itinerary of Antoninus. When the Anglo-Saxons settled in this country, and became Christians, a monastery was founded here, which, with the whole town, was destroyed by the Danes in 794. Egbert gained a victory over these invaders at Doncaster in 833. Under the Normans it became a flourishing place; but in 1204 it was entirely destroyed by fire. As its name denotes, Doncaster was anciently defended by a castle. In 1617, King James visited Doncaster in his progress to Scotland. He lodged at a Mr. Gargrave's; and it is stated, that he knighted "a host," an innkeeper, of Doncaster, in this progress. In 1641, Charles I. was here, preparing for the great struggle; but in 1642 the town was in the power of the parliament. Colonel Rainsborough was killed in 1648, by a small party from Pontefract castle, in the midst of his army, as it lay at Doncaster. One of the most interesting antiquities of this town, was the cross of Otto de Tili, at the southern entrance, already noticed. It originally stood at the beginning of Hallgate, about 150 yards north of the present modern substitute for it—a cylindrical column 18 feet high—but was pulled down and inconsiderately dilapidated. Several chapels, hospitals, and other edifices belonging to friars and others, once existed here, but few or no vestiges of them are now to be seen. Roman remains, consisting of urns, coins, &c., are occasionally found.

DONHEAD-ST.-ANDREW, a parish in the hund. of Dunworth, union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hindon, near the post-road from Shaftesbury to Salisbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £1,064; nett income £814. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. W. Dansay. The church accommodation in this parish has been recently increased. Here are a daily and 2 Sunday and daily National schools, one of which is endowed, by a former rector, with £11 per annum. Acres 5,600. Houses 158. Pop., in 1801, 607; in 1831, 804. Poor rates, in 1837, £365.

DONHEAD-ST.-MARY, a parish in the above hund., union of Tisbury, county of Wilts; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Hindon. It includes the tythings of Charlton, Dognell, and Haystone. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £30 14s. 4½d.; gross income £1,033; nett income £928. The Rev. R. Blackmore has the next presentation; afterwards, New college, Oxford. Here are an independent church, formed in 1670; and 4 daily, and 2 Sunday and daily National, schools. Acres 2,680. Houses 308. A. P., with the parish of Donhead-St.-Andrew, £11,614. Pop., in 1801, 945; in 1831, 1,520. Poor rates, in 1837, £944.

DONINGTON-CASTLE, a parish in the west division of the hund. of Goscote, union of Shardlow, county of Leicester; south-east of the river Trent. The village is 3 miles to the west of the Midland Counties railway, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kegworth station on that line. Living, a discharged vicarage, in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £8 2s. 3½d.; gross income £224. Patron, Marquis of Hastings. Here are 2 independent chapels, one of which was opened in 1840; and chapels belonging to Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers. There are 5 daily, and 2 day and boarding schools.

Charities, £25 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £709. Fairs are held here on 18th March, White-Thursdays, and 29th September. The market is on Saturday. Acres 4,250. Houses 674. A. P. £10,154. Pop., in 1801, 1,959; in 1831, 3,182.

DONINGTON-UPON-BAIN, a parish in the wapentake of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, union of Louth, county of Lincoln; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Louth, on the eastern bank of the river Bain. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; returned at £110; gross income £173. Patron, in 1835, Lord Monson. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,890. Houses 39. A. P. £1,539. Pop., in 1801, 188; in 1831, 300. Poor rates, in 1837, £158.

DONISTHORPE. See **OAKTHORPE WITH DONISTHORPE**.

DONNINGTON, a market-town and parish in the wapentake of Kirtton and parts of Holland, county of Lincoln; 28 miles south-east by east of Lincoln, and 107 north of London. There is a port here for barges which convey goods to Boston. The parish is intersected by the Hammond-beck and Blacksluice canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £13 17s. 3½d., returned at £137; gross income £133. Patron, in 1835, Lord Monson. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. There are also 4 well-endowed daily schools. Fairs are held August 17th for horses only, May 26th, September 4th, and October 17th, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp, the latter being extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood for the London market. Market-day, Saturday. Acres 6,180. Houses 369. A. P. £11,384. Pop., in 1801, 1,321; in 1831, 1,759. Poor rates, in 1837, £899.

DONNINGTON, a parish in Shiffnall division, in the hund. of Brimstree, union of Shiffnall, county of Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Shiffnall, near the post-road from Shrewsbury to Wolverhampton. It includes Boscobel. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £721. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Sutherland. Adjoining this parish is an extra-parochial place, termed Boscobel, where, in a situation beautifully sequestered, there was formerly a priory of Cistercian or White nuns: part of the chapel still remains. Charles II. was concealed in Boscobel house in 1651, after his defeat at Worcester. See **BOSCOBEL**. Acres 2,000. Houses 56. A. P. £5,418. Pop., in 1801, 289; in 1831, 318. Poor rates, in 1837, £207.

DONNINGTON, a hamlet in the parish of Stow-on-the-Wold, county of Gloucester; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Stow-on-the-Wold. At this place the royalists were defeated by Colonel Morgan in 1645. Acres 760. Houses 47. A. P. £1,501. Pop., in 1801, 162; in 1831, 200. Poor rates, in 1837, £66.

DONNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, union of West Hampnell, county of Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Chichester, intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; rated at £9 10s. 5d.; gross income £298. Patron, the bishop of Chichester. Acres 1,090. Houses 40. A. P. £2,011. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 228. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

DONNINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Radlow, union of Ledbury, county of Hereford; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Ledbury, very near the Gloucester canal. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £3 9s. 9d.; gross income £219. Patron, in 1835, R. Webb, Esq. Here are 1 Sunday and daily National and 2 daily schools. Acres 740. Houses 24. A. P. £1,155. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 124. Poor rates, in 1837, £53.

DONNINGTON BIRKS. See **SHAW WITH DONNINGTON.**

DONYATT, a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Ilminster, near the Chard canal. It includes part of the hamlet of Crockstreet. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £15 15s.; gross income £197. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Coombe, Esq. Here is a daily school. In 1838, there was a woollen mill here, employing 17 hands, and potteries have been established at Crockstreet. Acres 1,220. Houses 69. A. P. £2,410. Pop., in 1801, 417; in 1831, 557. Poor rates, in 1837, £151.

DONYLAND (East), a parish in Lexden hund., union of Lexden and Winstreet, county of Essex; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Colchester, near the mouth of the river Colne. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Colchester and dio. of London; rated at £10; gross income £215. Charities, £10 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £314. Acres 1,430. Houses 63. A. P. £1,570. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 692.

DORCHESTER.

A borough and market-town, with separate jurisdiction, in the hundred of George, union of Dorchester, Dorchester division of the county of Dorset; about 8 miles north of Weymouth; 17 east by south of Wareham; and 120 south-west by west of London; on the southern bank of the river Frome, a few miles from the sea. The town occupies an eminence bordered on the south and west by open downs; the environs are extremely pleasant, and agreeable walks, shaded with sycamores, chestnuts, and elms, nearly encircle the town, which is of an irregular quadrangular form, and consists of several wide streets. The village of Fordington is so situated on the east as to constitute a large suburb and continuation of the town. The dwellings of the poorer classes are almost all confined to this village; the houses in Dorchester are in general well-built, and the town is lighted with gas. Acres 1,870. Houses 426. A. P. £8,044. Pop., in 1801, 2,402; in 1831, 3,033.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Dorchester is divided into three parishes: viz. All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Peter's. The living of All Saints is a discharged rectory; rated at £4 4s. 7d.; gross income £86. Patrons, the mayor and corporation of Dorchester. The living of Trinity parish is a rectory; rated at £17 8s. 6½d.; gross income £454. Patrons, the mayor and corporation. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory; gross income £184. These livings, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, have been transferred to the dio. of Salisbury. The church of St. Peter's, situated near the centre of the town, is a large, ancient, and well-built edifice. It consists of a chancel, nave, and side-aisles. The tower, which is 90 feet high, is indented and adorned with pinnacles. It contains several ancient tombs and monuments; a few of which are of distinguished persons. Trinity church is an elegant structure, built in 1824, on the site of the original church which had fallen into decay. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1776; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1825; and places of worship for Baptists and Unitarians. The Independent, Baptist, and Unitarian chapels are licensed under the new marriage-act.—There are 3 National and 2 daily schools. The free grammar-school was founded by Thomas Hardy in 1579, and endowed with property, vested in 10 trustees; the rental of which, in 1834, amounted to £45 19s. 4d. There are also other sources of revenue for behoof

of the schoolmaster, &c. and two exhibitions at St. John's college, Cambridge, to which scholars of this school are eligible, concurrently with that of St. Paul's, London. There is also an exhibition of £5 per annum to any of the universities, for behoof of the scholars of this school. The Trinity or Under school is also endowed from various charities connected with the borough; and some of the children are clothed from the proceeds of special bequests.—Whetstone's almshouses consist of four tenements, and are endowed with about £59 per annum.—'Napper's mite' is an hospital or almshouse in South-street, forming a quadrangle, and containing 10 apartments and a chapel, with a cloister in front to the street, and other appurtenances. The income of this hospital—which was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Napper in 1615—amounted, in 1834, to £163.—The old almshouse, rebuilt in 1822, at the Bull stake, was founded and endowed by Matthew Chubb, in 1614-20, for 9 poor women: income about £41 10s.—The Dorchester workhouse or hospital was erected in 1618, for "relieving, harbouring, and setting to work" 50 poor children. A governor was appointed, styled "the Governor of the poor children of the hospital of the bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester." This workhouse was founded by voluntary subscription, and afterwards endowed by various gifts. The charity commissioners observe, that "the town of Dorchester seems to have been one of the first places where the experiment of a workhouse was tried, and it is mentioned in Sir Josiah Child's 'Discourse on Trade' with approbation, and said to have been attended with good success." This workhouse or hospital was rebuilt in 1745, for the accommodation of adults as well as children; but, since the erection of the union workhouse, it has been taken down, and a row of well-built houses erected on its site. The income of this charity, in 1834, was £59.—There are other charitable institutions: the minor charities amounted, in 1834, to upwards of £115 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,211.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dorchester, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Dorchester poor-law union comprehends 39 parishes, embracing an area of 103 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 14,525. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,041. Expenditure, in 1838, £6,119; in 1839, £6,295 11s.

Municipal affairs, Franchise, &c.—By charter of Edward II., this town was governed by two bailiffs, and burgesses; their number was augmented by James I.; and, under the governing charter 5^o Charles I., the corporation consisted of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, 6 capital burgesses, with other officers, and a body of freemen styled 'the governor, assistants, and freemen.' The governor, and 24 of the freemen, constituted the common council of the freemen, for the settlement of certain matters relating to their own body. The mayor, bailiffs, &c. held courts of quarter-sessions, a court-of-record for debts under £40, and a court-leet. The old borough-boundaries were limited to the circuit of the town, which comprised the three parishes of All Saints, Trinity, and St. Peter's. By the new boundary act, the adjoining village of Fordington is also included. The town was appointed to be watched, lighted, and paved, by a local act dated 1776; the provisions of which, however, have been repealed by an act passed in 1834. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the 23d of Edward I., a privilege which it still enjoys under the Reform act. The right of election, previous to 1832, was vested in the inhabit-

ants paying church and poor-rates, "in respect of their personal estates; and in such persons as pay to church and poor, in respect of their real estates within the said borough, though not inhabitants or occupiers." The greatest number of electors polled, within 30 years previous to 1832, was 229; which was about half of those who had the right to vote. For the purpose of parliamentary representation, the whole village of Fordington, part also of the open field called Fordington-field, the whole of Colliton-row, and that portion of Frome-Whitfield which lies between the two branches of the river Frome, have been added to the borough by the boundary act. The estimated number of electors, in 1832, was 423; but the number of electors registered for 1836-7, was only 397. Under the new municipal act of 1835, the parliamentary boundaries were to be taken as coterminous with those of the borough; and the government was vested in 4 aldermen and 12 councillors: the style of the corporate body being 'the mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Dorchester, in the county of Dorset.' The income of the borough, for 1839, was £422 15s. 3d.; of which £114 5s. were expended on police and constables. The town-hall, a spacious and handsome structure, was erected near St. Peter's church, at the expense of the corporation, in 1791; beneath it is a market-house for butter and poultry. A commission of the peace has been granted to the borough. The quarter-sessions and assizes for the county are held in Dorchester. The shire-hall is a neat, plain, commodious building fronted with Portland stone, and having a pediment in the centre. The county-gaol and house-of-correction, is built on the site of an ancient castle, in an open and airy situation on the north side of the town at an expense of £16,179 10s. 6d.; but on a plan not entirely in harmony with the opinions which obtain at present on the construction and arrangement of such edifices. The governor's house, although central, is deficient in point of good inspection. Attempts have been made to remedy this defect, but without success. The number of sleeping cells is 88. There are three tread-wheels. Prisoners, in 1835, 558. A county-hospital is now (August 1840) building. Cavalry-barracks were erected a little to the west of the town in 1795.

Trade, Manufactures, &c.—Dorchester is said to be in a flourishing condition, with a steady trade. It is celebrated for its ale, which is brewed in great quantities, and sent to all parts of the kingdom. Sheep and lambs are fed in vast numbers on the adjacent downs, for sale at the markets and fairs, the tolls of which belong to the corporation. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on February 14th, and July 6th, for cattle, sheep, and lambs; and on August 6th, and October 25th, for cattle, wool, and leather. A fund had been accumulated by the old corporation, at the time of the municipal inquiry, for the improvement of the town, by effecting the removal of the sheep-fair from the streets to a spot outside the town. There are a branch of the Wilts and Dorset banking company here; and two other banking establishments; also a Savings' bank.

History.—The etymology of its Roman names, Durnovaria and Durinun, signifying a place near the Varia—now the Frome—may afford data for estimating the antiquity of Dorchester. It was strongly fortified by the Romans, and was to them a place of great importance; nor was it less so to the Saxons, whose king, Athelstan, established two mints here. Sweyn, king of Denmark, besieged the town in 1003, in revenge for Ethelred's attempt to extirpate the Danes. In 1595 the town was nearly depopulated by the plague; and in the 17th century it sus-

tained great damage from two different fires. The first of these occurred in 1613, when 300 houses were destroyed, with the churches of All Saints and Trinity. The second was in 1662. Lord Clarendon tells us, that during the civil war, Dorchester was considered one of the strongest holds of the parliament; but that on the approach of the earl of Carnarvon, with only 2,000 men, it immediately surrendered. Cromwell sustained a defeat here in 1645; but kept possession of the town. On the occasion of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, in 1685, the assizes were held here by Judge Jeffries, when 29 insurgents were condemned on the first day, and, on the following, 292. Of these, 80 were ordered for execution, and 13 were executed. John Tutchin, author of the *Observer*, and immortalized by being noticed in the Dunciad of Pope, was sentenced to be whipped through every town in the county once a-year, to be imprisoned seven years, and to pay a fine of 100 marks. He begged that he might rather be hanged than suffer this cruel sentence, on which he was reprieved, and afterwards pardoned. Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Swift and Pope, settled here as a physician, but meeting with little practice, he determined to leave the town, because, as he jocularly declared, "a man could neither live nor die in it."

Antiquities.—The ancient importance of Dorchester is displayed in its antiquities. The Roman walls and other fortifications, though levelled by the plough, or destroyed in making the walks round the town, are still visible. The walls seem to have been grouted, or formed of two parallel walls, filled up between with stones, flint, and hot mortar. Numberless tumuli are thrown up all over the downs: these were antiquities in the times even of the Romans themselves. The most valuable fragment on these plains, however, is a Roman amphitheatre, which has, until a recent period—if not to the present day—retained its complete form. Poundbury and Maiden-castle are both extraordinary remains of Roman stations. Various Roman coins have been dug up in different parts of Dorchester: a gold ring half-an-inch thick was found in the Frome; and a bronze image of a Roman Mercury, a most valuable relic, was discovered in the back-garden of Hardy's free-school, where a considerable fragment of a Roman pavement was also found. The ancient religious foundations here were—"The hospital of St. John Baptist, commonly called St. John's-house, founded before 17^o Edward II., and granted 29^o Henry VI., to Eaton college, which grant was confirmed 7^o Edward IV.; but, 1^o Richard III. it was given to the friars minors of Dorchester; also another hospital or house for lepers, and a house of Grey Friars."—Tanner's Not. Mon.

DORCHESTER DIVISION, in the county of Dorset, comprehends the hundreds of Cullifordtree, George, Piddletown, Tollerford, and Uggscombe, with the liberties of Fordington, Isle of Portland, Piddlebinton, Sutton-Poyntz, Wabyhouse, and Wyke-Regis and Otway. Area, 94,840 acres. Houses 3,968. Pop., in 1831, 21,351.

DORCHESTER HUNDRED, Oxfordshire. Area, 11,280 acres. Houses 599. Pop., in 1831, 3,257.

DORCHESTER, a parish in the above hundred, union of Wallingford; about 8 miles south-east by south of Oxford, on the western bank of the Thame, over which there is here a handsome stone bridge, and 3 north from its confluence with the Isis. Acres 900. Houses 161. A. P. £3,646. Pop., in 1801, 777; in 1831, 866. Poor rates, in 1837, £403. Living, a curacy, exempt from visitation, in the dio. of Oxford; gross income £133.

Patrons, in 1835, the trustees of Mr. Fettiplace. The windows of the church, which is cruciform, display some singular tracery. This church was originally a cathedral, and has the tomb of its founder, St. Birinius, on the south side of the altar. There are also many extremely ancient monuments. Tanner says—"Upon the first conversion of the Saxons to the Christian faith, Oswald, king of the North-umbrians, and Kynegils, king of the West Saxons, gave this city to St. Birine, the apostle of these parts, who, about A. D. 635, built a church—wherein, as some say, he placed secular canons—and fixed here the seat of his bishopric, which then comprised the two large kingdoms of the West Saxons and Mercians. But, though, in aftertimes, it was mightily abridged in its extent—the bishopricks of Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Lichfield, Worcester, and Hereford being taken out of it—yet the diocese still remained the largest in England, and the bishop's cathedral was in this small village situate at the extremity of his jurisdiction, till Bishop Remigius translated the episcopal seat to the city of Lincoln, about A. D. 1066. The abbey of Black canons here was built by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, about A. D. 1140, to the honour of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Birine, and was found, 26^o Henry VIII., to be endowed with £219 12s. ob. q. per annum. The site was granted, 36^o Henry VIII., to Edmund Aysfield." In consequence of the former privileges of the abbey, Dorchester church retained a peculiar jurisdiction over 11 parishes, besides being exempt from episcopal visitation. The font in this church, supposed to be of Birinius's time, has been said to be the most ancient, and perhaps only one of its kind in the world: it is of cast lead; and, on the sides, the 12 apostles are represented, each sitting in a separate stall. The figures are in tolerable preservation; but the faces have been wantonly injured. The old presbyterian chapel in Pease lane here has been licensed under the new marriage act. From the middle of the 12th century this town rapidly decayed in importance, and it is now an almost inconsiderable village. The market has long been discontinued; but there is still an annual pleasure-fair on Easter-Tuesday. This is supposed to have been the Roman station which Richard of Cirencester designated *Dorocina*. At a short distance from the town are the remains of an ancient camp, now called Dike-hill. There are also other ancient remains; the town and its vicinity have afforded an abundant harvest of coins and relics, and altogether it is a locality replete with antiquarian interest. Here Chaucer is said to have had a residence.

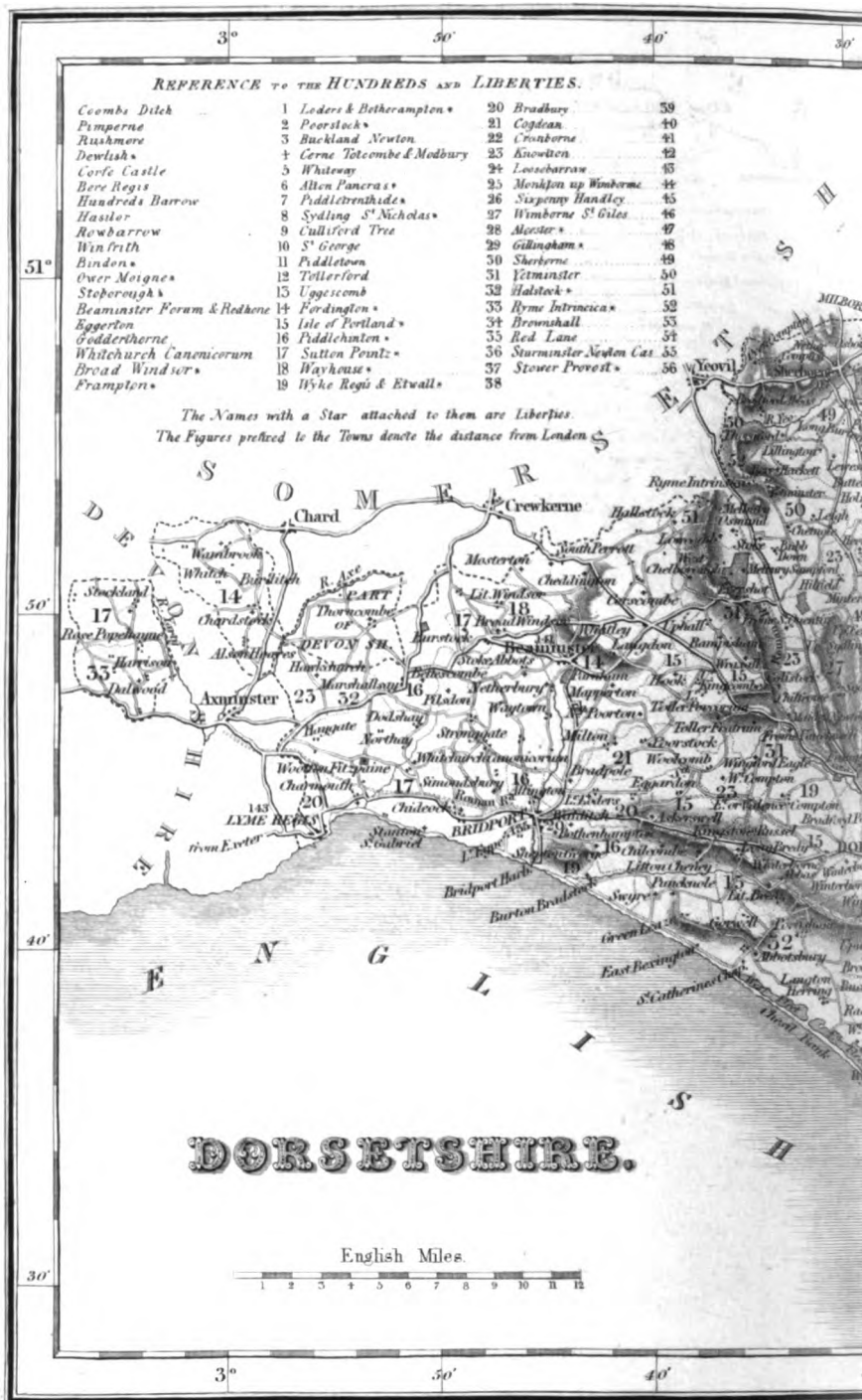
DORE, a chapelry in the parish of Dronfield, county of Derby; 6 miles north-north-west of Chesterfield, and the north midland railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £70; gross income £90. Patron, in 1835, Earl Fitzwilliam. The chapel has now been some years erected, and there is an endowed school. Acreage with the parish. Houses 105. A. P. £1,684. Pop., in 1801, 375; in 1831, 527. Poor rates, in 1837, £185.

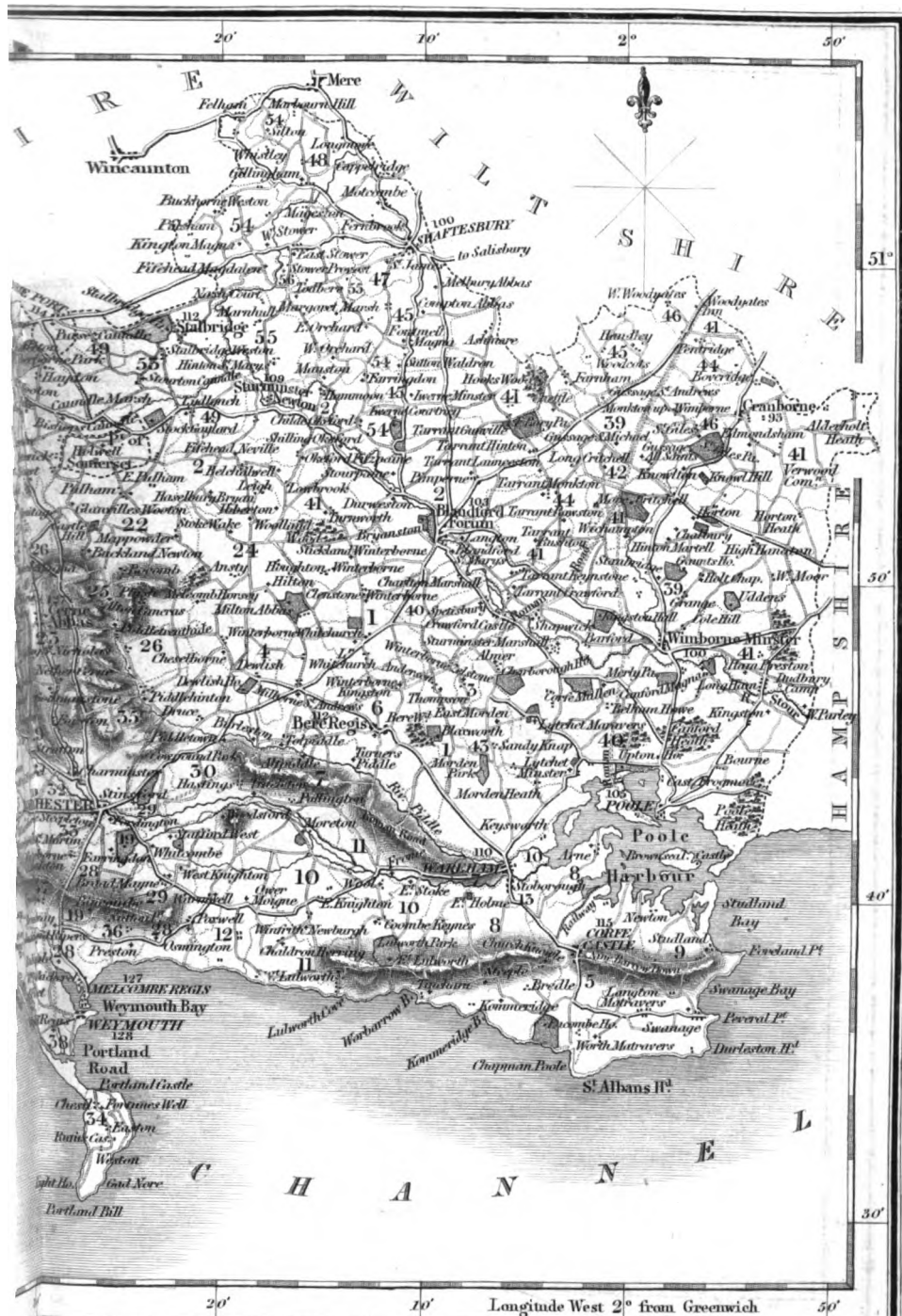
DORE-ABBAY, or ABBEY-DORE, a parish in Webtree hund., union of Dore, county of Hereford; 12 miles south by west of Hereford, on the river Dore, and in the vicinity of the Hereford railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £8; gross income £540. Patrons, in 1835, co-heirs of the late duchess of Norfolk. Here is a daily school, partly supported by endowment. Charities, £34 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £223. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dore, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 100 persons. The Dore poor-law union comprehends

29 parishes, embracing an area of 118 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 9,203. Tanner, Not. Mon., states that, "Robert the Ewys, youngest son to Harold, lord of Ewys, built here, temp. K. Steph., an abbey of White monks, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which consisted of an abbot and eight religious, about the time of the dissolution, when its revenues were worth £101 5s. 2d. per annum Dugd.: £118 2s. Speed. This monastery was granted, 31^o Henry VIII., to John Scudamore." Acres 5,790. Houses 96. A. P. £4,204. Pop., in 1801, 567; in 1831, 533.

DORKING, or DARNING, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Wootton, union of Dorking, county of Surrey; 23 miles south-south-west of London, and 12 miles east of Guildford. Acres 10,150. Houses 848. A. P. £13,425. Pop., in 1801, 8,058; in 1831, 4,711. The town is situated in a sandy valley on the southern bank of the Mole. It consists of 3 principal wide and well-paved streets, which are clean and well-supplied with water. It is protected on the north by chalky hills; which, with the surrounding heights, command magnificent prospects. Several stately mansions and handsome villas ornament the vicinity. Living, a vicarage in archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £14 13s. 11⁴d.; gross income £519. Patrons, the representatives of the late duke of Norfolk. Here are an Independent church formed in 1662, and a Friends' meeting-house. A dissenting chapel is licensed under the new marriage act. Here are 4 daily, 3 boarding, and 3 day and Sunday schools, 2 of the latter of which are National schools. There is also an endowed alms-house. The annual income of numerous charities amounts to £330, a considerable portion of which arises from lands bequeathed by Mr. Henry Smith. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,314. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dorking, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Dorking poor-law union comprehends 8 parishes, embracing an area of 67 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831, at 9,547. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £6,767. Expenditure, in 1838, £3,909. The church, which is built of white stone mixed with flint, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. Abraham Tucker, author of 'the Light of Nature pursued,' and Jeremiah Markland, the learned critic, were buried in the churchyard of this place. The old Roman causeway, from Arundel to Dorking, called Stone-street, passes through this churchyard. There is a good town-hall here where the sessions used occasionally to be held; but the practice was discontinued. The assizes for the county also were held here in 1699; but on what occasion, or for what purpose, does not appear. In this vicinity is found great abundance of limestone, which, as well as chalk, is made into lime for the supply of London, as it is reckoned superior to any other made in the country. Large quantities of poultry, of a peculiar and superior kind, with a supernumerary claw, which are supposed to have been originally introduced by the Romans, and for which Dorking is celebrated, are sold here for the supply of the London markets. These Dorking fowls, as they are termed, are either white or of a partridge colour. The market is on Thursday, and a fair for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c., is held annually on the day preceding Ascension-day. The manor belongs principally to the Howards, dukes of Norfolk. The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor, by which the youngest son is heir to the copyhold estate.

A little to the right of Dorking, is the Deepden, the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Hope, author of





Eng^d by Gray & Son.

Adm & Co Glasgow.

'Anastasius.' The romantic scenery of this spot abounds with endless varieties of hill and dale, interspersed with well-wooded retirements, pleasant features of landscape-gardening, quiet echoing dells, and cool refreshing caves and subterranean passages, with elevated terraces overlooking a vast extent of country. Elegant and decorative casts and sculpture, rustic grottoes, and hermitages, diversify its winding walks and plantations, mingling the aspect of trim neatness, with rude uncultivated nature.—Denby's, a mansion situated on the summit of the downs, was purchased, in 1734, by Jonathan Tyers, the contriver of Vauxhall-gardens; and by him laid out in a style entirely different from that well-known production of his taste. All the objects which excite solemn thoughts, and impress man with a sense of his nothingness, were here assembled; and the fane of melancholy was erected in a small wood, characteristically denominated, *Il Penseroso*.—The vale beneath Box Hill, called Holmwood, about a mile from the town, was the retreat of the ancient Britons, in their contests with the Romans, and subsequently of the Saxons, when the country was harassed by the Danes, for which reason it has been made the subject of a distich, proclaiming its unconquerableness. There are other fine grounds and several handsome seats in this vicinity. There are also remains of Stane street, a Roman road from Arundel to Dorking made of flints and pebbles, and vestiges of a circular fortress surrounded by a double ditch enclosing an area of more than 11 acres. The late Mr. Malthus was born at the Rookery, an elegant seat in this vicinity, in 1768.

DORMINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Greytree, union and county of Hereford; 5 miles east of Hereford, east of the river Frome. It includes the chapelry of **BARTESTREE**,—which see. Living, a discharged vicarage with the curacy of Bartestree, in the archd. and dio. of Hereford, rated at £4 6s. 8d.; gross income £309. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. E. F. Foley. 43½ acres of hops have been annually cultivated here on an average of 7 years preceding 1835. Acres 1,150. Houses 31. A. P. £1,468. Pop., in 1801, 107; in 1831, 98. Poor rates, in 1837, £101.

DORMSDEN, a parish in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, county of Suffolk; 2 miles south by east of Needham, west of the river Gipping. Acres 790. Houses 11. A. P. £348. Pop., in 1801, 82; in 1831, 73. Poor rates, in 1837, £90.

DORMSTON, a parish in the upper division of Pershore hund., union of Pershore, county of Worcester; 6½ miles west of Alcester. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Worcester, not in charge; returned at £41 10s.; gross income £53. Patron, in 1835, T. T. Vernon, Esq. Acres 830. Houses 27. A. P. £670. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 157. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

DORNE. See **BLOCKLEY**.

DORNEY, a parish in the hund. of Burnham, union of Eton, county of Bucks; 2 miles west-north-west of Eton, on the northern bank of the Thames. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £8 10s. 5d.; returned at £56 2s. 10d.; gross income £68. Patron, in 1835, Sir C. H. Palmer, Bart. Here are two daily schools. Charities, £17 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £149. Acres 1,190. Houses 55. A. P. £1,954. Pop., in 1801, 190; in 1831, 268.

DORNFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Chester-ton, county of Huntingdon; 5½ miles north-north-west of Stilton, south of the river Nen. There is considerable reason to suppose that this place was the city Durobrivæ of Antoninus.

DORRINGTON, or **DIBRINGTON**, a parish in

the wapentake of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, union of Sleaford, county of Lincoln; 5 miles north of Sleaford. Living, a discharged vicarage with Sleaford, in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £6 3s. 9d.; gross income £94. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. Here are a day and Sunday, and two daily schools. Acres 680. Houses 73. A. P. £1,846. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 371. Poor rates, in 1837, £91.

DORRINGTON, a township in Muckleston parish, Drayton division of the hund. of Bradford, county of Salop; 5½ miles north-east by north of Drayton in Hales. Houses 33. Pop., in 1821, 185; in 1831, 197. Other returns with the parish.

DORSETSHIRE,

A maritime county in the west of England; bounded on the north by Somerset and Wilts; on the east by Southampton; on the west by Devon and part of Somerset; and on the south by the British channel. It extends from north to south, measured across the centre, 36 miles; and from east to west 50 miles: its circumference is nearly 160 miles: its superficial area has been variously estimated at 627,220 acres, 504,000 acres, and 775,000 acres. In the highway returns for 1839, it is estimated at 10,006 square miles. About a ninth part is waste land, a third arable, and all the remainder pasture-land. An insulated portion of this county is included in Devonshire, a portion of Devonshire in this county, and the vicinity of Holwell is part of Somerset. There is a rocky promontory on the coast generally called the Isle of Portland, which forms one of the most singular projections on the southern shores of the island:—see *Coasts*. Dorsetshire is below the average of English counties in respect of size; but Templeman, in his 'Survey of the Globe,' represents it as considerably larger than the duchy of Mantua in Italy, nearly equal to the Dutch province of Guelderland, and exactly of the same size as the island of Madeira. For parliamentary representation, it has not been thought necessary to divide it; but it returns 3 members, who are polled for at Dorchester, Wimborne, Wareham, Beaminster, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and Chesilton; the principal place of county election being Dorchester. The number of electors registered for this county, in 1837, was 6,366. Dorchester, Bridport, and Weymouth with Melcombe-Regis, return each 2 members; Poole, which is a county in itself, also returns 2; Wareham, Shaftesbury, and Lyme-Regis, each returns 1 member; and Blandford and Corfe-castle are not parliamentary boroughs—Corfe-castle having been disfranchised by the reform act; previous to which it returned 2 members. In all, this county returns 12 members, besides 2 for Poole; whereas, previous to 1832, it returned 18, besides 2 for Poole; viz., 2 for the county, 4 for the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, and 2 each for Bridport, Corfe-castle, Dorchester, Lyme, Shaftesbury, and Wareham. This county comprehends 9 divisions; Blandford, north and south, Bridport, Cerne, Dorchester, Sherborne, Shaftesbury or Shafton, east and west, and Sturminster; comprising 34 hundreds, and 22 liberties, containing 276 parishes, successively subject as an archdeaconry to the sees of Dorchester in Oxford, of Winchester, and of Sherborne; and when the latter was annexed to Sarum, this archd. remained part of that diocese till the 31st Henry VIII, in which year it was transferred by patent to the newly constituted bishopric of Bristol. Recently, however, the ecclesiastical commissioners have united the sees of Gloucester and Bristol, and transferred the archdeaconry of Dorset to the

see of Salisbury. There are 20 market-towns in this county; houses 29,307; A. P. £698,395; Pop., in 1801, 115,319; in 1831, 159,400, consisting of 33,614 families, 14,601 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture; 10,106 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and 8,907 otherwise occupied. The number of daily schools, in 1831, was 596, attended by 15,957 children; of Sunday schools, 316, attended by 18,830 children. Of these, 9 daily schools, with 322 children, and 61 Sunday schools, with 4,623 children, belonged to dissenters. The poor's rate is levied upon a valuation of the year 1740. The amount raised on an average of 3 years, from 1748 to 1750, was £13,790; expenditure on poor £12,266. In 1803 the assessment was £78,358; expenditure on poor £60,981: in 1813, £130,048; expenditure on poor £112,578: in 1833, £108,496; expenditure on poor £92,905: and in 1839, £92,600; expenditure on poor £77,200. The total amount of church rates, in 1838-9, was £8,324; of county rates, in 1800, £5,955; in 1810, £6,947; and in 1838, £8,032. Dorsetshire is included in the Western circuit. The assizes were originally held at Sherborne, but now they are uniformly held at Dorchester. The Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Blandford; the Easter, at Sherborne; the Midsummer, at Shaftesbury; and the Michaelmas, at Bridport. The shire-hall and county-jail are at **DORCHESTER**:—which see. Dorset ranks next to Devon on the criminal list there alluded to. The proportion of all the criminals to the total population, taken as 1.00, was .89.

Coasts and Fisheries.—The coast of this county is about 75 miles in length. From near Lyme-Regis to the mouth of the Brit, a small river which passes Bridport to the sea, the coast is high; but becomes low towards the Isle of Portland, which is joined to the land by the Chesil bank, a most singular pebble ridge or bank, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, which runs north-west in a straight line, parallel with the coast, for about 16 miles; a narrow arm of the sea dividing it from the inner coast. It unites with the mainland at Abbotsbury, about 10 miles from Portland; but runs further along the shore nearly as far as Bridport. To the north of **PORTLAND ISLE**,—which see,—is a safe road for ships, but its southern point, called the race of Portland, is one of the most dangerous places in the English channel. Here is a lighthouse with two lights, the higher revolving, and the lower fixed. Weymouth bay, situated at the mouth of the river Wey, affords good shelter unless in winds from the south or south-west:—see **WEYMOUTH**. Here the coast is low, but the cliffs commence again and continue past the island of Purbeck, which bounds Weymouth bay on the north-east:—see **CORFE-CASTLE and PURBECK**. St. Alban's head is a conspicuous promontory succeeded by Durlleston head to the south of Swanage bay and Studland bay at the entrance to the capacious bay and harbour of **POOLE**,—which see. The fish obtained on the coast are of various descriptions, but the mackerel fishery is most considerable. Vast quantities are taken near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. Herrings and salmon are also plentiful.

Rivers.—The chief rivers are the Frome and the Stour, the former rises near Beaminster, and having received some small streams, flows south-west past Frampton and Dorchester, and falls into Poole-bay. The latter enters this county on the north near Gillingham, below which it gives name to several villages. It crosses the county by Blandford, Sturminster, Marshall, Wimborne, and Parley, at a little distance from which it enters Hampshire, and falls into the English channel at Christ-church. There are many

other rivers in this county, as the Char, the Iveloe, the Piddle or Trent, and the Yeo, but none of these are of importance. The principal lakes are Luckford lake, and Abbotsbury, the finest swannery in England. There are chalybeate springs at Aylwood and Farington; sulphureous at Sherborne and Sherford; and medicinal waters at Nottingham.

Roads, Railways, &c.]—The great road from London to Falmouth and Penzance, by Dorchester, enters this county from Salisbury, near Woodyates-inn, and runs south-west, through Bland-Forum, Dorchester, and Bridport, to Axminster, in Devon. The Exeter mail-road, and the road from Warminster, enter near Shaftesbury, and there unite: the road then runs westward, through Stower, quitting, and again entering the county, till, passing through Sherborne, and across the Yeo, it finally quits it by Yeovil, in Somersetshire. The Wimborne Minster road enters from Salisbury, north-east of Bowridge, runs through Cranbourne to Wimborne Minster, whence roads also proceed to Poole, Bland-Forum, and Southampton. Other roads radiate from Dorchester to Beaminster, to Sherborne, to Weymouth, to Wareham, and Purbeck, &c.: there are also numerous roads between the principal towns, and communicating with the surrounding counties. The highway returns for 3 years, ending 1814, show an average total expenditure of £17,706, on 308 miles of paved streets and turnpike roads, and 1,696 miles of all other highways used for wheeled carriages: the report of turnpike trusts for 1836 shows a total expenditure of £21,914 17s. 11d., by 16 turnpike trusts in this county: and the highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £12,251, on 1,761 miles of road. There is a short railway from the Clay pits at Norden, near Corfe-castle, to Poole harbour. The proposed Bath and Weymouth Great Western Union railway, with various branches, enters this county by the main line from Winchester by Purse Caundle, thence by Cerne-Abbas, Charminster, Dorchester, Fordington, Winterburn, Upway, Broadway, and Radipole; thence skirting the harbour, and terminating on the quay, and within a quarter of a mile of Weymouth bay. This railway is to be passed 4 times under and twice over the unfinished Dorset and Somerset canal, the only one in this county; which enters near Stalbridge, and follows the valley of the Stour till it opens into the river near Bland-Forum; but it has never been executed, though acts were obtained for its construction so far back as 1796 and 1803.

Surface, Soil, Produce, &c.]—The general outline of this county is extremely uneven, and in many parts hilly; but not elevated to a great height. Swyer hill, the highest point, is only 669 feet above the level of the sea. The most characteristic feature of the county is open unenclosed down, used as sheep pasturage: it is in no part thickly wooded; but plentifully watered. Towards the north, under the highlands which divide it from Somersetshire, and where there are fine arable grounds, yielding large crops of various sorts of grain, the country is level. On the south, on the borders of Hampshire, by the sea-coast, almost as high as Dorchester, an extent of 20 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth, it consists of heathy common. From east to west, through the central parts of the county, runs a ridge of chalk hills, declining, on the southern side, into downs and valleys, which abound with sweet short herbage, nourishing, it is said, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 sheep; many of them esteemed equally for their flesh and fleece. The Dorset sheep is celebrated for early lambs. Cattle are reared in this county, both for fattening and the dairy. The Dorset dairies are extensive, and the butter celebrated. The

chalk ridge in this county forms a portion of the great bed of chalk, which may be traced across the island from its eastern border and here terminates; none being found beyond the limits of the county, westwards, except some chalk cliffs, on the south coast of Devonshire. The south-western parts abound in beautiful and luxuriant vales, which counterbalance the dreary appearance of the eastern, where the heaths and commons remind one much of Bagsbot heath. The chase at CRANBORNE and GILLINGHAM forest,—which see,—are remarkable features in this county. The climate is considered extremely mild and healthy, which character it appears to have had from the earliest times, since it was selected as a favourite summer retreat both by Saxons and Romans.

The soil varies in different parts. Towards the west, on the low grounds, it is mostly a deep rich loam: on the more elevated land, it is a sandy loam, intermixed with silex. On the northern and western parts, the vale or forest of Blackmore, 19 miles long and 14 broad, contains, on various substratal clay formations, limestone, &c., some fine arable land, as well as rich pasturage. Orchards here produce excellent cider. On the south, in the isle of Portland, and most parts of the isle of Purbeck, the soil is a stone brack. In the centre of the county, the soil, on the low lands, is a deep rich loam. The soil of the downs is generally a light calcareous earth, covered by a remarkably fine turf. Irrigation is employed on the meadow-lands, and lime, sea-weed, &c., are extensively used as manure. Much attention is paid to the breeding of sheep in this county, and great numbers are annually exported. On the land under tillage, the usual crops are wheat and barley: a considerable quantity of hemp is raised near Bridport and Beaminster. The best seed is obtained from Riga: inferior seed is valuable from its oleaginous qualities. It is bruised in a mill, and produces oil for painters when pressed through hair-cloths. The residue is formed into oil-cakes, and used for feeding cattle. Barley affords great produce, and a large portion of malt is made for internal consumpt. A few acres of hops are also cultivated.

Neither coal nor ores are found in the stratal formations of this county: among the mineral productions, however, is the slaty bituminous coal of Purbeck island, which burns with a bright lively flame; but, like the Bovey coal in Devon, it emits so disagreeable a smell, that it is only used by the poorer classes. It occurs at Kimmeridge, in a low cliff, composed of argillaceous and calcareous strata. Iron is found, mixed with gravel and sand. Two kinds of freestone, for which Dorset is celebrated, are quarried in Purbeck and in the isle of Portland, which seems to be one entire mass of fine freestone: they are extensively employed in building and paving. St. Paul's cathedral, London, was built of Portland stone. A kind of coarse marble is also quarried at Purbeck, which has been used in the interior of several English cathedrals. A great variety of fossil shells and organic remains are discovered in the rocks of this county and Devon. Fine potter's clay is found in extensive beds, running between the north and south downs and elsewhere, and is sent to Staffordshire. Upwards of 10,000 tons are annually shipped from Wareham. The stratal formations of this county are very much disturbed and complicated, and of no great practical importance, farther than already stated. The great chalk ridge, affords a key to its geological structure.

Manufactures, &c.—Flax is manufactured to a considerable extent in this county. In 1838, there were 18 flax mills, employing 656 hands. Three of these were at Beaminster; 3 at Burton Bradstock; 2 at

Netherbury; 2 at Bridport; and 1, each, at Charstock, Hook, Allington, Maiden-Newton, Bouston, Gillingham, Bradpole, and Broadwinser. One at Mosterton was unemployed. Mr. Austin remarks, in his report on hand-loom weaving, that 80 tons of flax are said to be used weekly, in a circuit of 20 miles round Bridport, one-tenth of which is home growth. There were, in this county, in 1838, besides the flax-mills, 420 hand-loom in the linen trade, by which Mr. Austin means every thing made of flax. Here the manufacture was principally sail-cloth. Bridport is the chief seat of this manufacture. In 1838, the sail-cloth trade employed here 206 looms: at Beaminster, and adjoining villages, 120 looms. Very little variation had taken place in this trade for many years: canvases, ducks, &c., were also woven, chiefly by women. The silk manufacture has been introduced into Dorsetshire. In 1838, there were 5 silk mills, employing 333 hands. Of these, 4 were at Sherborne, and 1 at Gillingham. There were also 2 woollen mills, one at Fordington, and one at Lyme Regis, employing 58 hands. Fine, seconds, and livery woollen broad cloths are made, by hand-loom, at Lyme-Regis, Uplyme, and Dorchester: in 1838 there were 40 looms, and the trade was steady. Shaftesbury and Blandford have been noted for the manufacture of shirt buttons; and Sturminster for flannel, called swanskin. Gloves, parchment, cottons, &c., have also been manufactured in this county, and blankets have been recently made. The strong beer of Dorsetshire is famous, and the ale is also particularly celebrated: it is in some respects unequalled. The principal foreign trade is carried on at Poole.

History.—Previous to the landing of Cæsar, this county was occupied by the Durotriges and Morini. Under the Roman government it was included in *Britannia Prima*; but when the Saxons established themselves in South Britain, it was made part of the kingdom of Wessex by Cerdic, who completed his conquest by seizing the Isle of Wight. In 1001, Sweyn, king of Denmark, in his march from Exeter to Wilton, destroyed Dorchester, Clifton, Sherborne, and Shaston. This was the first time that Dorchester severely felt the miseries inflicted by that people. Great preparations were made here to fortify the coast on the approach of the Spanish armada. Portland in particular was strongly guarded. During the parliamentary war the majority of the higher order was attached to the king, but the working classes were generally disaffected.

Antiquities.—Excepting such as are noticed in their respective places, the antiquities most entitled to attention in this county are the Roman roads and stations: it may be proper to particularize those connected with Dorsetshire, as the researches of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Hutchins have placed them in a clearer light than has been done in almost any other county. Dr. Stukeley travelled over the greater part of the Via Iceniana, commencing at the Venta Icenorum in Norfolk, and following it through Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, entering this county near Woodyates. At a small distance from Woodyates-inn, it passes through an enclosure on the right hand, and continues its way over the down to Blandford. On this down, some years ago, it appeared quite perfect; but has since been destroyed for the sake of the materials. At about a mile from Woodyates-lane it passes some barrows, which are evidently of an earlier date, as the road goes directly over one of them. At Long Critchill, Dr. Stukeley lost the road, and there the researches of Mr. Hutchins commence. From Long Critchill he traces it to Badbury-camp, and hence to Badbury-down, where it appears to have been composed of flint. At Shap-

wich-marsh it is low, but turning to the left beyond Sturminster, it is bold till it reaches Almer enclosures. Proceeding hence towards Stinford-lane, it enters Dorchester on the north side of St. Peter's church. It faces the town at the west end, and again appears bold and distinct. At four miles distant it mounts the ridge of a hill, where it commands an extensive view; and thence it takes the name of Ridge-way. From Eggerton, where it appears very distinct, it proceeds to Poorstock. It finally pursues its course to Devonshire, and being intercepted at Seaton by the Foss-way, takes a westwardly direction towards Exeter. The Roman stations in Dorsetshire appear to have been the following:—Londonia, Lyme-Regis; Canca, Ariza, Charmouth; Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindogladia, Wimborne Minster; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; and Bolclanium, Poole. Besides these Roman antiquities, various memorials of our British ancestors are also found in different parts of the county. Before the Reformation there were 29 religious houses in this county, of which many vestiges are yet to be seen.

DORSINGTON, a parish in the upper division of Kiftgate hund., county of Gloucester; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north by west of Chipping-Campden, south of the river Avon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £12 9s. 2d.; gross income £200. Patron, in 1835, J. Harward, Esq. The whole village was nearly reduced to ashes in 1754. Acres 910. Houses 25. A. P. £875. Pop., in 1801, 100; in 1831, 122. Poor rates, in 1837, £35.

DORSINGTON (LITTLE). See **BICKNERSH AND LITTLE DORSINGTON**.

DORSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Hay, county of Hereford; 6 miles east of Hay, on the river Dore. The townships of Upper and Lower Dorstone are comprised in this parish. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Hereford; rated at £7 11s. 10d.; gross income £450. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. T. Prosser. Here is a daily school, free to the children of this and the two adjoining parishes of Clifford and Michaelchurch-Eskley, and endowed with about £45 per annum. Charities, £20 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £185. Fairs are held on April 27th, May 18th, September 27th, and November 18th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Acres 4,700. Houses 120. A. P. £2,160. Pop., in 1811, 535; in 1831, 571.

DORTON, or **DOURTON**, a parish in the hund. of Ashendon, union of Thame, county of Buckingham; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Thame. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Ashendon. Acres 890. Houses 25. A. P. £2,558. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 158. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

DOSTHILL. See **WILNECOTE WITH DOSTHILL**.

DOTHIE-CAMDDWR, a township in the parish of Blaen-y-penal, parish of Llanddewr-Brefi, county of Cardigan, South Wales; 4 miles south-west of Tregaron, near the river Teifi. Houses 29. Pop., in 1801, 116; in 1831, 150. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

DOTHIE-PISCOTTWR, a township in the above parish and hund. Houses 22. Pop., in 1801, 105; in 1831, 132. Poor rates, in 1837, £37.

DOTTON, an extra-parochial liberty in the eastern division of Budleigh hund., county of Devon. Acreage with the parish of Aylesbear. Houses 2. Pop., in 1821, 13; in 1831, 20.

DOUGHTON. See **DUNTON**, Norfolk.

DOUGLAS. See **MAN**.

DOULTING, a parish in the hund. of Whitestone, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset; 2 miles east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a vicarage

with the curacies of East and West Cranmore, and Downhead annexed, in the archd. of Wells, and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £29 12s. 6d.; gross income £736. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £190. Patron, in 1835, Col. Horner. The church stands on the site of a chapel erected by the monks of Glastonbury. Here are 1 day and Sunday National, and 2 daily schools. Acres 4,530. Houses 120. A. P. £3,200. Pop., in 1801, 539; in 1831, 630. Poor rates, in 1837, £434.

DOVE (THE). See **DERBYSHIRE AND DOVEDALE**. **DOVEDALE**, a rocky and romantic chasm, about 5 miles from Ashbourne, Derbyshire; to the singular and striking scenery of which the sparkling and translucent waters of the river Dove give life and animation. The entrance from Thorpe Cloud, a vast and conspicuous, bare, but variegated limestone mountain, in the form of a truncated cone, the summit of which is frequently obscured with mist, is an appropriate introduction to the beauties that succeed: proceeding onwards, the forms become more romantic; the foliage thickens; and the rocks assume a greater degree of grandeur, till they seem nearly to meet overhead and shut up the glen. The rugged, grotesque, and fanciful appearance of the rocks distinguish the scenery of this valley from perhaps every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up in detached masses, like spires or conical pyramids, to the height of 30 or 40 fathoms, and are ornamented with festoons and net-work of ivy: in others, their scattered and uncovered beauties hang over the river in terrific masses, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the tremendous weight they sustain. "A little further on," says Rhodes, "a mighty pillar of insulated rock, which has its base in the stream, rises from the left bank of the river; a bold mass of rock, whose conical summit penetrates the clouds, occupies the right: between these huge portals flows the river Dove. Through this contracted space, some flat meadows, clothed with verdure, appear; and still farther in distance, bold swelling hills close in the prospect. The effect of this scene is truly magical: it is an interesting transition from one description of landscape to another, that excites surprise by its suddenness, and charms with its beauty. Through this magnificent portal we passed into the lovely meadows beyond, where we stood a while to gaze upon the gloomy ravine we had just left. We then sat down amongst a grove of hazels in a sweet little vale, as dissimilar in character to the scenery of Dovedale as if they had been hundreds of miles apart. The river flowed gently and beautifully before us,—the cattle were grazing in the meadows, apparently unconscious of the presence of any human being,—the red-breast poured his lone requiem from amongst the bushes that were scattered over the rising ground where we sat,—and the rush of the waters through the narrow part of the dale came softly upon the ear, which was soothed with its murmurs. The scene was delightfully tranquil; and the mind, that only a few minutes before had been excited to emotions of sublimity and terror, sunk into a state of pleasing repose and luxurious languor. Dovedale was one of the favourite resorts of the enthusiastic and sensitive Rousseau, during his residence in its immediate vicinity; and he is said to have planted many rare and curious seeds in this sequestered spot." The length of the dale is rather more than two miles; but the views are limited from the sinuosity of its course and its projecting precipices, which, in some places, seem to interfold with each other and preclude all further access. While passing along the first and least picturesque division of the dale, the river, which is said to be "one of the most beautiful streams that

ever gave charm to a landscape," soothes the ear with its murmurings, and delights the eye with the brilliancy of its waters: "in some places," says Rhodes, "it flows smoothly and solemnly along, but never slowly; in others its motion is rapid, impetuous, and even turbulent. The ash, the hazle, the slender osier, and the graceful birch, hung with honey-suckles and wild roses, dip their pensile branches in the stream, and break its surface into beauteous ripples. Huge fragments of stone, toppled from the rocks above, and partly covered with moss and plants that haunt and love the water, divide the stream into many currents; round these it bubbles in limpid rills, that circle into innumerable eddies, which, by their activity, give life and motion to a numerous variety of aquatic plants and flowers that grow in the bed of the river: these wave their slender stems under the surface of the water, which, flowing over them, like the transparent varnish of a picture, brings forth the most vivid colouring. Occasionally large stones are thrown across the stream, and interrupt its progress: over and amongst these it rushes rapidly into the pool below, forming in its frequent falls a series of fairy cascades, about which it foams and sparkles with a beauty and brilliancy peculiar to this lively and romantic river." At the narrow pass, "the jaws or portals of this wonderful valley," where there is only a passage for the troubled waters, and a narrow foot-path on one side beneath the rocks, "the river, as if impatient at being restrained within the limits of this contracted chasm, rushes with great impetuosity to a more open part of the dale, when its turbulence subsides, and it becomes again a placid but a rapid stream." There are several curious caverns, and near one of them a magnificent natural Gothic arch, in this unique and beautiful dell.

DOVENBY, a township in the parish of Bridekirk, Cumberland; 3 miles north-west by west of Cockermouth, and north of the Derwent. Here are 2 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Acreage with the parish. Houses 49. A. P. £1,746. Pop., in 1801, 153; in 1831, 247. Poor rates, in 1837, £60.

DOVER,*

One of the Cinque ports, a market-town and borough, with separate jurisdiction, locally situated in the union of Dover, lower half-hundred of Besborough, and lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent, in north lat. $51^{\circ} 8'$, and east long. $1^{\circ} 5'$. It is 72 miles east-south-east of London, 40 east by south of Maidstone, and 15 south-east of Canterbury. Its site is in a valley, along the skirts of which runs an amphitheatre of lofty chalk hills and cliffs; a small stream flows through the valley, and from the summit of the cliffs, the coast of France, across the straits of Dover, is seen to some advantage, at a distance of about 18½ miles to Cape Grisnez, which, from Dover, is the point on the French coast nearest to England. Steam-packets pass daily between Dover and Calais, and the passage usually occupies two or three hours. Dover is the chief thoroughfare between England and France. Here the great road from London by Canterbury terminates, and the South-eastern and Dover railway constitutes Dover "the Grand railway terminus for England in connexion with all Europe,"—see also CROYDON, DEPTFORD, KENT, &c.—The western part, or pier part, of Dover, is formed of irregular and narrow streets: this is the business part of the town. The new town consists of a number of good houses, built chiefly for summer sea-bathing

visitors, who have lately increased much in number. Very handsome houses have been erected, since 1817, on the Marine-parade, Liverpool-terrace, and under the castle cliff. The first buildings in Castle-street were erected in 1830; Castle-terrace, and Eastbrook place, were also begun in that year. The Esplanade was commenced in 1833, and Waterloo-crescent in 1834. The improvements in Bench-street were completed in 1837. The town possesses a museum, theatre, custom-house, eleven excellent hotels, and three libraries. On the beach are hot, cold, and shower-baths, and news-rooms. The streets are paved, watched, and have been lighted at night with gas since 1822. An act to alter and amend several acts for paving, cleansing, and improving the town, and for making further improvements, was passed in 1835. The scenery of Dover and its neighbourhood is very fine; and, in its combination of rural and marine beauties, particularly interesting: the broad and excellent beach lying at the embouchure of the valley,—the romantic view of the cliffs and castle,—the singular situation of the buildings,—the entrance to the port terminated by an extensive sea-prospect, with the French coast in the distance,—and the many vessels passing up and down the channel,—combine, from various points, in a series of views which are held to be unequalled, for grandeur and impressive effect, by any on the shores of Britain.—The villages of Charlton and Buckland on the London road, are now united to Dover by a continuous line of buildings. Acres of Dover 320. Houses 2,095. A. P. £16,478. Pop., in 1801, 7,084; in 1831, 11,924; and including the parts of Charlton and Hougham within the liberty, 14,599, exclusive of the garrison and visitors.

Dover Castle, Lines, &c.—The castle is extra-parochial; but, by act 54th George III. c. 17, it was made part of the town and port.—The ancient castle of Dover is supposed by some to have been built by Julius Cæsar: other authorities warrant our assigning to it even an earlier existence. It stands 1½ mile north-east of the town, on a chalk cliff about 350 feet in height, and occupies nearly 35 acres. The fortifications are so numerous and complex that a precise idea of their relative situations could scarcely be communicated without the aid of a ground-plan. They are of different epochs, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and of later date. In a general way, the castle, in its present state, may be said to consist of an upper and lower court, defended by deep, broad, dry ditches, from which there are subterranean communications with the inner towers. The upper court is surrounded by a strong wall and towers; the lower is encompassed on all sides, except next the sea, by an irregular wall or curtain, flanked by numerous towers. The entrance to the castle is on the south side of the principal tower, by a flight of steps, leading, by the east side, to the house of the governor. The height of the top of the parapet of the keep is 465.8 feet above low-water. Among the curiosities shown here is 'Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol,' a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, 24 feet in length, said to be capable of carrying a 12 pound shot 7 miles. It was cast at Utrecht, in 1544, and presented to Queen Elizabeth by the States of Holland. The subterranean passages leading to the castle are supposed to have been formed in the reign of John. During the last century many additions were made to render this castle still more secure; and to fit it as a place of defence. In particular, various subterranean apartments and communications were formed for the reception of soldiery, and barracks excavated in the solid rock sufficiently capacious to accommodate 2,000 men. Previous to the invention of cannon, this immense congeries of almost every kind of forti-

* Or, DVOVA: but the opinion of eminent antiquaries is against the orthography of this modern conceit.

fication must have been a stronghold indeed: but the eminences to the south-west, and north-west by west, are much higher than even the keep itself, and materially lessen the importance which, in modern times, it might have still possessed. During the war which ended in 1783, however, fortifications were erected on the formidable heights to the westward of the town. Four guard houses were constructed, and their position strengthened by ramparts and lines of modern defence which extended a considerable distance on the adjacent hill; and seventy-two pieces of cannon were mounted to protect them. Immense sums were also expended in strengthening this military position, during the eleven years preceding the general peace, in 1814. Whole regiments of soldiers, companies of miners and engineers, and a large train of masons, artificers, and labourers, were continually employed in forming extensive excavations, lines, breast-works, batteries, redoubts, fosses, and all the formidable constructions of military defence. Handsome barracks are situated above the town, and have a communication with it by means of a military shaft. The entrance to it from Snaregate-street, is through an arched passage, at the extremity of which, three spiral flights, of 140 steps each, wind round a large shaft or tower, open at the top to admit light. Above the barracks on the hill is situated the Grand redoubt, surrounded by a deep ditch or fosse. On the ridge of the mountain, and to the south-west of the redoubt, is the Citadel, defended by deep ditches and numerous flanking and masked batteries, besides those that surmount the parapet. Lines of communication, and subterranean excavations, connect every part of these extensive fortifications, which are sufficiently capacious to enclose a numerous army. At the conclusion of the peace, most of the cannon was dismounted, and the works left in an unfinished state. Should they ever be completed, they will form one of the strongest positions in the kingdom; and the garrison will be well-supplied with excellent water from deep wells, and curiously contrived tanks. A military road, made while these improvements were in progress, passes over the hill from Archcliff-forest to the entrance of the town from Folkestone. The military hospital, built at the same time, is a handsome building, delightfully situated on the declivity of the mountain facing the sea. These southern fortifications extend as far as the celebrated Shakspeare cliff, or Hay cliff, described in King Lear. It is 350 feet high; almost perpendicular; and somewhat remarkable in form; but it is by no means so sublime an object as might be supposed, after reading King Lear. From the edge of the cliff, on the east side of the castle, the eye wanders over a vast expanse of waters. Directly opposite lies the coast of France, at a distance of about 20 miles. In clear weather, the white cliffs, the fields, the houses, and a wide extent of country on the French shore are distinctly seen. On the right, lies the town of Boulogne, and on a hill, near it, the lofty tower built by Bonaparte at the time of his intended invasion. Twenty-three miles to the left of Boulogne, on the low ground, is the town of Calais, whose towers and battlements are often clearly seen from this spot by the naked eye. A double tunnel has been cut through the solid chalk of the cliff for the South-eastern railway; for which it was also found necessary to erect a sea-wall of concrete, and other works, of nearly a mile in length, and about 50 feet in height, along the face of the cliff west of the Shakspeare tunnel, to the commencement of the Abbot's-cliff tunnel, near Lydden spout.

Ecclesiastical affairs.—Dover originally contained five parishes, but at present there are only two: viz., St. James's, and St. Mary's.—The living of St. James is a discharged rectory, in the peculiar juris-

diction and patronage of the archbishop of Canterbury; rated at £4 17s. 6d., returned at £13 6s. gross income £155. The church is a very ancient structure, and was thoroughly repaired in 1826.—The living of St. Mary is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, rated at £4; gross income £287; in the patronage of the parishioners. This church is also a very old structure, and was probably originally founded in Saxon times. A new burial-ground was attached to it in 1835. A very handsome new church, in the Gothic style, built partly by local subscription and partly by parliamentary grant, was opened here in 1841, and in April, 1840, the foundation-stone was laid of a new chapel in Biggin-street to be named Sales chapel. There are the following dissenting places of worship here: A Unitarian General Baptists' chapel, erected in 1820, in Adrian-street; a Friends' chapel, in Queen-street; a Countess of Huntingdon's chapel, erected in 1709, in Last-lane; a Wesleyan chapel, erected in the London road in 1810; a Particular Baptists' chapel, erected, in 1823, on the Commercial quay; an Independent chapel, erected in Middle-row in 1823; a Roman Catholic chapel; a Jewish synagogue; a Wesleyan chapel, erected in Snaregate-street in 1834; and an Independent chapel, erected in 1838, in Russell-street. There were, in 1834, 25 daily and 8 infant schools within the two parishes of Dover. A school connected with the British and Foreign school society, established in 1834, is attended by 320 scholars. A charity school was established in the parish of St. Mary by subscription in 1789. At the time of the inquiry into the state of charities, the receipts of this school, arising from annual subscriptions and donations, &c., were, on an average, £215 per annum: the number of children in the school, 66 boys and 46 girls. This school has been since conducted on the National system; and two lofty and commodious school-rooms, sufficiently large to contain 200 boys and 200 girls, have been erected by the trustees. A school of industry was established in 1818, for the education of 60 girls. A savings' bank was instituted in 1825. Endowed alms-houses for poor and afflicted persons have existed here from time immemorial. The total income of this charity, in 1836, amounted to £147 1s. 6c., and was expended chiefly in the relief of sick and invalid persons, not being alms-people nor common vagrants, and in payments to shipwrecked seamen, and other casually destitute persons, not being inmates of the alms-houses nor in sickness. The alms-houses, with 4 minor charities, were under the management of the corporation of Dover, till 17th May, 1837, when trustees were appointed, from whose report we find, that, in 1838-9, the alms-house income amounted to £198 1s. 3d., including a balance of £52 7s. 9d. from the former trustees. Other charities, in 1836, produced about £343 12s. 10d. Poor rates, in 1837, £6,209.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dover, by the poor-law commissioners. The Dover poor-law union comprehends 23 parishes, embracing an area of 42 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 20,507. The average annual expenditure on the poor of the district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,974. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,148; in 1839, £7,958 13s.

Government and Franchise.—Dover received its first royal charter from Edward I. The corporation, previous to 1835, consisted of a mayor, 12 jurats, 8 common-councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor was appointed, by charter, coroner for Dover. A court of record was granted to this and all the Cinque ports. A court of requests was established by act, 24th George III.

c. 8, for recovering debts under £2. Other courts, conducted by members of this corporation, were the general sessions and jail-delivery, and the hundred court. The general sessions were usually held three times in the year; the court of record every three weeks, on Friday; and petty-sessions weekly at the guild-hall. The borough, by the New Municipal act, is divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors; the style of the corporation being "the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover." The mayor is the returning officer for the parliamentary borough. The nett income of the "borough" for 1839, chiefly arising from borough-rates, was £1,984 6s. 2½d.; expenditure £2,606 17s. 4d., of which £984 16s. 11d. were for police and constables, £577 4s. 7d. for public works, repairs, &c. The nett income of the "borough and liberties" for 1839, was £2,783 15s. 4d., chiefly arising from borough-rates; expenditure £2,414 14s. 11½d., of which £867 19s. 9d. were for administration of justice, prosecutions, &c.; £596 15s. 6d. for public works, repairs, &c.; £242 7s. 2½d. for jail, prisoners, &c.; £255 for salaries, &c. The court of record was abolished by the municipal act. The hundred court had fallen into disuse. A commission of the peace has been granted, and a court of quarter-sessions appointed. Dover has returned two members to parliament since 29 Edward III. Previous to 1832, the right of voting was in the freemen, resident and non-resident. The greatest number of electors polled for 30 years previous to 1832, was 1,866. The borough comprised the parishes of St. Mary and St. James, and part of the parishes of Charlton, Hougham, or Huffam, and Buckland; besides the extra-parochial precinct of the castle: several detached places also—called the limbs and precincts of Dover—though not sharing in the elective franchise, were subject to the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the port. By the parliamentary boundary act, additional parts of the parishes of Buckland and Charlton, and some extra-parochial houses near the castle, were added to the town and port for parliamentary purposes. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 1,800, of whom only 602 claimed right to vote as householders; the remaining 1,198 were freemen. Under the municipal act the parliamentary boundary is also to be taken for municipal purposes. By the 134th section of it, however, the jurisdiction of the town and ports is still preserved over the several detached places already alluded to. The town and Cinque ports jail now occupies the basement of an ancient building at the entrance of the town, on the London road, formerly the hospital of a priory, called the Maison Dieu, and of late years used as a victualling-office by the ordnance department. In 1834 the premises were purchased by the old corporation, who converted the upper part of the building into their sessions-house, and the ground-floor into a jail. It is a strong stone-building, and its wards are enclosed within a boundary wall 24 feet high. The jail contains 7 wards, with airing-yards, and 22 cells. The only regular employment is picking oakum, or beating hemp. The number of prisoners, in 1836, was 182. A sessions-hall, infirmary, and chapel, were also projected.

Jurisdiction of the Cinque ports.—The admiralty jurisdiction of the Cinque ports, connected with the office of lord-warden, is expressly reserved in that clause of the municipal reform act whereby chartered admiralty jurisdictions in general are abolished. The offices of lord-warden of the Cinque ports and constable of Dover castle are invariably united. This officer has the execution of the Queen's writs within the Cinque ports,—a jurisdiction extending

from Margate to Seaford,—independently of the sheriffs of Kent and Sussex. The constable's jail for debtors is within Dover castle. The keeper is called the Bodar, and is appointed by the lord-warden. It is used exclusively for debtors arrested within the limits of the Cinque ports, and consists of five apartments. An act of parliament for the relief of poor debtors confined in this jail authorizes the raising of £300 annually within the Cinque ports, and directs the application of it by the Bodar, under the orders of the justices, to provide bedding, medical attendance, and food to such as are unable to procure them for themselves. There is also a fund of £800, 3 per cent. consols, bestowed in 1810 by the late James Neild, Esq., for a similar purpose, the proceeds of which are devoted to obtaining the discharge of the prisoners under the insolvent acts. In 1836 there were 8 prisoners.—For history of the Cinque ports, see HASTINGS.

Harbour, Trade, &c.—Dover derives its greatest importance from its proximity, as a sea-port, to the continent; and, accordingly, the protection, improvement, and preservation of its harbour, have ever been considered of the utmost importance not only to the prosperity of the town itself, but to the kingdom in general. About the time of Henry VII. it had become so choked up as to demand the immediate attention of government to prevent its total ruin; and accordingly great sums were expended for its preservation. It was found, however, that all that had been done would not answer the end proposed without the building of a pier to seaward; and one was constructed, on the occasion of the landing of the Emperor, Charles V., in the reign of Henry VIII.; and to the erection of which Henry contributed a large sum. It extended 131 rods eastwards from Archcliff fort, or about 20 rods farther out than the present south pier-head. Previously to the reign of Elizabeth this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choked up. An act was therefore passed, granting towards the repair of the harbour a tonnage of 8d. a ton from every vessel above 20 tons burthen passing by it, which then amounted to £1,000 per annum. After many different trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier and different walls and sluices. During the reign of Elizabeth, the improvement of the harbour was carried on without intermission, and several more acts were passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation of the governors of it by James I., in 1606, by the name of "the warden and assistants of the harbour of Dover;" the warden being always the lord-warden of the Cinque ports for the time being, and his assistants, his lieutenant, and the mayor of Dover for the time being, and eight others. Under the direction of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been carried on, and acts of parliament have been obtained, in almost every succeeding reign, to facilitate their measures. No less than 18 such acts have been passed during the last 300 years. The principal difficulty to contend with has ever been, and still is, the moveable shingle bar which besets and partly chokes up its mouth, particularly in strong south-west winds. With this view several jetties have been erected towards the east, and many other improvements and additions have been made; yet, notwithstanding all the time, expense, and talent, that have been bestowed upon it, its value as a harbour appears, from the testimony of witnesses examined before a committee of the commons, in 1836, to have retrograded within the last 20 or 30 years. This is the more unfortunate, as, besides being, from its situation and proximity to the coast

of France, a harbour of the utmost importance; as a harbour of refuge, if it was a good one, there is, perhaps, none, in point of situation, to compare with it on the eastern coast of England. In its present state it consists of three distinct parts or basins: the innermost called a pent,—the middle, or basin,—and the outer harbour, opening nearly due east by a mouth 130 feet wide, formed of 2 long jetties. See also KENT.

A "fellowship of Trinity Pilots" was established at this port in 1515, under the direction of the court of load-mamage, whose business was to pilot vessels into the Thames. King William, in 1689, restored to the pilots their ancient right of choosing a master and wardens from their own body, and appointed the lord-warden and his deputy, the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, and the captains and lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown castles, commissioners of load-mamage. In 1716 the pilots obtained an act authorizing an establishment of 30 pilots at Dover, 50 at Deal, and 20 in Thanet. By another act in 1801, the number of pilots at Dover was increased to 64. Dover was famous for privateers during the war, and supplied the service with cutters and transports. The docks, store-houses, and custom-house, are all admirably constructed. There are bonded warehouses for all goods except tobacco. The foreign trade is very trifling; but no less than two million dozens of eggs have been imported at Dover, from France, within one year; the duty upon which amounts to £8,000. The coasting-trade is considerable, and many vessels are employed in fishing. In 1833 there were 160 vessels employed in the coasting trade: the gross amount of customs duties received at this port during the same year, was £92,702 8s. 8d., up to which point they had been steadily rising for the previous 20 years. In 1838, however, the gross amount of customs duty collected at this port, amounted only to £34,487 19s.; and in 1839 to £30,562 16s. 3d. Ship-building, sail, and rope-making, were formerly carried on here to a great extent; but these have suffered in consequence of the introduction of steam-packets, and the almost entire disuse of sailing packets. There are several large paper-mills in the neighbourhood. At one time a large quantity of corn used to be ground in the town and neighbourhood for the London market; but, since the introduction of steam to mills of this kind, this has been done in the metropolis itself or its vicinity. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is an annual fair on the 23d of November for wearing apparel and haberdashery.

History and Antiquities.—Dover is a very ancient port. It was called, by the Britons, Dwffyrtha,—“a steep place,”—by the Romans, Dubris, and by the Saxons, Dofra or Dofria. Watling-street runs hence straight to Canterbury: near Barham downs it is still very perfect. The Romans attached great importance to this station. The Saxons appear to have extended the ground-work of the Roman fortress, and the renowned Arthur is supposed to have held his court here. Dover was anciently walled, and had ten gates, some of the ruins of which have only been removed within these few years. It was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and Dover castle was esteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom. So well was the importance of this castle known to William the Norman, that,—when taking measures to insure to himself the possession of England,—he refused to permit the departure from Rouen of Earl Harold; and held him in forcible restraint, till he had bound him, by a solemn oath, to deliver up to him, after Edward's death, “the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it.” Harold violated his oath; but the castle afterwards surrendered to the Conqueror after

a feeble resistance. The position of the well thus specially alluded to, defied the most diligent investigation till the year 1811, when it was discovered in the keep, in the thickness of the north-east wall. The octagonal watch-tower in the castle precincts, is remarkable, as being not only the most ancient specimen of Roman architecture, but almost the earliest regular mason-work now existing in Great Britain. It forms a conspicuous object for miles around, and during the last 1800 years has served as a landmark to guide the mariner to the shores of England. It is of a square form in the interior, the sides being about 14 feet wide, while the thickness of the walls is equal to 10 feet. The structure is peculiar, as the materials consist of blocks of a stactical concretion, mingled with tiles. This tower was made a place of defence in the time of William the Conqueror, when it underwent several alterations; and it was repaired in the year 1259 by Richard de Grey, the constable of the castle. Since that time it has been allowed to take its chance of preservation against time and weather, both of which it has bravely resisted; but our antiquarian tyros are carrying it away piecemeal.—Dover priory, or St. Martin's the Less, was founded in 1132, in the fields near Dover. The ruins are very extensive, and are nearly surrounded with a stone-wall.—In St. Mary's church King John is stated, by some of our historians, to have resigned his crown. In 1296 the French made a descent upon Dover, in which they greatly ravaged the town and neighbourhood. In 1625, Charles I. visited Dover; and on the 27th of May, 1680, Charles II. landed here, on his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. On the 24th of April, 1813, Louis XVIII. embarked here to resume the crown of the Bourbons; and on the 6th of June, 1814, the emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, landed here on their progress to London.

DOVER-COURT. See HAWTICHA.

DOVERDALE, a parish in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west by north of Droitwich. Living, a discharged rector in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £5 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £221. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Oldham. Acres 501. Houses 6. A. P. £972. Pop., in 1801, 60; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1837, £78.

DOVERIDGE, or DOVEBRIDGE, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, union of Uttoxeter, county of Derby; 2 miles east by north of Uttoxeter, east of the river Dove. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £12 2s. 1d.; gross income £563. Patron, in 1835, the Duke of Devonshire. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 4,000. Houses 158. A. P. £10,412. Pop., in 1801, 721; in 1831, 792. Poor rates, in 1837, £218.

DOVOLE (THE), a river in Northumberland, falling into the Tyne near Dilton.

DOVY (THE), or DYFF, a river which rises near Bala, Merioneth. It passes through the western parts of this county by DINAS-MOWDDU, “the city of the mountains,”—which see,—crosses as eastern portion of Montgomery, and then forms a boundary line between Merioneth and Cardigan, dividing also North and South Wales, till, after a course of 10 miles, it falls into the Irish sea, 7 miles north from Aberystwith.

DOWDESWELL, a parish in the hund. of Brailley, union of Northleach, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-east by east of Cheltenham, close on the post-road from Gloucester to Burford. Living, a rector, formerly in the dio. of Gloucester, now in the dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, but exempt from visitation; rated at £13 6s. 8d.; gross income £402. Patroness, Miss Rogers. Here is a daily school.

Acres 3,250. Houses 40. A. P. £2,798. Pop., in 1801, 196; in 1831, 232. Poor rates, in 1837, £51.

DOWLAND, a parish in the hund. of North Taunton, with Winkley, union of Torrington, county of Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Hatherleigh, east of the Torridge river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; returned at £80; gross income £81. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £113 16s. 10d. Patron, in 1835, Sir S. Northcote, Bart. Acres 2,330. Houses 36. A. P. £818. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 195. Poor rates, in 1837, £38.

DOWLES, a parish in Stottesden hund., union of Kidderminster, county of Salop, about a mile north of Bewdley, on the western bank of the Severn. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4; gross income £161; in the patronage, in 1835, of James Taylor and others. Acres 1,080. Houses 15. A. P. £1,300. Pop., in 1801, 57; in 1831, 62. Poor rates, in 1837, £74.

DOWLISH-WAKE, or **EAST DOWLISH**, a parish in the hund. of South Pethrington, union of Chard, county of Somerset; 2 miles south-east by south of Ilminster, near the Chard canal. Living, a discharged rectory, with that of West Dowlish, in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £8 8s. 9d.; gross income £396. Patron, in 1835, W. Speke, Esq. Acres 680. Houses 79. A. P. £2,462. Pop., in 1801, 241; in 1831, 380. Poor rates, in 1837, £172.

DOWLISH (WEST), a parish in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, union of Chard, county of Somerset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east by east of Ilminster. Living, a rectory annexed to East Dowlish. Acres 450. Houses 6. A. P. £530. Pop., in 1801, 40; in 1831, 38. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

DOWN, a parish in the upper division of the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, union of Bromley, county of Kent; 6 miles south-south-east of Bromley, in the vicinity of the post-road from London to Tunbridge. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Canterbury, a peculiar; gross income £105. Patron, the rector of Orpington. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Acres 1,380. Houses 70. A. P. £1,954. Pop., in 1801, 217; in 1831, 421. Poor rates, in 1837, £130.

DOWN (EAST), a parish in the hund. of Braunton, union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Barnstaple. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £18 3s. 9d.; gross income £383. Patron, in 1835, C. Chichester, Esq. Here are a daily and a Sunday National school. Acres 3,390. Houses 78. A. P. £2,759. Pop., in 1801, 311; in 1831, 446. Poor rates, in 1837, £132.

DOWN (WEST), a parish in Braunton hund., union of Barnstaple, county of Devon; 6 miles north-north-west of Barnstaple. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Barnstaple and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 14s. 9d.; gross income £211. Patron, the bishop of Exeter. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 5,000. Houses 84. A. P. £2,826. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 628. Poor rates, in 1837, £150.

DOWN (ST. MARY), a parish in North Tawton with Winkley, hund. and union of Crediton, county of Devon; 6 miles north-west by west of Crediton, east of the river Taw. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £12 13s. 4d.; gross income £275. Patron, in 1835, B. Bedford, Esq. The weaving of serges by hand-loom is carried on in this parish. Acres 1,890. Houses 44. A. P. £1,542. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 407. Poor rates, in 1837, £155.

DOWNHAM, a parish in the hund. and union of Ely, county of Cambridge; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ely. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Ely, a peculiar; rated at £17 2s. 1d.; gross income £1,110. In the patronage of the bishop of Ely. Here are 4 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Town-lands produce about £158 per annum; applied for parochial and other purposes. There are also tenements occupied by paupers rent free, and a house, called the Guild-hall, is now used as a school. Downham was once the principal diocesan residence. Wren, bishop of Ely in 1642, was the last occupant of Downham palace. It was suffered to decay during the Commonwealth; and bishop Patrick, promoted to the see in 1696, procured an act of parliament to let the whole demesne, to secure himself and his successors from dilapidations. Acres 10,550. Houses 321. A. P. £11,874. Pop., in 1801, 844; in 1831, 1,722. Poor rates, in 1837, £787.

DOWNHAM, a parish in Barnstaple hund., union of Billericay, county of Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Billericay, north of the river Crouch. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £12 2s. 8d.; gross income £409. Patron, in 1835, R. Berens, Esq. Here is a daily school. Charities, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £213. Acres 790. Houses 33. A. P. £2,263. Pop., in 1801, 250; in 1831, 271.

DOWNHAM, a division in the parish of Wymondham, county of Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east by north of Wymondham, close on the post-road from Norwich to Thetford. Houses 229. Pop., in 1801, 519; in 1831, 1,165. Other returns with the parish.

DOWNHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Whalley, upper division of the hund. of Blackburn, county of Lancaster; 3 miles east-north-east of Clitheroe, within the boundaries of which it is now included. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £128; gross income £130. In the patronage of the trustees of Hulme's exhibition. Here is a daily school, endowed with £18 per annum. In 1838 there was a cotton-mill in this chapelry, employing 29 hands. Acres 1,870. Houses 103. A. P. £1,669. Pop., in 1801, 470; in 1831, 552. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

DOWNHAM-MARKET, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Clackclose, union of Downham, county of Norfolk; 84 miles north by east of London, and 44 miles west by south of Norwich, on the side of a hill east of the river Ouse, over which there is a stone-bridge. The principal streets are well paved. The town and parish are lighted, watched, and paved, under an act obtained in 1835. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 13s. 4d.; gross income £500. Tithes commuted in 1841. Patron, in 1835, W. Franks, Esq. In the vicinity of the church, a plain but venerable structure, situated on high ground, there were formerly some monastic establishments, and among them a priory of Benedictine monks. Here are a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1813; and places of worship for the Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends. Charities, £18 per annum. The church estate here produced, in 1834, £93 18s. per annum; the hundred acre-common, for behoof of the poor of Downham, Wimbotsham, and Stow Bardolph, £32 15s. per annum; and other charities for behoof of the poor of Downham, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £988. A work-house has been erected here for the union of Downham; by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 250 persons. The Downham poor-law union comprehends 34 parishes, embracing an area of 133

square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 16,016. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,607. Expenditure in 1838, £6,994; in 1839, £9,312 17s. The privilege of a market was first obtained for this town from Edward the Confessor, and fairs to be holden here were authorized by King John. The market-day is Saturday. The fairs are, 8th of May, and 13th of November. Downham was long celebrated for its butter, immense quantities of which, being forwarded to Cambridge and thence exported to London, obtained the name of Cambridge butter. Swaffham has now the preference in the sale of this article; but the market is well supplied with fish and water-fowl from the adjacent fens. Acres 2,880. Houses 458. A. P. £5,234. Pop., in 1801, 1,512; in 1831, 2,198.

DOWNHAMFORD HUNDRED, in the lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent. Area 10,670 acres. Houses 540. Pop., in 1831, 3,084.

DOWNHEAD, a parish in the hund. of Whitestone, union of Shepton-Mallet, county of Somerset, 5 miles east-north-east of Shepton-Mallet. Living, a perpetual curacy, subordinate to the vicarage of Douling. Acres 1,310. Houses 43. A. P. £1,413. Pop., in 1801, 225; in 1831, 221. Poor rates, in 1837, £131.

DOWN-HOLLAND, a township in the parish of Halsall, county of Lancaster; 4 miles west of Ormalkirk, intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here are two daily schools. Acres 3,290. Houses 117. A. P. £4,772. Pop., in 1801, 482; in 1831, 704. Poor rates, in 1837, £226.

DOWNHOLME, a parish in the west division of the wapentake of Hang, union of Richmond, north riding of the county of York; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Richmond, east of the Swale. It includes the townships of Downholme, Ellerton-Abbey, Stainton, and Walburn. Living, a vicarage formerly in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester, now in the dio. of Ripon; returned at £88; gross income £75. Patron, in 1835, T. Hutton, Esq. Here is a daily school, endowed with £15 per annum, by the Rev. E. Ellerton, D. D. Here are the ruins of Ellerton nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II., by a person named Wymer, or Wymor. Its annual revenue at the dissolution amounted to £8. Acres 5,800. Houses 38. A. P. £3,951. Pop., in 1821, 251; in 1831, 235. Poor rates, in 1837, £163. Acres of the township 1,190. Houses 20. Pop., in 1801, 114; in 1831, 104. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

DOWNSIDE. See **NORTON-MIDSUMMER**.

DOWNTON, a parish in the hund. of Wigmore, union of Ludlow, county of Hereford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Ludlow, bounded on the east and west by the river Teme. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Hereford; rated at £4 10s.; gross income £178; in the patronage of the Lord-chancellor. A church was recently built at East Downton. Downton castle in this parish is a spacious edifice of modern erection, surrounded by romantic scenery, and bounded by the Teme. Acres 1,170. Houses 13. A. P. £1,011. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 111. Poor rates, in 1837, £97.

DOWNTON HUNDRED, at the southern extremity of Wilts, bordering on Hants, between the hundreds of Fruitsfield and Cawden. Area 23,590 acres. Houses 1,358. Pop., in 1831, 6,815.

DOWNTON, a borough, town, and parish in the above hund., union of Alderbury; 88 miles south-west of London, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Salisbury; in a valley on the river Avon, which divides itself into 3 channels about 2 miles below the town.

Acres, including No Man's Land, 11,420. Houses 693. A. P. £7,344. Pop., in 1801, 2,426; in 1831, 3,652. Living, a vicarage with the curacy of Nunton annexed, in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £20; gross income £644. Patrons, the warden and fellows of Winchester college. The church is cruciform, with a handsome tower rising from the centre of the cross. St. Mary's church here was founded in 1836; a Baptist church was formed in 1738; and there is a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. Here are 35 daily schools, one of which, the free grammar-school, founded in 1679, by Sir Joseph Ashe, is supported partly by endowment, and partly by the customs payable on cattle and goods brought to the fairs, amounting, in 1832, to £43 18s. 7d., besides land and houses occupied by schoolmaster: another is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. There are 3 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities £49 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £2,737. Downton is a place of considerable antiquity, and sent members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. till its disfranchisement by the reform act. Malting, tick-weaving, and lace-making have been carried on here, together with tanning, paper making, &c. Fairs are held on the 23d of April, and 18th of October, for sheep and horses. At the south-east extremity of the town, are the remains of a castle supposed to have been erected prior to the Conquest.

DOWSBY WITH GRABY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-east of Bourn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 19s. 2d.; gross income £445. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Forster. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Acres 1,900. Houses 34. A. P. £3,334. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 230. Poor rates, in 1837, £134.

DOXFORD, a township in the parish of Ellingham, Northumberland; 6 miles north of Alnwick; south of a stream which runs into the North sea. Acreage with the parish. Houses 14. A. P. £676. Pop., in 1801, 49; in 1831, 79. Poor rates, in 1837, £16.

DOYNTON, a parish in Langley and Swinehead hundred, upper division, union of Chipping-Sodbury, county of Gloucester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Chipping-Sodbury, on a branch of the Avon. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £14 11s. 3d.; nett income £433. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £340 6s. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a day and Sunday school endowed with £14 per annum. Other charities, £8 5s. per annum. Acres 1,720. Houses 81. A. P. £3,670. Pop., in 1801, 303; in 1831, 448. Poor rates, in 1837, £191.

DRAKELOW, a township in the parish of Church-Gresley, county of Derby; 2 miles south-west by south of Burton-upon-Trent, in the borough of Tutbury; situated in a pleasant meadow on the eastern bank of the Trent, about 2 miles west of the town; the Grand Trunk canal passes here through a tunnel 250 yards long. Acres 1,400. Houses 10. A. P. £2,900. Pop., in 1801, 94; in 1831, 72. Poor rates, in 1837, £33.

DRAUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Rothwell, union of Brixworth, county of Northampton; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Kettering; near the post-road from Leicester to Northampton. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; rated at £12 2s. 11d., and returned at £118; gross income £346. Patron, in 1835, H. H. Hungerford, Esq. Acres 1,360. Houses 35.

A. P. £2,183. Pop., in 1801, 179; in 1831, 176. Poor rates, in 1837, £143.

DRAUGHTON, a township in that part of Skipton parish which is in the east division of the wapentake of Staincliffe and Ewecross, west riding of the county of York; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north of Skipton; west of the river Warfe. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,660. Houses 40. A. P. £2,482. Pop., in 1801, 173; in 1831, 223. Poor rates, in 1837, £119.

DRAAX, a parish in the lower division of the wapentake of Barkstone-Ash, union of Selby, west riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-east of Snaith; west of the river Ouse, and north of the Aire. It comprises the townships of Newland, Camblesforth, Drax, and Long Drax. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of York, returned at £88; gross income £81. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are two daily schools, one of which, a free grammar-school, erected in 1669, is endowed, and governed by trustees who act under a decree of the court of chancery. There are also alms-houses connected with this charity: the income, in 1837, amounted to £924 9s. 6d.; whereof £240 were expended in the maintenance of 12 boys at £20 per annum each; £112 5s. 1d. in clothing the boys and the 6 alms-people; £72 in stipends to alms-people; £140 in salaries to schoolmaster and usher; £26 13s. 4d. in apprentices' premiums and indentures; besides considerable sums in books and stationery, washing, medical attendance, &c. &c. Acres 7,490. Houses 170. A. P. £7,723. Pop., in 1801, 760; in 1831, 1,032. Poor rates, in 1837, £112.

DRAAX (LONO), a township in the above parish; 5 miles west of Howden; at the confluence of the river Derwent with the Ouse, on its southern bank. A priory of Black canons, founded here in the reign of Henry I., was valued, 26th Henry VIII., at £104 14s. 9d. per annum. Acres 900. Houses 38. A. P. £1,648. Pop., in 1801, 170; in 1831, 140. Poor rates, in 1837, £81.

DRAVCOT AND WILNE, a chapelry and liberty in the parish of Sawley, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, county of Derby; $\frac{6}{8}$ miles east-south-east of Derby, on the river Derwent, and near the Derby canal. Here are 4 daily schools. Acreage with the parish. Houses 210. A. P. £2,938. Pop., in 1801, 690; in 1831, 1,074. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

DRAVCOT. See LYMRINGTON, Somersetshire.

DRAVCOT-CERNE, a parish in the hund. of Malmesbury, union of Chippenham, county of Wilts; 4 miles north of Chippenham, on a branch of the Avon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; returned at £100; gross income £239. Patron, in 1835, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £235 2s. 7d. Here is a daily school with a small endowment. Other charities, in 1834, £19 10s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £76. Acres 1,090. Houses 30. A. P. £2,358. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 180.

DRAVCOT. See BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR.

DRAVCOT-FOLLIAT, a parish in the hund. of Kingsbridge, union of Highworth and Swindon, county of Wilts; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles south-south-east of Swindon. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wilts and dio. of Salisbury; rated at £6 6s. 8d.; gross income £165. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £179 17s. 5d. Patron, in 1835, Ambrose Goddard, Esq. Acres 740. Houses 3. A. P. £1,325. Pop., in 1801, 38; in 1831, 19. Poor rates, in 1837, £32.

DRAVCOTT-MOOR, a hamlet in the parish of Longworth, hund. of Ock, county of Berks. Acres 920. Houses 47. A. P. £1,041. Pop., in 1801, 141; in 1831, 224. Poor rates, in 1837, £85.

DRAVCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in the south division of Totnonslow hundred, union of Cheadle, county of Stafford; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south by west of Cheadle, west of the river Tean. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £9 6s. 8d.; gross income £500. Patron, in 1835, Dowager Lady Stourton. Here are 4 daily schools. Acres 3,690. Houses 91. A. P. £3,911. Pop., in 1801, 491; in 1831, 539. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

DRAVCOT, a parish in the hund. of Ock, union of Abingdon, county of Berks; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-west by south of Abingdon, near the Berks and Wilts canal. Living, a curacy with the vicarage of St. Helen, Abingdon. Charities, £22 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £226. In 1780, a fire, which broke out in the village, destroyed upwards of 30 houses. Acres 1,950. Houses 85. A. P. £3,647. Pop., in 1801, 484; in 1831, 506.

DRAVCOT, a township in the parish of Bringhurst, county of Leicester; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles west by north of Rockingham. George Fox, the founder of the body called Quakers, was a native of this place. Acres 980. Houses 33. Pop., in 1801, 136; in 1831, 156. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

DRAVCOT, a parish in the hund. of Taverham, union of St. Faith's, county of Norfolk; $\frac{4}{8}$ miles north-west of Norwich, east of the river Wensum. Living, a rectory with that of Hellesden, in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £6 2s. 9d.; gross income £570. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £253 5s. 5d. Patron, the bishop of Norwich. Here is a daily school. Charities, £10 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £136. Acres 1,530. Houses 69. A. P. £976. Pop., in 1801, 244; in 1831, 349.

DRAVCOT. See DAVENTRY.

DRAVCOT, a parish in the hund. of Dorchester, county of Oxford; 5 miles north of Wallingford, on the western bank of the Thame, 2 miles from its confluence with the Isis. Living, a curacy in the dio. of Oxford, not in charge; returned at £40; gross income, no return. Patrons, the dean and canons of Christ-church, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Charities, £5 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £208. Acres 820. Houses 57. A. P. £1,758. Pop., in 1801, 260; in 1831, 333.

DRAVCOT, a parish in the hund. of Bloxham, union of Banbury, county of Oxford; 2 miles north-west by west of Banbury. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; returned at £75; gross income £339. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Delawarr. The church consists of a low square tower, nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. There are in it several curious ancient monuments. Here are 2 daily schools. Charities, £30 per annum. Acres 540. Houses 40. A. P. £1,823. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 184. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

DRAVCOT, a parish in the hund. of Abdiek and Bulstone, union of Langport, county of Somerset; 2 miles south-west of Langport, west of the Parret river. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; returned at £80; gross income £97. It includes the tything of Middenley. Patron, in 1835, R. T. Coombe, Esq. Here are 5 daily schools. Acres 2,250. Houses 89. A. P. £3,680. Pop., in 1801, 370; in 1831, 519. Poor rates, in 1837, £266.

DRAVCOT-BASSET, a parish in the south division of the hund. of Offlow, county of Stafford; $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-south west of Tamworth, close upon the Fazeley canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Stafford, and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £7 8s. 4d.; gross income £244. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here is a daily school. In 1838 there was a cotton-

mill here, employing 90 hands. Acres 3,941. Houses 75. A. P. £4,290. Pop., in 1801, 395; in 1831, 459. Poor rates, in 1837, £189.

DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in Cottesloe hund., union of Aylesbury, county of Bucks; 2 miles west by north of Tring, very near the Windover canal, and in the vicinity of the Birmingham and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £11 9s. 7d.; gross income £275. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. S. Manners. Charities, £8 2s. 6d. per annum. Acres 1,920. Houses 48. A. P. £2,300. Pop., in 1801, 191; in 1831, 275. Poor rates, in 1837, £245.

DRAYTON-DRY, a parish in the hund. and union of Chesterton, county of Cambridge; 6 miles west by north of Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £21 1s. 3d.; gross income £330. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. Smith, D.D. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment. Charities, about £30 per annum. Acres 2,389. Houses 94. A. P. £2,924. Pop., in 1801, 376; in 1831, 432. Poor rates, in 1837, £223.

DRAYTON (EAST), a parish in South Clay division, wapentake of Bassettlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 4 miles north-north-east of Tuxford, on a branch of the Trent. Living, a vicarage with the curacies of Askham and Stokenham, formerly in the archd. of Nottingham and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 3s. 4d.; gross income £170. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,410. Houses 53. A. P. £1,631. Pop., in 1801, 226; in 1831, 256. Poor rates, in 1837, £59.

DRAYTON (FEN), a parish in the hund. of Papworth, union of St. Ives, county of Cambridge; 2½ miles south-east of St. Ives, on a branch of the Ouse. Living, a curacy in the archd. and dio. of Ely, not in charge; gross income £100; in the patronage of Christ-church college, Cambridge. Acres 2,000. Houses 52. A. P. £1,149. Pop., in 1801, 256; in 1831, 319. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

DRAYTON (FERRY), a parish in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, union of Atherstone, county of Leicester; 6 miles west-north-west of Hinckley, north of the river Anker, and near Watling-street. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £11 1s. 5½d.; gross income £292. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. S. B. Fleming. George Fox, the first of the Society of Friends, was a native of Drayton. He preached his first sermon, it is said, in this vicinity, under a tree which was ever thereafter held in veneration by his followers: many of them took away portions of it, and it has now entirely disappeared. Acres 1,280. Houses 28. A. P. £1,709. Pop., in 1801, 109; in 1831, 127. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET-DRAYTON, a market-town and parish in Drayton division and union, north hund. of Bradford, county of Salop. Acres 6,880. Houses 801. A. P. £16,777. Pop., in 1801, 3,162; in 1831, 3,882. The parish is in 4 divisions, viz., the church quarter, containing Great and Little Drayton, the last about a mile distant, on the road to Shrewsbury; the north quarter, containing the hamlets of Belton, Ridgewardine, and Tunstall; the south quarter, containing the hamlets of Longslow, Sutton, and Woodseaves; and Tirley quarter, situated in Staffordshire, containing the hamlets of Almington, Blore, Hales, and Tirley. The market-town of Drayton is pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the Tern; 153 miles north-west by north of London, and 19 miles north-east by north of Shrewsbury, close upon the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal. Liv-

ing, a vicarage in the archd. of Salop and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £12 10s. 7½d., returned at £130; gross income £174. Patron, in 1835, trustees of Sir C. Corbet. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1775. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of Philip and Mary. The income, however, was only about £40 when the commissioners on charities visited Drayton, and there were no free scholars at the school, although there was no want of attention or capability on the part of the master. The yearly income of numerous other charities was about £230. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,352. The Market-Drayton poor-law union comprehends 12 parishes, embracing an area of 91 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 13,027. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,508. Expenditure in 1838, £3,190; in 1839, £3,225. The petty-sessions for Drayton division are held here. Each quarter of the parish has a separate overseer, accountable to the acting overseer of Great Drayton. The trade has much decreased since the introduction of canals. The principal manufactures have been hair-cloth, paper, and malt. The market-day is Wednesday. Fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and woollen and hempen cloth are held the Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Wednesday before the 22d of June, 19th of September, and 24th of October. This is supposed to have been one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons. It was the Roman station Mediolanum.

DRAYTON-PARSLOW, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Winslow, county of Buckingham; 4½ miles east by north of Winslow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12; gross income £269. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. J. Lord, D.D. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,680. Houses 48. A. P. £1,916. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 416. Poor rates, in 1837, £353.

DRAYTON (WYER), a parish in the hund. of Elthorne, union of Uxbridge, county of Middlesex. Acres 850. Houses 144. Pop., in 1801, 512; in 1831, 662. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Harmondsworth. Here are a Baptist chapel and two daily schools. Charities, £17 12s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £252. Drayton is 3 miles north-east of Colnbrook; close upon the Grand Junction canal, and intersected by the Grand Western railway, which is here carried over the road to Uxbridge on a white brick bridge of fine proportions. This railway was extended to Steventon on 1st June, 1840, and the Slough station opened for general traffic; and in course of July, further extended to the Farringdon road, 63 miles from London, with an expectation of its completion to Swindon, 76 miles, two months thereafter. In 1839, an electromagnetic telegraph was laid down from the Paddington terminus, through Hanwell, to the Drayton station, a distance of 13½ miles. During an operation of 12 months, no obstruction to its working, by any of the wires, &c. becoming out of order, had occurred. On the completion of the line, it is to extend from the Paddington terminus to Bristol—a distance of 117 miles—and it is contemplated that then correspondence of any description will be carried between London and Bristol in 10 minutes. Merchants and others, residing not only at the two extremities of the line, but at any of the intermediate stations, at all of which dial-plates will be fixed, with competent persons stationed to work the telegraph, will then be enabled to avail themselves of the benefits and facilities of Cooke and Wheatstone's novel invention.

The electro-magnetic or galvanic telegraph consists principally of wires running all the way from each terminus or station to the other. They pass through a hollow iron tube, not more than an inch and a half in diameter, which is fixed about 6 inches above the ground, running parallel with the railway, and about 2 or 3 feet distant from it. At each terminus of the wires, the space occupied by the case containing the machinery, which stands upon a table, and can be removed at pleasure to any part of the room, is little more than that required for a small writing-desk. The telegraph is worked by merely pressing small-brass keys, similar to those on a keyed bugle, which, acting through the line of wire, by means of galvanic power, upon various hands placed upon a dial-plate at the other end of the telegraphic line, point not only to each letter of the alphabet, as each key may be struck or pressed, but numerals are indicated, and even punctuation effected, from a comma to a period, with notes of admiration and interrogation. There is likewise a cross (X) upon the dial, which indicates, that, when this key is struck, a mistake has been made in some part of the sentence telegraphed, and that an "erasure" is intended. A question—such, for instance, as the following:—"How many passengers started from Drayton by the 10 o'clock train?" has been actually put, and the answer transmitted, from the terminus to Drayton and back—a distance of 27 miles—in less than two minutes. The machinery and the mode of working it are so exceedingly simple, that a child who could read, would, after an hour or two of instruction, be enabled efficiently to transmit and receive information. Indeed, two of the boys from the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the Kent-road have been instructed, and are found perfectly competent to superintend the telegraph at any of the stations. A piece of machinery, simple but unerring, to which is attached a check-string to indicate to the boys, who cannot hear the signal bell, that something is about to be telegraphed, has been invented by Mr. Cook, which enables these youths to perform this duty as efficiently as if they could both hear and speak. Should any interruption to the free operation of this singular instrument take place, from disorder or damage to the wires, especially when the whole line is open to Bristol, it may occur to many, that as all the wires are enclosed in the hollow tube alluded to, there would be considerable difficulty in ascertaining, throughout the whole 117 miles, the precise point at which the injury had been sustained; but this apparent difficulty has been met by Mr. Cook, who has invented a piece of mechanism, contained in a mahogany case not more than eight inches square, by means of which the precise spot on the line where the injury may occur will be indicated in an almost incredibly short space of time. The invention may now be termed perfect in all its details, and only awaits the completion of the line to bring it into full operation between Bristol and the metropolis.

DRAYTON (West), a parish in the South-clay division of the wapentake of Bassetlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; 3 miles north-west by north of Tuxford, on the river Maun. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the vicarage of East Markham. A free school, founded in 1688, is open to a number of poor children belonging to this and neighbouring parishes. Connected with this charity, which is under special visitation, is a benefaction of £20 per annum, to 4 clergymen's widows. Acres 1,390. Houses 23. A. P. £830. Pop., in 1801, 95; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1837, £48.

DREGG, or **DRAGO**, a parish in Allerdale ward, union of Bootle, Cumberland; 3 miles north-west

by north of Ravensglass, near the coast of St. George's Channel, intersected by the river Irt, and comprising the townships of Carlton and Dregg. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Richmond and dio. of Chester; returned at £110; gross income £97. Patron, in 1835, S. Irton, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £1,400, 3 per cent. consolidated bank annuities. The soil of this parish is principally of a sandy nature, and is noted for the produce of potatoes. On a mound of drifted sand and gravel, 40 feet above the level of the sea, vitrified tubes from 1 inch to 1½ inch in diameter, have been discovered, perpendicularly descending, through the sand-hill, to the depth of 30 feet. This curious natural phenomenon—which has also been observed near the Rhine—appears to be an effect of lightning. Acres 3,610. Houses 73. A. P. £2,162. Pop., in 1801, 358; in 1831, 432. Poor rates, in 1837, with Carlton, £141.

DREW-TEIGNTON. See **TEIGNTON-DREW**.

DREWTON AND EVERTHORP, a township in the parish of North Cave, east riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile north by west of South Cave, in the neighbourhood of the Hull railway. Acres 1,390. Houses 28. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 149.

DRIBY, a parish in the wapentake of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, union of Spilsby, county of Lincoln; 4½ miles west by south of Alford, near the post-road from Louth to Boston. Living, a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of South Ormsby. Acres 1,410. Houses 8. A. P. £1,643. Pop., in 1801, 66; in 1831, 89. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

DRIFFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-east by east of Cirencester, in the vicinity of the Thames and Severn canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, rated at £8 2s. 3d., now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; gross income £270. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Ashe. In 1825, a free school was founded in this parish. Acres 1,310. Houses 36. A. P. £1,527. Pop., in 1801, 128; in 1831, 146. Poor rates, in 1837, £44.

DRIFFIELD (Great), a parish and market-town, partly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, but locally in the Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of Harthill, union of Driffield, east riding of Yorkshire. Acres 7,520. Houses 580. A. P. £15,271. Pop., in 1801, 1,493; in 1831, 2,854. This parish contains the township of Emswell with Kelleythorpe, and the chapelry of Little Driffield, besides the town of Great Driffield, pleasantly situated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the eastern wolds, 196 miles north of London, and 29 miles east by north of York, near the source of the river Hull; and consisting chiefly of one long wide street, parallel with which, among straggling houses, and through small enclosures of romantic beauty, runs a clear brook, abounding with trout, and which, at the south end of the town, is enlarged into a canal, 5 miles long, for the conveyance of goods to Hull. The streets are lighted at night with gas. Living, a discharged vicarage with Little Driffield, a peculiar in the dio. of York; rated at £7 10s. 2½d., returned at £120; gross income £154. Patron, the precentor of York, as prebendary of Driffield. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1801; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1813; and a Baptist, in 1788; a 1 Sunday and daily National, and 3 daily schools, a mechanics' institute, and a dispensary, supported by contributions. Charities, £1 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £910. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Driffield, by the poor-law commis-

stoners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Driffield poor-law union comprehends 43 parishes, embracing an area of 165 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 14,718. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,930. Expenditure, in 1838, £4,764; in 1839, £5,074 13s. The soil here is very productive of corn, in which a considerable trade is carried on by the Humber. The principal manufactures are woollen, for carpets, and cotton. Thursday is the market-day. There are here branches of the York Union, the Yorkshire District, and the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial banking companies. Great Driffield is one of the polling-places for the members for the east riding. The remains of Alfred, a Northumbrian king, who died in 705, were found here entire, in 1784, enclosed in a stone coffin. They were re-interred with a suitable inscription. North-east, 3 miles, from Driffield, is a farm called Danes-dale, on which are barrows called Danes' graves.

DRIFFIELD (LITTLE), a chapelry in the above parish, east riding of Yorkshire; 1 mile west of Great Driffield. Living, a perpetual curacy annexed to that of Great Driffield. Here are 12 daily schools. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, and September 19th, for horses and leather. Acreage with Great Driffield. Houses 24. A. P. £663. Pop., in 1811, 82; in 1831, 92. Poor rates, in 1837, £31.

DRIGG. See **DREGG.**

DRIGGLINGTON, a chapelry in the parish of Birstall, wapentake of Morley, west riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east by east of Bradford. Living, a perpetual curacy, formerly in the archd. and dio. of York, now in the dio. of Ripon; gross income £92. Patron, in 1835, J. Sykes, Esq. The free school in this place was founded in 1678, and is endowed with £60 per annum, and a house and garden. Driglington is a clothing village connected with the Leeds district. Acres 1,050. Houses 341. A. P. £3,525. Pop., in 1801, 1,232; in 1831, 1,676. Poor rates, in 1837, £321.

DRIMEIRCHION, or TREMEIRCHION, a parish in Rhuddlan hund., union of St. Asaph, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles east-south-east of St. Asaph, on the eastern bank of the river Clydd. It includes the townships of Tre'r-Llan, Tre'r-Graig, Tre'r-Bachy Graig, Tre'r-Maen Efa, and Tre'r-Bryngwyh. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of St. Asaph and province of Canterbury; rated at £5; gross income £240. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Here is a daily school, with a small endowment. There is here an effigy of Dafydd Dhu, vicar of the parish in the 14th century, who translated the Psalms into Welsh metre, and took an active part in the regulation of Welsh prosody. Acres 123. Houses 131. A. P. £3,104. Pop., in 1801, 597; in 1831, 646. Poor rates, in 1837, £322.

DRINGHOE (UPTON AND BROUGH), a township in the parish of Skipton, east riding of Yorkshire; 9 miles east by south of Great Driffield. Acres 1,700. Houses 26. A. P. £1,617. Pop., in 1801, 122; in 1831, 152. Poor rates, in 1837, £100.

DRINKSTONE, a parish in the hund. of Thedwestry, union of Stow, county of Suffolk; 6 miles west-north-west of Stow-Market. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Sudbury and dio. of Norwich, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £16 17s. 1d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, J. E. Rust, Esq. There is here a Sunday and daily National school, endowed with £32 10s. per annum, applied in the education of children of this and Rattlesden parish. Other

charities, £65 per annum, besides £7 4s. 6d. applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1837, £275. Acres 1,750. Houses 57. A. P. £2,673. Pop., in 1801, 369; in 1831, 469.

DROITWICH, or WYCX, a borough and market-town in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Droitwich, county of Worcester. Acres 1,660. Houses 519. A. P. £6,702. Pop., in 1801, 1,845; in 1831, 2,487. This town, consisting of 3 or 4 principal streets of rather a straggling conformation, is situated 6½ miles north-east by north of Worcester, and 11½ miles north-west of London, on the small river Salwarp, 1½ mile from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and in the vicinity of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. A canal has been cut from Droitwich to the Severn, navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. This borough comprises the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and part of the parishes of Dodderhill and Salwarp, all in the archd. and dio. of Worcester. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary were united in the reign of Edward VI. Living, a vicarage; rated at £7 12s. 1d.; gross income £260. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The accommodation in St. Andrew's church has been recently increased. St. Peter's is a discharged vicarage; rated at £6; gross income £170. Patron, in 1835, Earl Somers. One of the churches is a very ancient building. The Coventry workhouse or hospital for the employment of poor people was founded in consequence of a bequest of the Right Honourable H. Coventry, in 1686. It is under the superintendence of special visitors. Here are 7 daily, and 3 Sunday and daily National, schools: one of these is endowed with £20 per annum, for the instruction of 30 children. In 1829, another daily school, also supported by bequest, and 2 endowed Sunday schools, were united, and are now, together with an infant school, conducted by one master and mistress, at yearly salaries of £70 and £40 respectively. The children are apprenticed with a premium not exceeding £12 each. The charities possessed by this borough, exclusive of the Coventry charity, but including charities to schools, amounted, in 1830, to £153 15s. 8d. per annum, chiefly for behoof of poor. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,156. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Droitwich, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 200 persons. The Droitwich poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 74 square miles; with a population returned in 1831 at 15,687. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,696. Expenditure, in 1838, £5,814; in 1839, £5,763 15s.

King John granted a charter to this town which Henry III. confirmed. In 1625 James I. conferred on it the charter of Insuperimus, under which it was governed previous to 1835: the body-corporate consisted of 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 2 justices, a town-clerk, burgesses, &c. The bailiffs and justices held courts of quarter-sessions. The recorder, bailiffs, and town-clerk, or his deputy, held courts of record, with a jurisdiction extending to all causes of action not exceeding £10 in amount. Four constables were appointed at a small salary by the corporation. There was no local act to regulate the lighting and watching of the borough. Droitwich formerly returned 2 members to parliament. It now returns one, in conjunction with the several parishes of Dodderhill, Hampton-Lovett, Doverdale, Salwarp, Martin-Hussington, Oddingley, Hadsor, Hindlip, Hableton, Elmbridge, the Moreway-end division and the Broughton division of Hanbury, and the extra-parochial places called Crutch and Westwood par-

The parliamentary boundary thus comprehends a large tract of agricultural district. The franchise was formerly confined to 28; though the greatest number of electors polled within 30 years previous to the passing of the reform act was only 19: the number of electors registered, in 1837, was 326, of whom 5 only were freemen. The bailiff is the returning officer. Under the new municipal act this borough is governed by 4 aldermen and 12 councillors, under the style of "bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Wych, otherwise Droitwich, in the county of Worcester." The boundary plan of the municipal boundary commissioners curtails the limits of the old borough to a considerable extent both in the northern and southern parts. The income of the borough, in 1837, was £46 19s.; in 1839, £97 18s. 8d., arising chiefly from fines, &c., on renewals of leases. A commission of the peace has been granted.

Droitwich has been famed, for many ages, for its saline springs, or Wyches. The ancient Britons appear to have had an establishment here for making salt, and a road has been traced from the coast of Lincolnshire across the kingdom to this place, supposed to have been formed by the early inhabitants of the island, and called the Upper Salt-way. The Romans made it one of their stations called *Salinæ*; and under the Anglo-Saxons it seems to have formed a part of the royal demesne; for in 816, Kenulph, king of Mercia, is recorded to have given Hamilton, and ten houses in Wick (Droitwich), with salt furnaces, to the church of Worcester. It is mentioned in Domesday Book as a place of importance, on account of its brine springs. Up to the year 1689, the salt springs within the borough were a monopoly in the hands of the burgesses; but this monopoly was put an end to by a verdict in a suit at law. Individuals now sink pits at pleasure in any part of the borough. Before the year 1725, the usual depth of the pits was about 30 feet, but at that period an enterprising speculator, Sir Richard Lane, resolved to try the effect of boring to a much greater depth, and after perforating a bed of gypsum of considerable thickness, which had previously formed the floor of the springs, a copious salt-spring strongly impregnated, suddenly rising, overflowed the mouth of the pit, and destroyed the workmen. Thereafter, the pits were so multiplied by individuals that the old works were ruined; and a greater quantity of brine was procured than could be consumed in the manufacture. The prevailing rock around Droitwich is a fine grained calcareo-argillaceous sand-stone, of a brownish red colour, with occasional spots and patches of a greenish blue; and the rock-salt and brine-springs of Cheshire appear to be situated in strata of a similar nature; but the great substratum seems to be a salt-rock, which lies at 150 or 200 feet below the surface: above this is a brine river, 22 inches in depth: next in order is a stratum of gypsum, or alabaster, 130 feet thick, through which the salt-springs rise at a depth of little more than 100 feet below the surface. On attentive analysis, this brine has been found to contain several substances besides the culinary salt, or muriate of soda; as sulphate of soda, or glauber salts; sulphate of magnesia, called Epsom salts; and muriate of lime. Though there are many salt-springs in England, none are of equal strength with those of Droitwich, which contain, in solution, about one-fourth part of their own weight in salt; while the others, even the most strongly impregnated, do not yield in general more than one-ninth. Brine fully saturated contains 33½ per cent. of salt. In order to obtain the salt in a state of dryness, the brine is pumped from the springs into reservoirs, and is thence discharged into large boilers, where, by the application of heat, the water

is driven off, and, by the aid of resin, the salt at the bottom of the pan is granulated. It is then collected, dried in stoves, and thus made fit for use. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the salt trade, which is very much increased since the repeal of the duty on salt; but this has not materially increased the number of inhabitants, as it requires but few hands to manage the process. Previous to the American war, the salt trade of this place returned to government in duty nearly £80,000 per annum. Immediately previous to the additional duty, however, which preceded its ultimate withdrawal, it amounted only to £15,000; but after the additional duty was laid on, it was supposed to have nearly doubled that sum. The average annual quantity made and sold at present is about 30,000 tons, nearly one-half of which is sent abroad. By the canal to the Severn most of it has been hitherto conveyed for sale, and the barges commonly return laden with coal, of which large quantities are consumed in the salt-works. The exchequer-house, where the duties on the salt made here were paid weekly, is an antiquated structure, in the windows of which are some stained glass. In 1837 a scheme was entered into for the establishment of salt baths at Droitwich, the advantage of such a measure having been recommended by the faculty. The distance from the sea, the beauty of the surrounding country, and the favourable opinion entertained, from analysis, of the properties of the spring, presented rational grounds of encouragement for proceeding with the undertaking. The market-day is on Friday. Fairs for cattle, cheese, wool, &c., are held on Friday in Easter week, 18th of June, 22d of September, and 15th of December. A fair for hiring servants is held 23d of September.

Droitwich is supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and to have acquired the affix *droit* to its Saxon name *wic*, from a royal grant, which authorized the keeping open of the pits: *droit* being synonymous with "legal." It was undoubtedly a populous town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here; but John alienated it all to the burgesses for an annual rent of £100, annexing many immunities to the purchase. In after times, it was distinguished by the loyal disposition of its inhabitants; so decidedly evinced in the contest of the parliament with Charles I., that the latter addressed to them a letter of thanks, which they long preserved with a degree of pride commensurate with their zealous loyalty. In a division of Droitwich called Daderhill, was once an hospital for a master and some poor brethren; and a house of Augustan friars founded by the Beauchamps. Hindlip, or Hendlip-hall, which stands near the Worcester-road, half-a-mile from Droitwich, is not less interesting for its exterior architectural style—that of the reign of Henry VIII.—than for the many romantic places of retreat and concealment to be found within its walls, and for the memory of its quondam inhabitants. In this house there is scarcely an apartment which has not a secret entrance, back-staircases in the walls, places of retreat in the chimney, and trap-doors. It is, however, at present, in a ruinous condition; many of the windows are blocked up, and the gardens lie waste; but the whole affords a good idea of ancient manners; and, with the small adjoining church, is well deserving of attentive examination. At the distance of two miles, westward from Droitwich, is situated Westwood-house, formerly the seat of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart., surrounded by an extensive park, laid out in rays of planting, from a centre, which is occupied by the house. This building is of brick, forming a square with two wings, approached, in front, by a turreted gateway, through a large court

It contains many ancient family paintings; among which is a curious one of Sir John Perrot, reported to have been a natural son of Henry VIII. Here was formerly a small priory for six nuns of the Behectine order, the possessions of which were granted, at the dissolution, to John Packington, Esq. Sergeant Wilde, an eminent republican lawyer, was a native of Droitwich, and likewise Richard de Wich, bishop of Chichester, canonized by Urban IV.

DRONFIELD, a township and extensive parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 156 miles north-north-west of London, and 6 miles north-west by north of Chesterfield and the North Midland railway, on the post-road from Sheffield to Derby. The town is pleasantly and most salubriously situated in a valley, formed by a branch of the Rother, and well-watered with springs. It is a small neat town inhabited by many respectable families. The parish comprises also the townships of Little-Barlow, Coal-Aston and Unstone, with the chapelries of Dore and Holmesfield, and the hamlet of Totley. Acres 15,580. Houses 792. A. P. £14,042. Pop., in 1801, 2,841; in 1831, 3,974. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; returned at £99 3s. 2d.; gross income £230. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. The church stands on an elevation near the town: it has a fine tower and spire, chiefly in the decorated English style. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1812; and places of worship for other dissenters. The parish also possesses 2 day and Sunday schools, one of which is National, and one endowed with £16 per annum, with 13 daily schools, one of which, the free grammar-school, was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Henry Fanshawe, Esq., with about £200 per annum, and two houses for the masters. It affords instruction to about 130 scholars. 3 others are partly supported by endowments. Charities, in 1827, exclusive of grammar-school endowment, about £140 per annum; of which £35 14s. constituted an endowment of a school at Dore, £12 11s. 9d. an endowment of one at Holmesfield, and £16 the proceeds of a charity at Coal-Aston for the apprenticement of poor children. There is also a similar charity in the Dronfield quarter, under the eye of special visitors. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,192. The manufactures of Dronfield, town and parish, are chiefly those of iron, such as cutlery and agricultural implements. A considerable quantity of coal is found in the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on April 25th, and August 11th. At Cawley in the vicinity, there is a sulphureous spring, with a bath. About 2 miles from Dronfield are the remains of Beauchief abbey.

DROXFORD, a parish in the upper half-hund. of Bishop's-Waltham, Portsdown division, union of Droxford, county of Southampton; 3½ miles east-north-east of Bishop's-Waltham. Living, a rectory and peculiar in the dio. of Winchester; rated at £17 19s. 4d.; gross income £850. Patron, the bishop of Winchester. The church is a curious specimen of Saxon architecture. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, in 1824, £7 19s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,011.—A workhouse has been erected here, for the union of Droxford, by the poor-law commissioners. The Droxford poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 67 square miles; with a population, returned in 1831 at 9,549. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £9,901. Expenditure in 1838, £5,308; in 1839, £5,810 15s. Acres 7,380. Houses 294. A. P. £2,268. Pop., in 1801, 1,199; in 1831, 1,620.

DROYLSDEN, a township in Manchester parish,

county of Lancaster; 4 miles east of Manchester, south of the Medlock river, near the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and intersected by the Rochdale canal. A Wesleyan Methodist church was formed here in 1825. Here also is Fairfield, a beautiful Moravian settlement. There are 3 daily, 2 boarding, and 3 Sunday schools in this township. Acres 1,400. Houses 491. A. P. £4,955. Pop., in 1801, 1,552; in 1831, 2,996. Poor rates, in 1837, £416.

DRUMBURGH, a township in the parish of Bowness, county of Cumberland; 9 miles west by north of Carlisle, on the coast of the Solway Frith, intersected by the Ship canal. Originally there was a chapel-of-ease here to the parish of Bowness. Here are 1 Sunday and daily National, and 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £7 per annum. This was the Roman station Gabrosentum. The fort is about 320 feet square with a deep ditch and high ramparts. The site has been converted into an orchard and garden to Drumburgh castle, an old mansion built out of the ruins of the fort and wall. Adrian's vallum is said to have terminated west of this station. About a mile east of Bowness is a large tumulus, on the summit of which is a dated column called Fisher's Cross. Acreage with the parish. Houses 80. A. P. £2,317. Pop., in 1801, 299; in 1831, 384.

DRYBECK, a township in the parish of St. Lawrence, county of Westmoreland; 3 miles south by west of Appleby, on a branch of the river Eden. Houses 15. Pop., in 1821, 100; in 1831, 92. Other returns with the parish.

DRYBY. See **DARBY**.

DRYPOL, a parish and township in the middle division of the wapentake of Holderness, east riding of Yorkshire; ½ mile east of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the eastern bank of the Hull, and north of the Humber. It contains the township of Southcoates. Living, a perpetual curacy, in the archd. of the east riding and dio. of York; returned at £100; gross income £189. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. C. Simeon. Here are 2 day and Sunday National, and 15 daily, schools. It is supposed that the village of Frisneck, or Frismark, which was washed away some ages ago by the inundations of the Humber, was situated near this place. Acres 1,290. Houses 667. A. P. £9,885. Pop., in 1801, 671; in 1831, 2,935. Poor rates, in 1837, £515.

DUCKENFIELD. See **DUKINFIELD**.

DUCKINGTON, a township in the parish of Malpas, county of Chester; 8 miles north-north-west of Whitchurch. Acres 510. Houses 16. A. P. £678. Pop., in 1801, 61; in 1831, 86. Poor rates, in 1837, £82.

DUCKLINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Bampton, union of Witney, county of Oxford; 2 miles south of Witney, on the western bank of the river Windrush. It includes the hamlet of Hardwicke. Living, a rectory, with the curacy of Cokethorpe, in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £24 10s. 5d.; gross income £420; in the patronage of Magdalene college, Oxford. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 2,640. Houses 103. A. P. £2,768. Pop., in 1801, 321; in 1831, 406. Poor rates, in 1837, £160.

DUCKMANTON WITH SUTTON-IN-THE-DALE, a parish in the hund. of Scarsdale, union of Chesterfield, county of Derby; 4 miles east of Chesterfield and the North Midland railway. Living, a discharged vicarage annexed to the rectory of Sutton-in-the-Dale. There is a charity-school here endowed with £18 per annum: other charities, £4 18s. 3d. The Adelphi iron and coal works are in this parish. Sutton-hall, formerly the seat of the Marquess of

Ormond, was purchased by Sir Richard Arkwright in 1824. Acres, including those of Sutton, 4,870. Houses 117. A. P. £5,879. Pop., in 1801, 515; in 1831, 700. Poor rates, in 1837, £196.

DUDCOTE, or **DIMCOTT**, a parish in the hund. of Moreton, union of Wallingford, county of Berks; 6 miles west by north of Wallingford, intersected by the Great Western railway. A projected Oxford railway terminates here and at Harwell by junctions with the Great Western; and one of the projected railways to facilitate the communication between London and Ireland here joins the Great Western railway, running through Worcester, Newton, and Dolegelleu, to Portdynlleau. The line, however, from Portdynlleau, through Dolegelleu by Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton, to the Grand Junction railway, appears to be considered more eligible than that by Dudcote: see also **HOLYHEAD**. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Berks and dio. of Salisbury, now in the dio. of Oxford; rated at £20 12s. 6d.; gross income £418. Patrons, the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,150. Houses 40. A. P. £1,792. Pop., in 1801, 181; in 1831, 181. Poor rates, in 1837, £93.

DUDDEN, a township in the parish of Tarvin, county of Chester; 3 miles north-west by west of Tarporley, on the post-road from Chester to Nantwich. Acres 630. Houses 41. A. P. £718. Pop., in 1801, 163; in 1831, 203. Poor rates, in 1837, £56.

DUDDINGTON, or **DODDINGTON**, a parish in the hund. of Willybrook, union of Stamford, county of Northampton; 6 miles west by north of Wandsford, on the eastern bank of the Welland. Living, a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Gretton. Here are an Independent chapel and two daily schools: a school, endowed with £10 per annum, has been allowed to become dilapidated. Acres 1,400. Houses 75. A. P. £1,893. Pop., in 1801, 295; in 1831, 364. Poor rates, in 1837, £103.

DUDDOE, or **DUBHOWE**, a township in Norham parish, co.-palatine of Durham; 10½ miles north-west of Wooller. On an eminence here called Grindon-Rigg, are the remains of Duddoe Tower, near which are six stones, placed there in commemoration of the victory gained by the English over the Scots, in 1558. Acres 1,580. Houses 53. A. P. £1,725. Pop., in 1801, 231; in 1831, 356. Poor rates, in 1837, £178.

DUDDON (THE), a river rising near the shire stones marking the union of the 3 counties of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It flows south, forming the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire from its source to its confluence with the sea—a distance of about 20 miles—receiving the waters of several brooks flowing from the mountains Hardknott and Wrynose; and its whole course, till it reaches the tide mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds: the sea flows nearly 9 miles up its channel; and great abundance of fish, particularly salmon-trout, cod, and flounders, are taken in the river. Its estuary contains about 13,000 acres of sand dry at low water. One of the projected lines of railway communication with Scotland is intended to cross this estuary and Morecombe bay, whereby 52,000 acres of land would be reclaimed, and form two of the most beautiful valleys in the lake district, of 83 square miles. The sands, being composed almost entirely of calcareous matter washed from the surrounding limestone, are capable of being formed into the most fertile soil for agriculture. The land proposed to be reclaimed will form an area half the size of Rutlandshire, and, calculating one individual for two acres, will accommodate a

population of 26,000, being about half the number of the present population of the counties of Huntingdon and Westmoreland, and 5,000 more than that of Rutland. It would be about equal in population and extent to Lonsdale North, which is a peninsula lying between the two bays of Morecombe and the Duddon, on which stand the ancient ruins of Furness Abbey, and which is also a rich agricultural and manufacturing district, abounding with slate, iron, and copper mines. By the reclaimed land being added to it, Lonsdale North would form one of the most pleasant and compact counties in the kingdom. It has been observed by the authorities appointed by government to decide upon the most eligible of the projected lines, that such a scheme might stand on a separate foundation, and be carried into effect on its own merits, even though this projected line of railway should not be executed.

DUDLEY, a borough, market-town, and parish in the hund. of Halfshire, union of Dudley, county of Worcester, though locally situated in Staffordshire; 119 miles north-west of London, 26 miles north-north-east of Worcester, and 8½ west-north-west of Birmingham. The Dudley canal proceeds from the Worcester and Birmingham canal, about 4 miles south of Birmingham, and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal a little west of Stourbridge. Its whole course is 13 miles; and in this short distance, it passes under 3 tunnels, the aggregate length of which is considerably more than 4 miles. About a mile north of Stourbridge, a branch goes to that town. The town was originally comprised in one long street, with a church at each end; but several other wide and well-paved streets have been added, containing some very good houses. They are lighted at night with gas. North of the town, on an elevated hill, are the extensive remains of an ancient castle, from the top of the lofty tower of which, the prospect, in walking round it, is singularly beautiful, and so extensive, that, on a clear day, the eye may discern the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and part of Wales. Nor is the prospect more extensive than full of variety, comprising hills and dales, woods and villages, populous towns and busy seats of manufacture. The stupendous hills of Malvern, though at the distance of about forty miles, bounding the horizon towards the south, are noble features in the scene; as are also those of Clent, Abberley, the Cleyes, and the Wrekin. To the west of the castle, stand the venerable ruins of Dudley-priory. Acres 3,930. Houses 4,326. A. P. £20,833. Pop., in 1801, 10,107; in 1831, 23,043.

Living, a vicarage, with St. Edmund's chapel, in the archd. and dio. of Worcester; rated at £7 18s. 6½d., gross income £615. Patron, in 1835, Lord Ward. The church was rebuilt in 1819. It is a fine edifice. Two chapels connected with the establishment have been recently built. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1788; a Baptist, in 1776; a Presbyterian, in 1704; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1788; one of the New Connexion, in 1829; a Friends' meeting-house; a Unitarian and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Baptist and Independent chapels are licensed under the new marriage act. A new and spacious Independent chapel was opened on 9th August, 1840: it accommodates 1,400 persons; and cost about £3,500. There are 250 free sittings. Here are also 23 daily and 18 Sunday schools, including 1 school connected with the British and Foreign school society, and 3 Sunday and daily National schools. The free grammar-school, Baylie's charity-school, the blue-coat school, the female school of industry, and Mrs. Cartwright's school for 40 poor girls, are all endowed schola.

The grammar-school was established by an inquisition under a commission of charitable uses in 1638, on a previous foundation by grant from Queen Elizabeth, aided by other donations. The income of this school, in 1790, hardly amounted to £50 per annum; in 1822, it amounted to £199 8s. 6d.; and, in 1832, to £368 18s. 5d. The master's salary was fixed, in 1830, at £240. In 1806, a new school-house was built, which was occupied till 1826, when the walls cracked and the foundations gave way,—the house having been built on ground under which mines had been worked: the recent workings had also drained away the water with which the house was supplied. The school was of course removed to a safer locality. It is open to all the boys of parishioners of Dudley, for instruction in the classics, so soon as they can read English. The average number of scholars on the foundation, in 1832, was 37. They were sons of the most respectable inhabitants: several have gone to the universities. Baylie's charity-school was founded in 1732, for instructing and clothing 50 poor boys "out of the parishes of the Town and Foreign of Dudley." The income of this charity, in 1832, was £455 7s. 6d. A new school, consisting of one lofty room, capable of containing 250 boys, was built in 1827. There were between 230 and 240 boys in the school, all supplied with books and stationery, and instructed on the Lancasterian system; 50 boys were annually clothed with caps, coats, and breeches, &c., at an expense of about £2 each. The master's salary was £100, with £50 to a treasurer and superintendent. A Presbyterian chapel was vested in the trustees, for purposes connected with this charity. A school of industry for girls, under the management of the trustees for the chapel, but entirely supported by voluntary contribution, was built at an expense of £500, derived from the funds of this charity. The blue-coat school was founded in 1706, by subscription, for the instruction of 50 boys, children of the poor of Dudley: most of them received clothing in 1707. Endowments followed, and, in 1832, the income of this charity was £482 6s. 6d. The school-house originally occupied by the children of this charity, was also undermined; and, about the year 1812, they were removed to an enlarged building in Fisher-street, in the lower room of which the boys' blue-coat school, and in the higher, the girls' school of industry was held in 1832, when the charity commissioners visited Dudley. The boys, 241 in number, were taught on the Madras system, and 100 of them annually clothed, at Easter, in blue, with numbered badges, the clothes being chiefly made, and the stockings knit, by the girls of the school of industry. In 1821, the trustees established an infant school: 114 boys and 22 girls were taught in this school in 1832: at 7 years of age they are transferred to the blue-coat school, and the school of industry. Schools for the instruction of adults, male and female, are also supported out of the funds of this useful charity. In March 1832, 15 men and 11 women were receiving instruction at these schools. The girls' school of industry also derives considerable aid from its funds. This latter institution was founded by John Hodgetts in 1755: there are generally 230 girls in the school, 50 of whom, parishioners of Dudley, are clothed when they have been 2 years in this or the infant school: 15 others are also clothed, partly by the trustees, and partly by their parents. The girls take in work, and make the clothes for the blue-coat school and Sunday school—another charitable institution belonging to this parish—and they are allowed to work for their parents two half days in each week. They make also their own clothing. Some of the ladies of Dudley frequently attend to inspect

the school. Besides female work, the girls are otherwise well educated. Amongst Mrs. Cartwright's benevolent gifts, the girls' school, which she established in 1818, is also a meritorious institution: 40 girls, 6 of whom were usually nominated by the benefactress herself, are taught to read, write, knit, and sew; and all of them annually receive complete suits of clothing on Christmas-day. Clothing charities were also instituted by Mrs. Cartwright and others. There are charity dissenting schools in Dudley; and a valuable contingent charity, for various purposes beneficial to Dudley and other parishes, was devised by Daniel Parsons in 1814, but had not come into operation in 1832: the annual income of this charity amounted to £526. The annual income arising out of the numerous and valuable charities connected with Dudley, exclusive of Parsons', amounted, in 1832, to upwards of £1,500; besides the proceeds of valuable coal mines and other property. Poor rates, in 1837, £4,309.—The Dudley poor-law union comprehends 4 parishes, embracing an area of 26 square miles; with a population returned in 1831, at 66,009. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,455. Expenditure in 1838, £9,563; in 1839, £9,562 16s.

Dudley was a borough, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; but had lost the privilege, till it was restored by the Reform act. It now returns one member: the limits of the parliamentary borough and those of the parish are coincident. The number of electors registered for the year 1836-7 was 844. The number who actually polled at the general election, in 1837, was 674. The sheriff of the county appoints the returning officer.

The manufactures of Dudley are iron, nails, chains, chain cables, fire irons, &c., and glass. In 1831 there were 570 men employed as nailers, and a great number in the iron works. The vicinity abounds with coal, iron-stone, and lime-stone: there are extensive collieries, mines, and quarries of these, which furnish employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants: in 1831 there were 500 hands employed in the coal mines alone. The mineral riches of this vicinity are remarkable:—Dudley may be considered as forming the centre of two ranges of hills, of which one runs towards the north to Wolverhampton, and consists of lime-stone; the other takes a southern course from Dudley, through Rowley—from thence called the Rowley hills—towards Birmingham, and consists of basalt. On the last of the former chain is situated part of the town of Dudley, and the ruins of its castle; which are undermined by immense quarries of admirable lime-stone, forming rude caverns of vast extent, the great entrance to which is half-a-mile to the north of the castle. Here an enormous scene of subterraneous excavation discovers itself, consisting of lime quarries worked into the rock, and one of the canal tunnels, which perforates it entirely, and opens again into day-light at the distance of nearly two miles from its entrance. This tunnel is 13 feet high and 9 wide, and, at one point, is 64 feet below the surface of the earth. It was begun and made navigable in about the space of 4 years; and affords a striking proof of the vast power and effects of human industry and perseverance. The height and great extent of the caverns, with the massive lime-stone pillars which support their roof, cast over them an air of rude magnificence and grandeur. Numerous fossils have been here discovered, such as *enchirini*, *cornua ammonis*, *anomia*, and others; but the rarest and most curious production of this sort is the *pediculus marinus*, or

sea-louse, the "*entimolitus paradoxus monoculi desperditi*" of Linnæus, which is less learnedly, though perhaps more euphoniouly, styled "the Dudley locust," in the homely vocabulary of the workmen. The market-day is Saturday. The fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, wool, and cheese, are held on the 8th of May, 5th of August, and 2d of October. Races are held here on July 24th, and continue for two days. The head establishment of the Dudley and West Bromwich banking company commenced business here in 1834.

Dudley seems to have derived its name from the Saxon prince Dudo or Dodo, to whom it belonged at the time of the heptarchy, and who, in 700, built a castle here, which was demolished in the 20th year of the reign of Henry II.; but it was rebuilt by Roger de Somery, in the reign of Henry III. It was garrisoned by the royalists at the commencement of the parliamentary war; and, in 1644, Col. Beaumont bravely and successfully defended it against the parliamentarians. It was destroyed by fire in 1750; but, as already observed, some of its interesting remains still exist. It consisted of a variety of buildings, partly encompassing an area about an acre in size, surrounded by an exterior wall, flanked with towers: the keep, which still stands, on a considerable eminence, in the south-west angle of the area, has evident marks of great antiquity, and is probably the only part remaining that was built by Dodo, the original founder. Lord Dudley and Ward, some time since, restored part of the keep to its original state, and raised the mutilated tower to the height and form of its corresponding one. The vast heap of lime-stone which was battered down in the civil wars, and filled up the area, being now taken away, exhibits the original form in which Dodo is stated to have erected it. This massive structure is of an oblong shape, having a lofty tower at each corner, with staircases and communications from one to the other, all built of the same durable lime-stone, dug from the rock below. The bases of each of these four towers gradually increase to the foundation, and those on the south side, which are now laid bare, seem to unite with the formation of the mount itself: on examining the base apartments cleared from rubbish, instead of windows, appear loop-holes, with a flight of steps ascending to the apertures, similar to those of Rochester-castle. Next to the keep, in point of antiquity, is the chapel, of which two fine Gothic windows remain—one of them is of the lancet form—and the great gateway, with the apartments over it: this entrance appears to have been very strong; the walls are 9 feet in thickness, having a portcullis at each end. Under the chapel is a large vault, arched over, which is commonly called the prison, but the brick-work being broken, it now affords shelter for cattle. The other parts of the castle appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII., or of Queen Elizabeth. In the kitchen, which is on the east side, are two enormous chimneys; the fire-place of one measures four yards and a half in width. Gervase Pagnell, lord of the manor, founded a priory of Benedictine monks near the site of this castle before the year 1161. It afterwards became a cell to Wenlock, a monastery of the same order in Salop. The principal fragments of the building are a handsome Gothic window, with the upper part of its tracery almost entire, and an elegant little tower, of an octangular form: a considerable part of the building was taken down some years since, for the convenience of a manufactory into which the tenable remains were converted.

DUDSTONE AND KING'S-BARTON HUN-

DRED comprises three divisions,—lower, middle, and upper,—in the county of Gloucester. Area 42,090 acres. Houses 2,218. Pop., in 1831, 12,331.

DUESHILL, a township in the parochial chapelry of Hallystone, west division of the ward of Coquetdale, Northumberland; 6 miles west of Rothbury; on the western bank of the Coquet or Cocket river. Houses 7. Pop., in 1801, 32; in 1831, 45. Other returns with Hallystone.

DUFFIELD, a parish in the hund. of Appletree, union of Belper, county of Derby; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Derby, comprising the chapelries of Belper and Turnditch, with the townships of Hazlewood, Heage, Holbrook, Shottle and Postern, and Windley; besides the beautiful village of Duffield, situated on the western bank of the Derwent, and close upon the Great North Midland railway. Acres 17,390. Houses 2,791. A. P. £26,464. Pop., in 1801, 9,010; in 1831, 14,683. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Derby and dio. of Lichfield; rated at £8 4s., returned at £100; gross income £141. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £450. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. Here are a Presbyterian church, formed in 1766; and places of worship for other dissenters. Inclusive of 2 daily and 2 Sunday National schools, there are, throughout this parish, 49 daily, and 21 Sunday schools. Of the daily, 3 are respectively endowed with £124 9s. 10d., £28, and £6 per annum. There are alms-houses, several of which are also supported by endowment. In 1685 Joseph Webster gave certain property to this parish for various charitable purposes, the income of which amounts to £101 10s. 6d. per annum. Charities, exclusive of those already particularized, upwards of £160 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £408. In 1838 there were 2 cotton mills here, employing 1,619 hands. Lace-making is carried on to some extent, and many of the working-class obtain employment in the neighbouring collieries and quarries. A fair for cattle is held here on March 1st. Duffield was formerly part of the demeane of Henry de Ferrars, earl of Derby, who, in 1096, had a castle at the north-west end of the village on the site now called Castle-orchard, which was forfeited by his turbulent descendant, Robert de Ferrars, who joined the rebels in the reign of Henry III. In 1330, Henry, earl of Lancaster, claimed several parks in Duffield Frith, and it continued a portion of the duchy of Lancaster till it was granted to several persons in the reign of Charles I.

DUFFIELD (NORTH), a township in the parish of Skipwith, east riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Selby; west of the river Derwent. There are 2 daily schools and a neat chapel for Primitive Methodists in this village. At this place formerly was a castle, the residence of Lord Hussey; but it has long since been destroyed. Acres 3,220. Houses 70. A. P. £4,269. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 344. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

DUFFIELD (SOUTH), a township in the parish of Hemingborough, east riding of Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Selby; in the vicinity of the railway from Leeds to Hull. Acres 1,280. Houses 34. A. P. £1,274. Pop., in 1801, 160; in 1831, 202. Poor rates, in 1837, £80.

DUFFRIN, a hamlet in the parish of Bassaleg, hund. of Wentloog, union of Newport, county of Monmouth; 3 miles south-west of Newport, a little to the west of the river Ebwy, near the Crumlin canal, and in the line of the Romney railroad near its junction with the Sirhowey railroad at Pye-corner in Bassaleg, where also the Ebwy railroad is connected with the Romney railroad.

Acreeage with the parish. Houses 37. A. P. £1,686. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 213. Poor rates, in 1837, £219.

DUFFTON, a parish in East Ward, union of East Ward, county of Westmoreland; 3 miles north of Appleby, on a branch of the river Eden. Living, a discharged rectory in the archd. and dio. of Carlisle; rated at £120; gross income £172. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Thanet. The Methodists have a chapel here. Here are also 3 daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. The lead-mines in Dufton have been found to be unusually rich, producing, at least recently, at a smelting mill, about a mile from the village, more than 140 stones of pig-lead per week. Dufton-hall, a venerable mansion, north of the village, is now occupied as a sporting-seat. Acres 20,560. Houses 98. A. P. £2,311. Pop., in 1801, 392; in 1831, 554. Poor rates, in 1837, £108.

DUGGLEBY, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Grindalylth, east riding of the county of York; 6 miles east-south-east of New Malton. Here is a day and Sunday school, partly supported by endowment. Acres 1,820. Houses 31. A. P. £1,661. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 186. Poor rates, in 1837, £133.

DUKE'S-HAGG, a township in Ovingham parish, county of Northumberland; 11½ miles east-south-east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. House 1. Pop., in 1811, 7; in 1831, 8. Other returns with the parish.

DUKINFIELD, or **DUCKENFIELD**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Stockport, county of Chester; 6½ miles north-east by north of Stockport, on an eminence, commanding a fine prospect of a populous and fruitful country. The Manchester and Sheffield railway crosses the valley of the Tame, and the river itself, a little to the south of Dukinfield; and the Peak Forest and Macclesfield canal is carried under the public road in this vicinity. A new church or chapel was erected here by parliamentary grant, subscription, &c., in 1840, at an estimated cost of £3,689: it contains accommodation for 802 persons in pews, 432 in free seats. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1806; and places of worship for the Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Moravians; the three last of which have schools: that of the Methodists accommodates 1,000 children. There are besides 8 daily and 6 Sunday schools. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in this place. A new and elegant Unitarian chapel was erected in 1840 on the site of the former edifice: it contains 977 seats, of which 194 are free. Here are extensive collieries and cotton factories: returns of the latter with the parish. Dukinfield hall, now let in tenements, was here the seat of a family who derived their name from the town. Sir Robert Dukinfield was created baronet in 1665. Acres 1,690. Houses 2,465. A. P. £9,859. Pop., in 1801, 1,737; in 1831, 14,681. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,145.

DULAS, a parish in the hund. of Webtree, union of Dore, county of Hereford; 12 miles south-west by south of Hereford; on a branch of the river Monnow, and in the vicinity of the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. of Brecon and dio. of St. David, returned at £75; gross income £82. Patron, in 1835, J. Farry, Esq. Acres 1,320. Houses 10. A. P. £549. Pop., in 1801, 39; in 1831, 58. Poor rates, in 1837, £15.

DULAS, a hamlet and small sea-port in the parish of Llanwenallwyf, hund. of Twerclwyn, county of Anglesea, North Wales; 4 miles south-south-east of Amlwch; on the river Dulas. This harbour is small and dangerous, being very shallow. The island of Ynys-Gadem lies opposite the entrance. The in-

habitants employ themselves in fishing and mining. The extensive Parys mines are in this vicinity: see **AMLWCH**. Pop. with the parish.

DULAS, or **DYLAIS**, (**UPPER** and **LOWER**.) two hamlets in the parish of Cadoxton, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 9 miles east by south of Cowbridge. There are coal and copper mines here. Houses 101. A. P. £6,087. Pop., in 1801, 562; in 1831, 496. Poor rates, in 1837, £245.

DULAS (THE), a river of Anglesea, which falls into the Irish sea opposite Mica Island.

DULAS (THE), a river in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn below Llanidloes.

DULAS (THE), a river in the above county, falling into the Severn at Newton.

DULAS (THE), another river of the county of Montgomery, which falls into the Towy.

DULAS (THE), a river in Carmarthenshire, falling into the Towy at Druson-Castle.

DULLINGHAM, a parish in the hund. of Radfield, union of Newmarket, county of Cambridge; 4 miles south-south by west of Newmarket. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Ely; rated at £12 15s. 5d., returned at £136; gross income £165. Patroness, in 1835, Mrs. Pigott. Here are two daily schools, one of which has a small endowment. Charities, about £123 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £425. Here, at the Reformation, 1643, "March 22, we destroyed 30 superstitious pictures, 2 of them crucifixes; ordered a cross to be taken off the church, and the steps to be levelled." Acres 3,240. Houses 83. A. P. £2,742. Pop., in 1801, 468; in 1831, 634.

DULOE, a parish in the hund. of West, union of Liskeard, county of Cornwall; 3½ miles north-north-west of West Loe; near the Liskeard canal. Living, a vicarage consolidated with a rectory, in the archd. of Cornwall and dio. of Exeter; rated at £30 15s. 2½d.; gross income £650; in the patronage of Balliol college, Oxford. Here is a daily school. Charities, £13 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £393. Acres 5,900. Houses 169. A. P. £5,094. Pop., in 1801, 709; in 1831, 928.

DULVERTON, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, union of Dulverton, county of Somerset; about 165 miles west by south of London, and 13 east of South Molton. Acres 7,760. Houses 247. A. P. £5,046. Pop., in 1801, 1,049; in 1831, 1,285. This ancient town is pleasantly situated on a branch of the Exe river. It consists principally of two neat and tolerably well-paved streets. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £21 10s. 10d.; gross income £378. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £269 18s. 1d. impropriated, and £390 vicarial. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Wells. Here is an Independent church, formed in 1831. There are a Sunday and daily National, and two daily schools, one of which is endowed with £21 10s. per annum. There are also five infant schools. Charities, about £56 12s. per annum, inclusive of £17, constituting an endowment of the National school. There are also rents of poor's lands carried to poor's rates. The tolls taken at the fairs held here have been annually distributed to the poor of the parish. Poor rates, in 1837, £590.—The Dulverton poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 77 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 4,951. The average annual expenditure on the poor of the district, during the three years preceeding the formation of the union, was £2,668. Expenditure, in 1838, £1,973; in 1839, £1,983 5s. The chief manufactures are woollen cloths and blankets, made by hand-loom weavers. A silk-manufactory

here, in 1838, employed 74 hands. There are a few lead-mines in the vicinity. The market-day is Saturday. Fairs are held here on the 10th of July and 8th of November, for cattle. The West of England and South Wales District bank have a branch here. Several individuals concerned in the rebellion of 1745, were executed in the market-place here.

DULWICH, anciently *DULWYCHE*, a pleasant secluded hamlet in the parish of Camberwell, and east division of the hundred of Brixton, county of Surrey; 4 miles south of London. There are many handsome mansions and villas in Dulwich and its vicinity; and the number of visitors and temporary summer residents is considerable. Pop. included in that of Camberwell. **DULWICH COLLEGE**, at the eastern extremity of the village, was founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, the celebrated dramatic performer, cotemporary with Shakspeare. He endowed it with the manor of Dulwich and various tenements in the county of Middlesex, producing, at present, an income of about £8,000. By the regulations of the founder, it was appointed that the master and the warden of the college should bear the name of Alleyn, or Allen, and that 4 fellows, 6 poor brethren, 6 poor sisters, 12 poor scholars, 6 assistants, and 30 non-resident members, should be selected from the parishes of St. Botolph, St. Saviour's (Southwark,) St. Luke and St. Giles, Camberwell. On the death of the master the warden succeeds him, and a new warden is immediately elected. The poor brethren and sisters are chosen as vacancies occur, from the out-burrows, who are taken from the parishes of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's, (Southwark), ten from each parish. Apartments in the college are allotted them, and a considerable pecuniary allowance. The scholars are received at the ages of from 6 to 8 years, and educated until they obtain their 14th year, when they are apprenticed: some were originally educated for the university, which was discontinued; although, according to the statute, there ought to have been four. The buildings of the college are in various and discrepant styles of architecture: the hall and west wing are of the style which prevailed in the reign of Elizabeth; the east wing is in the Vanbrugh style, and the gallery different from each. The form of the college is three sides of a quadrangle: the centre contains the master and warden's apartments, with a hall, kitchen, and other offices on one side, and the chapel on the other. The chapel is open to the inhabitants of the village. The altar-piece has a fine painting of the Ascension. Here is the tomb of the founder and his family. The east wing, rebuilt in 1740, contains apartments for the fellows and the school-room, and the opposite wing contains apartments for the scholars and the library. At the south end of the college is a noble picture-gallery, erected for the reception of a valuable collection of paintings by Italian, Flemish, and English masters, opened to the public at stated times, and consisting of 371 pictures, worth at least £50,000,—containing exquisite and even numerous specimens of Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Andrea del Sarto, Titian, the Carraccis, Carlo Dolci, Guido, Rubens, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Tintoret, Parmegiano, Guercino, Vanduyke, Teniers, Cuype, Claude, Poussin, Berghem, Wouvermans, and, in short, of almost every master whose works are desirable in a public collection. They were left to the college by Sir F. Bourgeois, who died in 1811, bequeathing also the sum of £12,000 to complete the establishment, and provide an adjoining mausoleum for his body and those of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Des Enfants. The mausoleum forms a central projection of the picture-gal-

lery: it is fitted up like a chapel or oratory, and is a master-piece of effect. It receives its light from the roof, through a lantern of orange-coloured glass, which, producing the gloom of candle-light, augments or creates a solemnity that is highly impressive. The three bodies are deposited in sarcophagi, which are placed in recesses; that of Sir Francis standing behind an elegant altar-piece. A free school was founded here by James Alleyn, Esq., master of the college, in 1741, and endowed by him with property producing a rental of £200 per annum for the education of poor children belonging to the hamlet, or living within a mile of it. The school-house is a handsome building facing the college, and belonging to it. The management was vested by the founder, in the college corporation. About 60 boys and 60 girls were receiving education here at the time of the commissioners' inquiry. The inhabitants of the village, by a subscription among themselves, clothed 12 of the boys and 20 of the girls, at an annual expense of between £60 and £70. There are 3 Sunday and daily National schools in Dulwich. A horticultural society has been recently established, and it is considered that there are few vicinities in the outskirts of the metropolis which can offer greater advantages to such a society than Dulwich, as most of the villas and houses have large pleasure-grounds attached, and are occupied by gentlemen of fortune. There are medicinal springs in this vicinity. A fair is held on Monday after Trinity Monday, for toys, &c.

DUMBLETON, a parish in the lower division of Kiftgate hundred, union of Winchcombe, county of Gloucester; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north by west of Winchcombe; west of the river Isborne. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £18 16s. 8d.; gross income £374. Patron, in 1835, E. Holland; Esq. Here are two daily and Sunday schools, at which several poor children receive gratuitous instruction. Acres 2,100. Houses 78. A. P. £4,501. Pop., in 1801, 307; in 1831, 420. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

DUMMER, a parish in the hund. of Bermondspit, union of Basingstoke, Basingstoke division of the county of Southampton; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Basingstoke; near the Southampton and London railway. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Winchester; rated at £14 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £436. Patron, in 1835, W. Adams, Esq. Here are two daily schools, one of which is partly supported by endowment, for which 10 boys and 10 girls are educated. Acres 2,100. Houses 77. A. P. £2,213. Pop., in 1801, 286; in 1831, 383. Poor rates, in 1837, £313.

DUMPFORD HUNDRED, in the rape of Chichester, county of Sussex. Area 22,490 acres. Houses 511. Pop., in 1831, 3,262.

DUN (THE). See **DON**.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a parish in the hund. of Exminster, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 5 miles south-west of Exeter; east of the river Teign. Living, a rectory, with that of Shillingford, St. George, in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £14 17s. 1d.; gross income £327. Patron, in 1835, Sir L. V. Falk, Bart. Acres 790. Houses 32. A. P. £1,158. Pop., in 1801, 183; in 1831, 182. Poor rates, in 1837, £46.

DUNCHURCH, a parish in the hund. of Knightlow, union of Rugby, county of Warwick; 16 miles east-north-east of Warwick, on the road to Birmingham; and near the Oxford canal. Living, a vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Coventry and dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, now in the dio. of Worcester; rated at £14 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; gross income £220. Tithes

commuted in 1839. Aggregate amount £104 10s. 6d. Patron, the bishop of Lichfield. Here are 6 daily schools, two of which are National, and one endowed, in 1707, by Francis Boughton, Esq., who also granted funds for apprenticing children of this parish. There are here endowed almshouses. Other charities, about £145 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £399. Dunchurch is one of the polling-places for the members for the northern division of the county. Acres, including those of the hamlets of Toth and Thurlaston, 5,010. Houses 274. A. P. £7,498. Pop., in 1801, 1,087; in 1831, 1,310.

DUNCTON, a parish in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, county of Sussex; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south by west of Petworth. Living, a rectory, not in charge, in the archd. and dio. of Chichester; gross income £404. Patron, in 1835, the Earl of Egremont. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,330. Houses 37. A. P. £840. Pop., in 1801, 205; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1837, £115.

DUNDRAW, a township in the parish of Broomfield, county of Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west-north-west of Wigton; on the river Waver. Acreage with the township of Blencoggs. Houses 63. A. P. £787. Pop., in 1801, 198; in 1831, 337. Poor rates, in 1837, £77.

DUNDRY, a parish in the hund. of Chew, union of Bedminster, county of Somerset; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of Pensford; in the vicinity of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Living, a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chew-Magna. There is a daily school here. Charities about £18 per annum, out of which various small sums are applied in education of poor children. Poor rates, in 1837, £199. A fair for cattle, sheep, and hogs, is held here on the 12th of September. Acres 2,828. Houses 77. A. P. £5,076. Pop., in 1801, 355; in 1831, 583.

DUNGNESS. See LYND.

DUNGLEDDY HUNDRED, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales; one of the seven divisions of the county. On the east, west, and south it is washed by the East and West Cleddau rivers. Houses 1,528. Pop., in 1831, 7,835.

DUNHAM, a township in the parish of Thornton, co.-palatine of Chester; $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Frodsham. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through this place. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,480. Houses 57. A. P. £1,756. Pop., in 1801, 261; in 1831, 322. Poor rates, in 1837, £141.

DUNHAM, a parish in the South Clay division of the wapentake of Bassettlaw, union of East Retford, county of Nottingham; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Tuxford; on the western bank of the Trent. It includes the chapelry of Ragnall. Until a bridge was thrown across the river at this place, there was not one across the Trent between Newark and Gainsborough. In times of flood it was not unusual for travellers to go out of their way to cross the Trent by Newark or Gainsborough, in order to avoid the delay incurred in crossing the ferry at Dunham. This bridge is of cast-iron, and consists of 4 arches of 118 feet span each; the total length being 536 feet. Living, a discharged vicarage, with the curacies of Ragnall and Darlton, a peculiar in the jurisdiction and patronage of the prebendary of Dunham, in the collegiate church of Southwell, formerly in the dio. of York, now in that of Lincoln; rated at £4 13s. 4d.; gross income £252. There is a chapel-of-ease at Darlton. Here are four daily schools. Charities, £6 12s. per annum, besides between 2 and 3 acres of church-lands. Poor rates, in 1837, £138. Formerly there was a market here, but it has been disused. A fair for cattle and merchandise is held on the 12th of August. Acres 2,030.

Houses 109. A. P. £4,144. Pop., in 1801, 313; in 1831, 557.

DUNHAM (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Swaffham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £12 1s. 10d.; no return. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £5,740 4s. 10d. rectorial. Patron, in 1835, John Peel, Esq. Here are 2 Sunday and daily National schools. Charities, about £55 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £318. Acres 2,180. Houses 116. A. P. £2,295. Pop., in 1801, 361; in 1831, 511.

DUNHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. of Launditch, union of Mitford and Launditch, county of Norfolk; 4 miles north-east by north of Swaffham. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; rated at £9 18s.; gross income £464. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. John Neilson. Here are two daily schools. Charities, £60 19s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £186. Acres 1,860. Houses 39. A. P. £1,990. Pop., in 1801, 210; in 1831, 290.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, a township in the parish of Bowden, Bucklow hund., co.-palatine of Chester; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles north of Nether-Knutsford, north-east of the river Bollin. The beautiful residence of the Stamford family is situated in a neighbouring park. Here are two daily schools, one of which is endowed for the education of 40 boys, the master's salary being £60 per annum; and the other called "Littleheath Charity school," endowed for the instruction of 15 of each sex, who are all provided once a-year with suits of clothes: the salary of the mistress is £20 per annum, and a house adjoining the school. Poor rates, in 1837, £377. Acres 3,710. Houses 192. A. P. £4,984. Pop., in 1801, 872; in 1831, 1,105.

DUNHOLME, a parish in the east division of the wapentake of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, union and county of Lincoln; 6 miles north-north-east of Lincoln, near the source of the Lugworth river. Living, a discharged vicarage, with that of St. John, Newport, in the dio. of Lincoln, exempt from visitation; and returned at £96; gross income £10. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Here is a daily school. Acres 2,270. Houses 32. A. P. £2,027. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 237. Poor rates, in 1837, £166.

DUNKERTON, a parish in the hund. of Wellow, union of Bath, county of Somerset; 5 miles south-west by south of Bath, intersected by the Bath canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Wells and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £10 4s. 7d.; gross income £350. Patron, in 1835, Lord Baltimore. Here is a daily school. A second Daniel Lambert is said to have been recently produced at Dunkerton, in the person of a son of Richard March, labourer. This phenomenon, only 12 months old, is of the following dimensions:—2 feet 9 inches in height; 2 feet 1 inch round the breast; 2 feet 4 inches round the stomach; 1 foot 3 inches round the thigh; 11 inches round the calf; head proportionately large; and altogether well formed. The child walked by himself at 6 months old. Acres 910. Houses 124. A. P. £2,689. Pop., in 1801, 238; in 1831, 718. Poor rates, in 1837, £148.

DUNKESWELL, a parish in the hund. of Hem-yock, union of Honiton, county of Devon; 5 miles north by west of Honiton, near one of the sources of the river Culm. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; valued at £16; gross income £47. Patroness, in 1835, Miss M. Graves. Dunkeswell, which originally belonged to a Jew named Amadio, was purchased from him by William Briwere, who "settled here, A. D. 1201, an abbe-

and convent of White monks, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, who were, 26^o Henry VIII., found to be endowed with £294 18s. 6d. per annum, Dugd.; £298 11s. 10d., Speed."—Tanner's Not. Mon. The abbey is built of flint, and two fine streams encompass the scattered remains, which occupy a site of about 6 acres. Acres 5,160. Houses 77. A. P. £2,905. Pop., in 1801, 393; in 1831, 414. Poor rates, in 1837, £161.

DUNKESWITH, a township in the parish of Harewood, Claro wapentake, west riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles west of Wetherby, on the northern bank of the Warfe. Acres 1,230. Houses 45. A. P. £2,043. Pop., in 1801, 218; in 1831, 261. Poor rates, in 1837, £98.

DUNKIRK, an extra-parochial ville in Westgate hund., lathe of St. Augustine, county of Kent; 2½ miles west by north of Canterbury. It consists of a tract of land comprising 5,000 acres, bordering on the parishes of Boughton and Herne-hill, and was formerly the king's ancient forest of BLEAN,—which see. A large portion of it now forms part of the possessions of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. It was noted in former years for smuggling practices. Out of fifty cottages recently examined, 24 were without books of any description. There is a day school here, supported by the vicar of Herne-hill. With few exceptions, the whole of the persons implicated in the extraordinary occurrences of May, 1838, occasioned by Sir William Courtenay, or Thoms, belonged to Herne-hill, Boughton, and Dunkirk; but chiefly to HERNE-HILL,—which see.

DUNMOW HUNDRED, situated between the hundreds of Chelmsford and Harlow, on the western side of the county of Essex. Area 54,670 acres. Houses 2,367. Pop., in 1831, 12,791.

DUNMOW, or **GREAT DUNMOW**, a market-town and parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex. The town stands on an eminence on the western bank of the Chelmer; 38 miles north-east by north of London, and 12 miles north-north-west of Chelmsford. It consists principally of two good streets, with a market-cross in the centre of the town. The ville of Great Dunmow is a part of the duchy of Lancaster, and is supposed to be co-extensive with the parish of Great Dunmow; but the parish is divided into quarters, one of which is called the corporation quarter, and it is doubtful whether the corporate limits extend beyond this division of the parish. Acres 7,910. Houses 471. A. P. £8,895. Pop., in 1801, 1,828; in 1831, 2,462. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; rated at £18 13s. 4d.; gross income £429. In the patronage of the bishop of London. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1700; and places of worship for Baptists and the Society of Friends. Here are 2 charity schools, supported by voluntary contributions, 2 Sunday and daily National schools, and an alms-house for six poor persons. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,379. A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dunmow, by the poor-law commissioners. The Dunmow poor-law union comprehends 26 parishes, embracing an area of 116 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 18,769. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £20,206. Expenditure, in 1838, £12,270; in 1839, £13,985 10s. The very ancient town of Dunmow, supposed, by some antiquaries, to have been the Roman station *Casarmagus*, was made a market-town in 1253. It was incorporated by Philip and Mary, and the government vested in a recorder, bailiff, and 12 burgesses, but these do not at present possess magisterial authority. Their municipal regulations have

grown obsolete, and are now buried in the corporation chest. The inhabitants continue to hold their markets under the charter, without troubling themselves about the corporation. Sessions for the division have been usually held here. The manufacture of baize and blankets was at one time very extensively carried on; but the principal employment of the poorer inhabitants has latterly been the manufacture of coarse cloth and sacking. The market-day is Saturday. Fairs for cattle are held on the 6th of May and 8th of November.

DUNMOW (LITTLE), a parish in the hund. and union of Dunmow, county of Essex; 2 miles east-south-east of Great Dunmow, east of the river Chelmer. Acres 1,390. Houses 78. A. P. £2,054. Pop., in 1801, 272; in 1831, 376. Poor rates, in 1837, £203. Living, a curacy in the archd. of Middlesex and dio. of London; returned at £35; gross income £72. Tithes commuted in 1839; rent charge £515 18s. 9d. Patron, in 1835, N. R. Toke, Esq. The church consists of the remains of one belonging to a razed priory which stood on the site of the present manor-house, and which Tanner says—"The Lady Juga, sister to Ralph Baynard, built here, A. D. 1104, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, wherein her son, Jeffry, two years after, placed canons, who shortly after observed the rule of St. Austin. This priory consisted of a prior and 10 or 11 religious, whose maintenance was valued, 26^o Henry VIII., at £150 3s. 4d. per annum, Dugd.; £173 2s. 4d., Speed. The site was granted, 28^o Henry VIII., to Robert, earl of Sussex." "Here," observes Grose, "under an arch in the south wall is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress, Lady Juga. Near the same spot is a monument, said to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the first of that name, who died in the year 1198;" it consists of a male and female figure, supposed to be those of Sir Walter and his lady. "Sir Walter is represented in plate armour, under a shirt of mail, which appears at his collar, and below the skirts of his armour. There is something remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which seems to radiate from a centre somewhat like the caul of a wig, but curling inwards. This fashion hair, or wig, (for it appears doubtful which was intended,) is observable on diverse monuments of the same age, and is also the head dress of the lady." On the opposite side of the church is an alabaster figure, on a gray altar tomb, intended to represent Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitz-Walter, who, according to the monkish story, unsupported however by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by contrivance of King John, for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. She is also legendarily famous as the wife of Robin Hood, the outlawed earl of Huntingdon. It is said that one of the Fitz-Walters instituted the ancient and celebrated custom of delivering a fitch, or gammon, of bacon, to any married couple, who, after having been united a year and a day, would take a prescribed oath, that neither party had repented, and that no quarrel had arisen between them since they entered wedlock. The ceremonial consisted in the claimants kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the churchyard, and there, after a solemn chaunt, and other conventual rites, taking the following quaint rhythmical oath:—

"You shall swear by custom of confession,
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;
Nor since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife,
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again,
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;

But continued true in thought and desire,
 As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
 If to these conditions without all fear,
 Of your own accord you will freely swear,
 A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
 And bear it hence with love and good leave;
 For this is our custom at Dunmow well known:
 Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own."

Three persons are recorded to have received the bacon previously to the suppression of the religious houses. Since that period, it has been only thrice delivered; when the ceremonies were performed at a court-baron for the manor held by the steward. The last persons who received it, were John Shakeshanks, of Wetherfield, woolcomber, and his helpmate Anne, who established their right on the 20th of June, 1751. Mr. Gough mentions the custom as abolished; but it is merely dormant, either through want of worthy claimants, or from their neglect to enforce the demand. A similar custom was observed in the manor of Winchenor, in Staffordshire, where corn as well as bacon was given to the happy pair.

DUNNERDALE, a township in the parish of Kirkby-Ireleth, co.-palatine of Lancaster; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Hawkeshead. Acres 3,940. Houses 26. Pop., in 1821, 143; in 1831, 143. Poor rates, in 1837, including Leathwaite, £141.

DUNNINGTON, a township in the parish of Beesford, east riding of the county of York; 9 miles east-south-east of Great Driffield. Acres 650. Houses 11. A. P. £1,022. Pop., in 1801, 67; in 1831, 61. Poor rates, in 1837, £75.

DUNNINGTON, a parish, chiefly in the liberty of St. Peter of York, but partly in the wapentake of Ouse and Derwent; 4 miles east of York, west of the river Derwent. It includes the township of Grimston. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Cleeve-land and dio. of York; rated at £19; gross income £352. Patroness, in 1835, the Countess of Bridgewater. Here are a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists, and 3 daily schools. Charities, £66 10s. 6d. per annum, £82 2s. 6d. of which is rent of church estate, and applied to parochial purposes. Poor rates, in 1837, £162. Acres 3,110. Houses 152. A. P. £3,174. Pop., in 1801, 481; in 1831, 713.

DUNNINGTON. See **DINNINGTON**, Northumberland.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a township in that part of the parish of Whalley which is in the upper division of the hund. of Blackburn, county of Lancaster; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Burnley, at the source of the river Irwell. Pop., in 1811, 63; in 1831, 46. Poor rates, in 1837, with Lower Booths.

DUNSBROOK (THE), a river in Devonshire, which falls into the Axe below Elverton.

DUNSBY, a parish in the wapentake of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, union of Bourn, county of Lincoln; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Bourn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £12 14s. 7d.; gross income £189; in the patronage of the governors of the charter-house. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £23 11s. 5d. Acres 2,420. Houses 32. A. P. £3,518. Pop., in 1801, 146; in 1831, 172. Poor rates, in 1837, £69.

DUNSBY. See **BRAUNCEWELL** and **DUNSBY**.

DUNSCROFT, a hamlet in the parish of Hatfield, west riding of Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Thorne. Tanner says—"Here was formerly a small cell to the abbey of Roche."

DUNSFOLD, a parish in the hund. of Blackheath, union of Hambleton, county of Surrey; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Godalming, in the line of the Arun and Wey canal. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Surrey and dio. of Winchester; rated at £12 0s. 7½d.; gross income £540. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Acres 4,240. Houses 117. A. P.

£2,548. Pop., in 1801, 549; in 1831, 567. Poor rates, in 1837, £287.

DUNSFORD, a parish in the hund. of Wonford, union of St. Thomas, county of Devon; 8 miles west by south of Exeter, north of the river Teign. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Exeter; rated at £19 10s.; gross income £319. Patron, in 1835, B. Falford, Esq. Here are 4 daily schools. Charities, £22 4s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £245. Acres 6,560. Houses 143. A. P. £3,856. Pop., in 1801, 661; in 1831, 903.

DUNSFORTH (UPPER), with **BRANTON GREEN**, a township and chapelry in the parish of Aldborough, west riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Aldborough. Living, a perpetual curacy, a peculiar of the dean and chapter of York; returned at £35 10s.; gross income £51. Patron, the vicar of Aldborough. Acres 900. Houses 30. A. P. £1,026. Pop., in 1801, 110; in 1831, 163. Poor rates, in 1837, £152.

DUNSFORTH (LOWER), a township in the same parish; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Aldborough, on the western bank of the Ure. Acres 960. Houses 24. A. P. £816. Pop., in 1801, 118; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1837, £58.

DUNSLEY, a township, with Newholm, in the parish of Whitby, north riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west of Whitby. From this place a Roman road, now called Wade's causeway, extends for many miles over the moors to York. See **NEWHOLM** with **DUNSLEY**.

DUNSTABLE, a market-town and parish in the hund. of Manshead, union of Luton, county of Bedford. Acres 520. Houses 388. A. P. £2,204. Pop., in 1801, 1,296; in 1831, 2,117. The town, which is 33 miles north-west by north of London, and about 20 south by west of Bedford, is situated east of the Chiltern hills, at the foot of the range, in the centre of the Dunstable chalk downs, and at the junction of the Ikneild and Watling streets, and a few miles east of the Birmingham and London railway. Most of the houses are built of brick, and many of them have an antiquated appearance. The town is cruciform, the four principal streets taking the direction of the four cardinal points. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; returned at £148 1s. 3d.; gross income £177. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £107 15s. 4d. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are 3 Baptist churches, one of which was formed in 1801; and a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. There are 6 daily and 4 Sunday schools, one of the latter of which is National; and a charity school, founded, in 1727, by William Chew, and subsequently endowed: 40 boys are educated, and clothed: some of them are apprenticed: they are admitted at 7, and apprenticed at 14. The income of this charity is upwards of £330. Marsha's alms-house, or the Ladies' lodge, was founded by Blandina Marshe, in 1730, for 6 poor maiden gentlewomen, upwards of 40 years of age, who have each £12 a-year, with as apartment in the Lodge: they have also other small yearly gifts. Mrs. Cart's alms-houses were founded and endowed for 6 poor widows, and Mrs. Ashtons, for other 6 poor women. Mary Lockington's charities, to Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, Hockliffe, &c., chiefly for relief of poor clergymen, widows, and others, produces £484 5s. per annum: other charities connected with this parish about £200 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £602. Formerly, Dunstable was governed by a mayor; but latterly by 4 constables, a church-warden, and 2 overseers. The queen is lady of the manor, and courts leet are held here by the Duke of Bedford.

as lessee of the crown. Here is an extensive manufacture of various articles in straw, especially the well-known 'Dunstable hats,' in which a great many females are engaged: children are taught to plait the straw at a very early age. Dunstable is also celebrated for its extensive manufacture of whiting, and it is proverbial for its larks, which are of a remarkably large size, and are sent to the London market in great quantities. According to Bingley, 4,000 of these birds have been caught in the neighbourhood of Dunstable between September and February. It is said the London and Birmingham railway has given a new stimulus to trade here; but this is very doubtful, if not the reverse of the truth. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday: May 22d, a great horse fair; August 12th; and November 12th, for cattle.

The origin of the town of Dunstable is traced to the time of the ancient Britons. According to Hearne and Bishop Gibson, it takes its name from *dunum* or *dun*, 'a hill,' and *staple*, 'a commercial mart'; others suppose it to be derived from *Dun*, or *Dunnin*, chief of a banditti, who infested the neighbourhood in the reign of Henry I. At all events Henry I., finding the vicinity much infested by robbers, who secreted themselves in the woods with which the country was then overrun, ordered the trees to be cut down and grubbed up; and having built a royal mansion for himself, issued a proclamation, inviting his subjects to come and settle near him at Dunstable, offering them lands at a very small rent, and various liberties and privileges. Henry kept the new town in his own hands till about the year 1131, when he granted it, with all its rights and privileges, to a priory of Black canons, which he built and endowed to the honour of St. Peter. The palace, which was not included in this grant, continued to be occasionally inhabited by Henry, Stephen, and John, who, however, at length granted it also, with the gardens, to the prior and convent; they, on all future visits, being bound to accommodate the monarch and his suite within their own walks. On the site of the palace and gardens there is now a farm-house, on the road to Luton, near Marsha's hospital. Whilst Henry I. kept the town in his own hands, it was a free borough: the burgesses were free throughout England, and possessed the privilege of not answering before the justices itinerant out of the town and liberty. The friars were exempted from all taxes, fines, tolls, customs, secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. They had the power of life and death, and sat with the king's justices itinerant, when they came to Dunstable on their circuits. They had more than one gaol, and a gallows at a place called Westcote, outside the town. These extraordinary privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding princes, caused many disturbances between the townsmen and the abbey occupants; and some unequal assessments having been made in 1229, the people were so provoked, that, out of resentment, they withdrew their tithes and offerings; scattered the prior's corn, and pounded his horses; and though, at the prior's request, the Bishop of Lincoln caused the offenders to be excommunicated, they declared that they would sooner "go to the devil than be taxed," and had even treated with William Cantilupe for forty acres in his field to build booths on, and to quit the town. This difference was at last adjusted by John, archdeacon of Bedford, the town paying £60 sterling to the prior, for the remuneration of his right to all tollage, except the misericordia of 4d., and fines in cases of violence. During the insurrections in the reign of Richard II., in 1371, the townsmen obtained of the prior a charter of

liberties; but it was cancelled afterwards, as having been forcibly extorted. At the dissolution, the possessions of this priory were valued at £344 13s. 3d. per ann. Dugd.; £402 14s. 7d. ob. Speed. The site was granted 1^o Mary to Sir Leonard Chambedorpe. The only remains of the conventual buildings, excepting what constitutes the parish church, are some rooms with vaulted and groined stone roofs; one of which has been converted into a parlour. The remains of the priory church exhibit an interesting combination of ancient architectural ornaments; especially the west front, which has been considered "one of our great national curiosities," from its singular intermixture of circular and pointed arches, and the curious manner in which its ornaments are arranged. For an interesting account of the original edifice and its remains, see 'Beauties of England and Wales.' There was a house or hospital for lepers belonging to this priory, and a convent of friar preachers was established here, and countenanced by the court, much against the will of the priors and canons. The revenues of this convent only amounted to £4 18s. 4d. per annum: no remains of these establishments now exist. There are many vestiges of Roman occupation in this vicinity. A great quantity of copper coin of Antoninus and Constantine was discovered in digging gravel here in 1770. About 2 miles from the town are the remains of an ancient fortification called Maiden-Bower, and a little farther on, a strong fortification named Totenhoe Castle, consisting of a keep, area, and square, on a high mount, encompassed by two ditches. It is said that the first representation of a play, or mystery, in England, took place in this town, under the direction of a priest or friar.

DUNSTABURGH, or DUNSTANBROUGH CASTLE, a noble relic of antiquity, about 2 miles east-south-east of Embleton, and 6 miles north-east of Alnwick in Northumberland. It was probably a British fort, but is not mentioned in history until the beginning of the 14th century, when it was founded, or rather rebuilt, by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The heavy seas which break upon the rocks here have riven them much, and it appears that the area or platform on which the castle is built, had been originally of greater extent than at present. Immediately below one of the towers is a gully or passage in the rock, about 60 yards in length, 540 feet deep, through which the sea breaks with tremendous noise.

DUNSTALL, a township in the parish of Tatenhill, county of Stafford, on the borders of Needwood forest; 5 miles west-south-west of Burton-upon-Trent. Houses 38. A. P. £2,897. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 204. Poor rates, in 1837, £169.

DUNSTAN (ST.), a parish in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, union of Blean, county of Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Canterbury, on the river Stour, and intersected by the Canterbury and Whitstable railway. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £5, returned at £145; gross income £121. Patron, the archbishop of Canterbury. Here are 4 daily and 2 day and Sunday National schools, which, together with an infant school, are endowed with £124 per annum. Acres 320. Houses 182. A. P. £1,768. Pop., in 1801, 707; in 1831, 809. Poor rates, in 1837, £530.

DUNSTER, a market-town and parish, in the hund. of Carthampton, union of Williton, county of Somerset; 36 miles west-north-west of Somerton, and 162 west by south of London. Acres 2,500. Houses 201. A. P. £2,589. Pop., in 1801, 772; in 1831, 963. It includes Rodhuish. The town of Dunster is situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, opening towards the Bristol channel, and

defended on every other side by lofty hills, which rise in rapid succession behind each other. The surrounding parks and grounds are beautiful, finely wooded, and afford pasture to great numbers of sheep. The town consists principally of two streets, one running north and south, the other branching westward from the church. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; rated at £4 13s. 4d., returned at £110; gross income £130. Patron, in 1835, J. F. Luttrell, Esq. Here is a Wesleyan Methodist church, formed in 1803. There are 2 daily schools, one of which is endowed with £30 per annum, for which 20 children are instructed. Charities, £28 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £415. In the reign of Edward III. this town enjoyed the privileges of a borough, and returned members to parliament. It afterwards held the elective franchise conjointly with Minehead, but both of these places have been disfranchised by the reform act. The market is on Friday; and a fair—chiefly for pedlery—is held on Whitmonday. Tanner says, "Sir William de Mobun the Elder, temp. Will. Conq., built a priory of Benedictine monks on the north-west side of the castle here, to the honour of St. George, and annexed it as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, at Bath. About the time of the suppression it consisted but of three monks, whose maintenance was valued at £37 4s. 8d. per annum, Dugd. Speed. The site of this house was granted, 34th Hen. VIII., to Humfry Colles." On a steep hill, to the south of the principal street, is part of an ancient castle, which was formerly a very magnificent structure, but it was nearly destroyed during the parliamentary war, when it was taken possession of by General Blake, under Oliver Cromwell.

DUNSTEW, a parish in the hund. of Wootton, county of Oxford; 2½ miles south-south-west of Deddington. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Oxford; rated at £8 2s. 8½d.; gross income £250. Patron, in 1835, Sir G. Dashwood, Bart. Here are 3 daily schools. Charities, £13 15s. per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £274. Acres 1,370. Houses 79. A. P. £2,924. Pop., in 1801; 318; in 1831, 450.

DUNSTON, a parish in the second division of the hund. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, union and county of Lincoln; 8 miles south-east by south of Lincoln, on a branch of the river Witham. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £7 0s. 10d., returned at £96; gross income £161. Patron, the bishop of Lincoln. Acres 4,620. Houses 77. A. P. £2,647. Pop., in 1801, 279; in 1831, 423. Poor rates, in 1837, £212.

DUNSTON, a parish in the hund. of Humbleyard, union of Henstead, county of Norfolk; 4 miles south of Norwich, on the river Yare, and close upon the London and Norwich railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; gross income £30. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. C. Long. Acres 500. Houses 13. A. P. £637. Pop., in 1801, 86; in 1831, 102. Poor rates, in 1837, £73.

DUNSTON, a township in the parish of Embleton, southern division of Bambrough ward, county of Northumberland; 6 miles north-east of Alnwick, on the coast of the north sea. Houses 41. A. P. £2,069. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 185. Poor rates, in 1837, £86.

DUNSTON, a township and chapelry in the parish of Penkridge, county of Stafford; 2½ miles north by east of Penkridge, near a branch of the Trent, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Living, a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Lichfield, a peculiar; gross income £67. Patron, in

1835, Lord Hatherton. "In a field close by the chapel," observes Mr. Freeling, in his *Railway Companion*, "there is an extraordinary echo, which returns seven or eight syllables distinctly." Acres 1,480. Houses 50. A. P. £1,624. Pop., in 1801, 208; in 1831, 272. Poor rates, in 1837, £96.

DUNTERTON, a parish in the hund. of Lifton, union of Tavistock, county of Devon; 5 miles south-east by south of Launcerton, on the eastern bank of the river Tamer. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Totness and dio. of Exeter; rated at £8 7s. 1d.; no return. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. N. T. Royse. Here is a daily school. Acres 1,170. Houses 31. A. P. £1,538. Pop., in 1801, 129; in 1831, 207. Poor rates, in 1837, £64.

DUNTISH, a tything in the parish and hund. of Buckland-Newton, county of Dorset; 1½ miles north by west of Dorchester. Here is a circular camp of 10 acres, in which arms and Roman coins have been found. Returns with the parish.

DUNTSBORNE-ABBOTS, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester. It includes the township of Duntsborne-Leer. Living, a rectory. Acres 3,290. Houses 66. A. P. £2,124. Pop., in 1801, 245; in 1831, 282. Poor rates, in 1837, £138.

DUNTSBOURN-ROUSE, a parish in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, union of Cirencester, county of Gloucester; 4 miles south-south-west of Cirencester. Living, a rectory, formerly in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester, now in the archd. of Bristol and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; valued at £8 14s. 9d.; gross income £250; in the patronage of Corpus Christi church college, Oxford. There are a daily and a Sunday school in this parish. Acres 1,730. Houses 21. A. P. £1,505. Pop., in 1801, 93; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

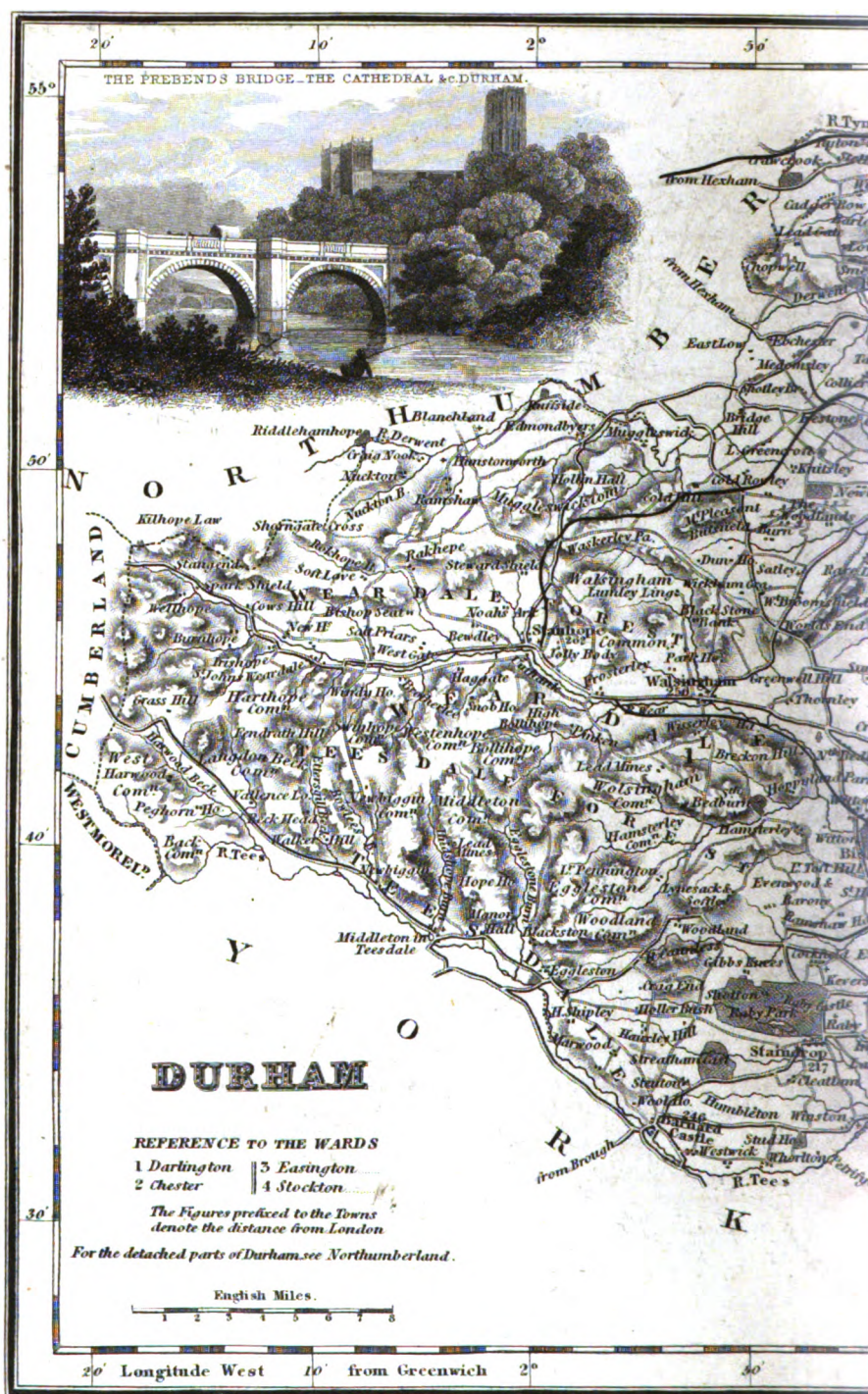
DUNTON WITH MILLO, a parish in the hund. of Biggleswade, union of Biggleswade, county of Bedford; 3½ miles east by south of Biggleswade. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Bedford and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Ely; rated at £10; no return. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. Here are 3 daily schools. Acres 2,840. Houses 75. A. P. £2,428. Pop., in 1801, 336; in 1831, 413. Poor rates, in 1837, £304.

DUNTON, a parish in the hund. of Cottesloe, union of Winslow, county of Bucks; 4 miles south-east by east of Winslow. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Buckingham and dio. of Lincoln; rated at £9 9s. 7d.; gross income £222. Patron, in 1835, Earl Spencer. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,550. Houses 19. A. P. £1,660. Pop., in 1801, 85; in 1831, 116. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

DUNTON, a parish in the hund. of Barstable, union of Billericay, county of Essex; 3½ miles north-north-west of Horndon-on-the-Hill. Living, a rectory in the archd. of Essex and dio. of London; rated at £14 13s. 4d.; gross income £466. In the patronage of King's college, Cambridge. Acres 2,790. Houses 19. A. P. £3,176. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 133. Poor rates, in 1837, £104.

DUNTON WITH DOUGHTON, a parish in the hund. of Gallow, union of Walsingham, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles west by north of Fakenham, north of the river Winsum. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Norfolk and dio. of Norwich; rated at £5 6s. 8d., returned at £111; gross income £161. Patron, in 1835, T. W. Coke, Esq. Acres 1,570. Houses 27. A. P. £1,773. Pop., in 1801, 121; in 1831, 126. Poor rates, in 1837, £124.

DUNTON-BASSETT, a parish in the hund. of Guthlaxton union of Lutterworth, county of Leicestershire; 4 miles north of Lutterworth, and near the



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Midland Counties railway. Living, a discharged vicarage, formerly in the archd. of Leicester and dio. of Lincoln, now in the dio. of Peterborough; rated at £60s. 10d., returned at £75; gross income £77. Patron, in 1835, George Payne, Esq. Here is a Sunday National school. Acres 1,860. Houses 122. A. P. £1,983. Pop., in 1801, 407; in 1831, 514. Poor rates, in 1837, £194.

DUNWICH, a borough and parish, anciently a market-town, in the hund. of Blything, union of Blything, county of Suffolk; 98 miles north-east of London, and 29 miles north-east of Ipswich, on the coast of the North sea. The parish of All Saints and the borough are now considered to be co-extensive. Acres 3,240. Houses 44. A. P. £522. Pop., in 1801, 184; in 1831, 232. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of Norwich; gross income £40. Patrons, Lord Huntingfield and M. Barne, Esq. A new church has been erected by subscription. St. James' hospital and the Maison Dieu were two hospitals of great antiquity, the origin and endowment of which are involved in obscurity. At the time of the inquiry into the state of charities, in 1830, they had, for a long time, been consolidated, as a charity, under the government of a master, for the support or relief of aged widows, and poor persons of this town, and particularly such as were afflicted with insanity, or loss of speech, or laboured under any peculiar disorder or affliction. The corporation and other principal inhabitants appointed. The income of the charity was £300 a year, with which the Maison Dieu was £300 a year, at one time, according to tradition. The considerable extent, but, with the exception of about one acre, the whole has been lost by encroachment of the sea. A yearly income of £75, arising from a gift, conferred, in 1566, by John Page, was divided between the church-wardens of Laxfield, and the corporation of Dunwich; the latter receiving 5-9ths of the income. Poor rates, in 1837, £119.

Dunwich sent two members to parliament from 23d Edward I., till disfranchised by the reform act. The privilege of returning the members was vested in 32 electors, partly dispersed over the country, and devoid of any other local interest in the borough. The constitution of this ancient and once populous borough was based on annual elections, and universal suffrage among the freemen, in all matters of corporate interest. They choose their own magistrates and all other municipal officers. After the passing of the reform act, however, the members of the body corporate had no longer any common interest. At the time of the municipal inquiry, the number of resident freemen was reduced to 9, sharing their corporate privileges with twice that number of non-residents; they still elected every year their own magistrates, consisting of a recorder, two bailiffs, a coroner, &c., who occasionally held an admiralty court, granted by charter of Edward IV.; but the local jurisdiction possessed, among other valuable privileges, by the borough, was nearly obsolete. No felony had been tried at the sessions within the previous 5 years, and only one misdemeanour. A civil court, formerly held before the bailiffs, had long been obsolete. There was no borough jail, and the resident magistrate could suggest no reason for any longer maintaining a separate jurisdiction. The revenue of the borough, arising principally from rents of land due to the corporation, as lords of the soil of the borough, was about £150 a year: the land is partly arable, but principal marsh or heath. It appears, however, from the 3d report of the Charity commissioners, that the corporation were entitled to a portion at least of the profits; but the terms on which they were allowed to take fuel from the corporation heath,

extending over nearly 300 acres, were considered by the bailiffs to be more than an equivalent. On all coals landed on about 6 miles of sea-beach, claimed by the corporation, they had recently levied a toll of 3d. per chaldron; and they received small sums for wreck, fines, and fees; but unfortunately a debt of £1,000 had been incurred in a legal dispute with the corporation of Southwold, about a puncheon of Scotch whisky which had been removed by the water-bailiff of Southwold from the Dunwich beach: the Dunwich corporation established their right to the whiskey, but incurred this debt for the payment of costs. Only two houses in the borough were valued, in 1835, at £10 and upwards.

The greater part of the land of this borough is either heath of little value, or sea-beach. Its extent, which is stated in the population return of 1831, to be 3,240 English statute acres, is, according to the corporate authorities, only 1,340 acres; one quarter of which is heath land, and more than another quarter sea-beach. The sea is perpetually gaining upon this land, and within the last nine years above 20 acres have been lost. In 1833 flood-gates were erected for the protection of the marshes. The town is considered to be rather improving, its buildings being on the increase. It is now a fishing town, chiefly for herrings and sprats, the latter of which are cured here in the same way that herrings are at Yarmouth. The market is on Saturday: there are annual fairs on St. James's, and the 25th of July, for toys.

Dunwich is supposed to have been a town of the Britons, or a Roman station. During the heptarchy, it was the metropolis of East Anglia, and the episcopal seat for that kingdom "was placed here upon the consecration of Felix, the first bishop, about A. D. 630. Upon the division of this diocese, A. D. 673, the bishops of Suffolk continued their residence here, till the whole kingdom was reunited under the bishops of Elmham, in the 10th century. After which, here was a cell of monks, who were subordinate to Eye; but this, with many other churches and religious houses, was some ages since swallowed up by the sea." In the time of Henry II., Dunwich had a mint, and under Richard I. its importance was denoted by a fine of 1,000 merks, whilst Ipswich paid only 200, for supplying the king's enemies with corn. In the reign of Edward I., it had 11 ships of war, 16 fair ships, 20 barks or vessels, and 24 small boats for the home fishery. The primary cause of its decay was the opening of a port at Blithburgh. Such was the original extent, importance, and opulence of this place, that it contained 6 parishes and upwards of 50 religious foundations; but being situated on a hill, composed of loose sand and loam, it has suffered so repeatedly from inundations of the sea that it is now reduced to a small village, no longer presenting any appearance of the former importance of the borough. The ruins of a monastery of Grey friars, covered with ivy; part of an ancient church, standing on the edge of a cliff; a chapel of Saxon architecture; and the old hospital or Maison Dieu, are the only remains of the capital of East Anglia. The harbour has disappeared, with several miles of land to the east, and the sea continues its steady course of encroachment on the shore.

DUNWORTH HUNDRED, at the south-west extremity of the county of Wilts, on the borders of Dorsetshire. Area 26,650 acres. Houses 1,292. Pop., in 1831, 6,747.

DURHAM,

A maritime county-palatine, bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the north by Northumberland, from which it is separated by the Derwent and the

Tyne; on the west by Cumberland and Westmoreland; and on the south by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the Tees. It is of a triangular form, 140 miles in circumference; 40 miles in extreme length from east to west, and 35 miles in its greatest breadth from north to south. Area 1,097 square statute miles, or 702,080 acres; of which about 300,000 are in tillage, 200,000 in pasture, and the remainder in fells, wastes, &c. Houses 40,740. A. P. £791,359. Pop., in 1801, 160,561; in 1831, 253,700; consisting of 54,736 families, of whom 8,408 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 18,511 in manufactures, trade, and handicraft, and 27,817 otherwise occupied.

Civil and Ecclesiastical divisions, &c.—This county is divided into four wards—see CUMBERLAND—and deaneries,—namely, Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, which together form an archdeaconry in the diocese of Durham, and ecclesiastical province of York; but, besides these divisions, there are detached portions of the county, viz., Northamshire and Islandshire, including Holy Island and the Farne Isles, and a portion of the main land extending from the Tweed, north and north-west, to the sea on the east, and separated from Northumberland, on the south, partly by the course of the river Till, and partly by an artificial boundary: this portion contains 73 square miles of excellent and well-cultivated land;—Bedlingtonshire, lying in the heart of Northumberland, betwixt the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck;—these are usually termed the North Bishopric: they are included in Chester ward;—and the insulated territory of Craike, in the wapentake of Bulmer, in the north riding of York,—which is included in Stockton ward: of these outlying portions of the county, the three first, constituting ‘the North Bishopric,’ are in the archdeaconry of Northumberland, except the parochial chapelry of Ancroft in Islandshire, which is in the archdeaconry of Durham: Craike is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham. The archdeaconry of Durham contains 75 parishes and parochial chapelries, of which 32 are rectories, 23 vicarages, and 20 perpetual curacies: some of these are very extensive, comprehending from 10,000 to upwards of 50,000 acres each. By subdivisions of them, 24 dependent chapelries have been formed. The total amount of church-rates, received for 1831–2, was £5,236; for 1839, £6,273, with nearly an equivalent expenditure. Besides upwards of 180 dissenting, there are 16 Roman Catholic, chapels. In 1831 the number of daily schools was 709, attended by 28,840 children; and of Sunday schools, 260, attended by 24,443 children. Of these,—11 daily schools with 510 children, and 83 Sunday schools with 10,312 children, belonged to dissenters. The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £7,143 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £54,686; for 1821, an expenditure of £97,618; for 1832, an expenditure of £86,087; and for 1839, an expenditure of £68,700. Including those of the outlying parishes, there are, in this county, 300 townships, 1 city—Durham—and 15 market-towns, including, however, several, either of little importance or now obsolete: the principal market-towns are—Sunderland, Darlington, Barnard-Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, South Shields, Staindrop, Stanhope, Stockton-upon-Tees, and Walsingham.

For parliamentary representation, the county is divided into two parts,—the northern division containing the wards of Chester and Easington, and the southern those of Darlington and Stockton. Each division is represented by two members,—nominated, for the northern, at Durham, and for the southern, at Darlington. The other polling-

places for the first are Sunderland, Lanchester, Wickham, Chester-le-street, South Shields; and for the second, Stockton, Bishop-Auckland, Stanhope, Middleton, Teesdale, Barnard-Castle, and Sedgefield. In the north division, Durham and Sunderland return each two members; Gateshead and South Shields one each: in the south there is no town with separate parliamentary representation.—At the general election in December, 1832, one of the members chosen for South Durham was a quaker. He was allowed to take his seat in the house of commons, on giving his affirmation, in place of swearing the oath. North Durham, including two of the wards, must not be confounded with the detached portions of the county, to which the name used to be applied, viz. the districts of Holy Island, Northam, and Bedlington; these are now, in respect of representation, joined with the northern division of Northumberland; as is Craike with the north riding of Yorkshire. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 10,305; the number who actually polled at the general election in 1837, was 4,282. Previous to 1675, this county did not return members to parliament at all: indeed as a county-palatine, under the supreme rule of the bishop, it was more like a petty kingdom in itself than a mere county: since that year, however, when an act was passed for the purpose, and until 1832, it returned two members; and the only place within it separately represented was the city of Durham, which also returned two.

Jurisdiction, &c.—Durham has usually been termed ‘the bishopric’ on account of the great powers formerly possessed by the bishop of the diocese, who was said to have all the authority in Durham that the king exercised elsewhere. These privileges were latterly much abridged: the bishop still, however, acting as lord-lieutenant of the county, and having the appointment of the high sheriff; accountable to him and not to the Crown; he being also perpetual chancellor and justice of the peace in his territories; all dues, amercements, and forfeited recognizances, as well as deadlands, belonging to him; all tenures of land originating from him, as lord paramount in chief; all enclosed estates, as well as moors and wastes, to which no title could be made, escheat to him; the admiralty jurisdiction of the county, and the conservancy of all waters within his district, being also vested in him: but, by the 6th and 7th Will. IV., chap. 19, the whole of the palatine jurisdiction is taken away from the bishop, and vested in the Crown as a separate franchise and royalty; the distinction of Durham, as a county-palatine, being thus, for most practical purposes, abolished. It is in the northern circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Durham: there the county-jail and house of correction are placed. The total income of county-rates, in 1800, was £5,762; expenditure on jails, £179; on prisoners, £845; on bridges, £1,314. Total expenditure, £4,041: in 1830 the total income was £9,315; expenditure on jails, £700; on prisoners, with prosecutions, £4,353; on constables and vagrants, £1,079; on bridges, £911; total expenditure, £8,069: in 1838 the total income was £8,049; expenditure on jails, £775; on prisoners with prosecutions, £4,862; on constables and vagrants, £815; on bridges, £1,138: total expenditure, £10,151.

Surface, Coasts, &c.—The general aspect of the county is hilly and mountainous; particularly the western angle, a bleak, naked, and barren region, crossed by the chain of hills termed the English Appenines, which, however, do not here rise to any considerable height. From the eastern side of these

hills issue numerous streams, which flow towards the sea; and smaller ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread, in various directions, over the county. Teesdale, in the Appenine district, presents a long and winding strip of fertility, surrounded by the wildest country in the kingdom. This valley is more than 30 miles in length, and here the principal lead-mines are situated. Weardale is also a wild and romantic district; and Tynedale, on the northern border, may vie with either in natural beauty, while it is greatly superior in its cultivation. The central parts of the county include some beautiful and fertile valleys, and are pleasantly varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to the growth of corn and pasturage. The eastern coast is bare and dreary, intersected by chains of limestone, whose monotonous forms, destitute of wood, and frequently ploughed to their summits, exclude the romantic grandeur of a mountainous region, and the softer features of the southern grazing district. Betwixt the swells of the country, however, lie numerous dales or denes, almost entirely concealed from the higher grounds. Every brook which falls to the sea has its banks adorned with a profusion of wild and varied scenery; the vales, imperceptibly commencing with the streamlets at their sources, sometimes contract themselves into narrow glens; sometimes open into irregular amphitheatres of rock, covered with ash or hazel; or deepen into ravines resembling the bed of a rapid river, terminating on the coast, either in wide sandy bays, or in narrow outlets, where the stream winds its way under crags of the wildest appearance. The coast of this county forms the base of its triangular form. The Tyne issues out at its northern, and the Tees at its southern extremity; near the latter is the only very prominent headland which occurs; namely, the bold and nearly insulated one on which the ancient but renovated town of Hartlepool is situated. This point projects to the south-east; and parallel with it, on the south-west, an inlet of the sea runs up into the land for about half-a-mile, then turns south-westwards, expands, and forms a dry haven, to which is popularly given the appellation of the Slake. The rocks in the vicinity of Hartlepool afford much interesting scenery,—being here and there hollowed out into perforations and caverns of singularly romantic character. The coast thence to Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear, is much embayed. About 8 miles north from Hartlepool is Beacon point,—the beacon on which was meant to warn mariners of the rocky and dangerous nature of this part of the coast. At Sunderland, a busy and thriving sea-port, chiefly in the coal-trade, and second only to Newcastle, vessels are constantly to be seen entering and leaving Wear mouth. Between Sunderland and South Shields—another thriving sea-port town, at the mouth of the Tyne,—the coast forms a lengthened promontory, the most conspicuous head-land of which is called Suter Point, about 5 miles south-east from Shields. Incredible multitudes of cod-fish are taken weekly on the coasts, and furnish a cheap and grateful repast to the labouring poor. Ling, haddock, turbot, herring, and many other wholesome fish, are also plentiful. Their fecundity is very astonishing. Harmer found 32,663 eggs in a herring; Pelit, 342,144 in a carp, and Lewenhoeck estimated the eggs of a single cod at 9,384,000! South Shields, Sunderland, and Stockton, are the most important ports: considering its extent, this county is by no means amply supplied with harbours.

Rivers.—Besides the TEES and the TYNE—which see—as they rather bound than belong to Durham, the principal river is the Wear, which

rises at the extreme western point of the county, and divides it longitudinally, but with a very sinuous course, during which it receives various tributaries, and passes Wolsingham, Bishop-Auckland, Durham, which it almost encircles, and Chester-le-street, issuing out into the German ocean at Wearmouth or Sunderland, where it is crossed by the celebrated iron-bridge, beneath whose vast arch vessels of large burden sail, by merely lowering their top-gallants. See SUNDERLAND.—The Derwent rises north of the source of the Wear, and though it principally bounds the county, crosses an angle south of the Tyne, into which it falls above Newcastle. The Skerne rises south of Durham, and flowing past Darlington, falls into the Tees. A number of minor streams water and drain the county; but the rivers connected with it do not afford any great facility to its internal navigation, which is confined to the lower waters of the Wear, and of the border rivers Tyne and Tees. The navigation of the Tees has been shortened by a cut, whereby a considerable bend in its winding course has been avoided; but, besides this, there are no canals, or artificial cuts for hydrographic communication, within this county. Salmon is very abundant in the rivers, together with trout, and a variety of other fresh water fish. There are mineral and medicinal springs in various parts of the county; and at Butterly, near Durham, is a salt spring issuing from a rock in the middle of the Wear; it is similar in quality to another at Birtley, which rises at a depth of 70 fathoms, in an engine-pit constructed for drawing water out of coal-mines. The sea-water also has long been extensively used at South Shields for the making of salt; but after the discovery of the Birtley spring—which has produced 20,000 gallons per day, four times stronger than any sea-water whatever—the Shields salt-works lost their importance and celebrity.

Climate, Soil, and Produce.—The air of Durham is considered to be very healthy, and although sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea, the vapours from the salt-water mitigating the cold in winter, which, in a situation so far north, might otherwise be rather severe. The soils are various; but they are generally loam. Near the river Tees, and in some spots bordering on the other rivers and brooks, the soil is loamy, or a rich clay: at a further distance from these, it is of a poorer nature, commonly termed water shaken, with here and there spots of gravel interspersed; but these are of small extent, the middle of none of them being half-a-mile from clay. The hills between the sea and an imaginary line drawn from Barnard-castle on the Tees, to Clansford on the Derwent, are for the most part covered with a dry friable loam, the fertility of which varies in proportion to its depth: from this line west, the summits as well as the sides of the hills are moorish wastes. In a country possessing such a variety of soil, the produce is of course proportionably various. The state of agriculture, however, in this county, is, on the whole, above the average in advancement. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, and beans. Wheat has produced from 10 to 30 bushels; barley from 30 to 40, and oats from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Turnips are extensively raised on all the lands except on the cold wet clays, which are unavoidably kept much in fallow. Lime of first-rate quality is freely used as manure, especially on the clay soils. The rich upland meadow and pasture lands afford great advantages for the rearing of live produce, and accordingly this county has long been distinguished for its excellent and improved breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses. The short-horned cattle are the most prevalent, and are

often fed to an enormous size. This breed generally yields great quantities of milk. Several short-horned oxen have been slaughtered, and found to weigh upwards of a ton each: the celebrated Durham white ox weighed 1 ton, 11 cwt., 22 lbs. This extraordinary animal measured from tail to poll 8 feet 8 inches: it was fed in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. Besides the shortness of horn, this breed differs from others in being wider and thicker in form; in affording the greatest quantity of tallow; and in having very thin hides with very short hair. The Durham short horns are well-known, and extensively used for dairy and other purposes throughout the country. There are several distinct breeds of sheep. The heath-sheep have large spiral horns, black faces and legs, a fierce, wild-looking eye, and short firm carcasses, covered with long, open, coarse, and shaggy wool, though their flesh is excellent in flavour: they weigh from 12 to 16 lbs. per quarter. The Cheviot sheep are hornless, and have generally white legs and faces: two-thirds of their wool is fine; the rest coarse. They average, when fat, from 12 to 18 lbs. a quarter. A long-wooled breed was once reared to a great extent in the north-eastern part of the county, and, when killed, often weighed from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. per quarter; but the improved Leicester breed has nearly superseded them, as they fatten at an earlier age, and are more profitable. Horses of strength and size were very rare in the north of England, particularly upon the borders, till the year 1435, when a fine breed was imported from Hungary into Scotland by order of James I. But various sorts of these useful animals are now bred here and in the adjoining counties: amongst them is an excellent breed of hunters, generally of a bay colour, very active, strong, and hardy. Many superior race-horses are also bred here. At the Durham, Darlington, and other annual fairs, great numbers of coach and saddle-horses are purchased for the southern parts of England, where they have been used to replace the old heavy black breed. The Cleveland bays are celebrated for activity and vigour. The farms here average the middle size, few exceeding 200 acres. Of the land, about one-third is supposed to be of ecclesiastical tenure. The woodlands are not of any considerable extent; and chiefly confined to the parks and seats of the nobility. The banks of the rivers and brooks, however, particularly in the vicinity of Durham, are fringed with wood of long growth and much value.

Roads.—The public roads are in general good; but those belonging to townships are in many parts extremely narrow, irregular, and dangerous. The great north mail-road, to Edinburgh and the north of Scotland, enters this county over the Tees at Croft bridge, and runs through Darlington, Durham, and Chester-le-Street, to Gateshead, where it crosses the Tyne, and quits the county. About 4 miles south of Durham, on this road, another branches off towards Bishop-Auckland, near to which it divides; one branch proceeding by Bishop-Auckland, and the other by Eldon and Heighington, to Pierce Bridge over the Tees, where they again unite and quit the county, afterwards joining the Carlisle and Glasgow road, at Scotch corner in Yorkshire. A branch to Sunderland from the north road enters the southern parts of the county at Yarm, by crossing the Tees: it passes through Stockton-upon-Tees, Norton, Dalton-le-Dale, and Ryhope, to Bishop-Wearmouth, Sunderland and Monkwearmouth, whence it is continued to South Shields, a separate branch proceeding from it to Gateshead and Newcastle. Other roads radiate from Durham, to Sunderland by Houghton-le-Spring, to Cumberland by Willington, Walsing-

ham, Stanhope, &c., to Lanchester, whence roads proceed to Walsingham, to Gateshead, &c.; to Norton by Sedgfield, &c.: numerous other roads proceed from town to town, with cross-roads interlacing them in all directions.

Railways.—This county is intersected in all directions by numerous railways: most of them have been constructed by the coal proprietors for the transport of coals from the pits to the places of shipment. The Stockton and Darlington railway is an undertaking of very great interest, from the circumstance of its being the first constructed public railway in England, upon which locomotive steam-engines have been used as the moving power. The greater importance, in a commercial point of view, presented by the Liverpool and Manchester railway, has had the effect of calling away, in a great degree, the public attention from the earlier projected Stockton and Darlington line; but although the points of greatest general interest are now more completely developed by the working of the Liverpool and Manchester, and other still more recent and important railways, yet there are some points peculiar to the Stockton and Darlington line well worthy of notice and of record. This railway was projected in 1821, and completed in 1825, at an expense of £125,900, advanced by 60 shareholders, chiefly public spirited members of the Society of Friends. It begins near the town of Stockton-on-Tees, whence it is carried, in a southerly direction, for about 4 miles. A branch is continued, in the same direction, through Egglecliffe, to Yarm Bridge, while the main line runs through Darlington north to the point of junction with the Clarence railway at Sim Pasture. It then runs past West Auckland, and ends at Witton Park Colliery, west of Bishop-Auckland. The main line is about 25 miles long; in addition to which, 4 branches were run to the west of Stockton, and a fifth to the east of that town, which should rather be considered as an extension of the main line to the Tees mouth: this extension branch crosses the river Tees into Yorkshire near Stockton, by a suspension bridge 240 feet wide within the piers, and 30 feet above low-water mark. The line then proceeds by Stainsby, Stainton, Acklam, Newport, &c., to a close adjoining the river Tees in the township of Middleburgh: this branch is 5 miles in length. Another of the branches runs from St. Helen-Auckland to Hagger Leas Lane: another from Darlington to Croft Bridge on the Tees; which has been purchased for the Great North of England line:—see **CAOXT**. A fourth branch runs from near Brusselton to Cawndon turnpike-gate, and the fifth to Yarm bridge has been already noticed. The views of the projectors of this railway were limited to the conveyance of the coal and other minerals, which abound throughout the district, for shipment to London and the eastern coast. The other descriptions of traffic to which it has given rise, have been created by the facilities which it has afforded. The scheme has not only in every way proved successful; but it may be here mentioned that Middleburgh, where it terminates at the Tees mouth, was 9 years ago an obscure fishing village, while it has now become a considerable sea-port town, the merchants in which have built an exchange. At the time when this railway was projected, its promoters only ventured to anticipate, as the greatest possible export of coal from the river Tees, about 10,000 tons per annum; whereas in 1835, the quantity so shipped,—including the shipment from Seaham harbour, with which port Stockton is connected for revenue purposes,—was 704,781 tons of which considerably more than half a-million tons were taken on board at Stockton and Middleburgh: in 1830, the shipments of coal from the Tees

—by the Darlington and Clarence railways—amounted to no less than 1,400,000 tons! The number of passengers conveyed along the Darlington line of railway, in 1838, was 228,946; and in August, 1839, the number was 1,400 per day. The Clarence railway begins at Samphire beacon, on the river Tees, about 4 miles north-east of Stockton; and is carried, in a westerly direction, to Sim Pasture, where it joins the Stockton and Darlington railway, as already mentioned. The main line is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, but there are 6 branches collectively extending upwards of 30 miles; these are:—the city of Durham branch, which quits the main line north of Stillington, in the parish of Red Marshall, and is carried in a northern direction towards the city of Durham, a distance of 13 miles:—the Stockton branch, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the old Durham and Yarm road to Stockton:—the Deanery branch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sim Pasture to near Bishop-Auckland:—the Sherburn branch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Durham branch at Ferryhill, to the lime and coal works at Sherburn:—the Byer's Green branch, 5 miles from Ferryhill to Byer's Green:—the Chilton branch, only 3 furlongs in length from the Durham branch to Chilton. By means of this railway, valuable coal-fields and limestone quarries have been more effectually and cheaply connected with the shipping port of Stockton. The Clarence and Hartlepool Union railway, projected previous to 1837, runs from the Clarence railway at Billingham, to the tide harbour bank at Hartlepool, passing over the Slake: a branch runs to Seaton Carew. The Hartlepool railway runs in a north-eastern direction through the county. It is united with other lines, especially with the Clarence and the Durham and Sunderland, by junction railways: there are also branches proceeding in various directions. The Durham and Sunderland railway unites these two places: branches proceed in various directions to the adjacent collieries: a railway from Haswell-moor crosses the Durham Junction railway near Pespool, and joins the Durham and Sunderland railway north of Murton: the main line, having also previously crossed the Durham junction, then proceeds to Ryhope, and along the coast to Sunderland. The tunnel on this line, under the junction of the Hetton and Elemore railways, near Hetton-le-Hole, is nearly 50 yards in length. In 1837, the number of passengers on this line was 41,387; in 1838, 77,160; amount received for the latter £2,306 6s. 11d. In coals, the transit in 1837 was 9,703 chaldrons; in 1838, 106,890 chaldrons. A novel experiment has been tried on this line, which proves the practicability of railroad vehicles being propelled with wind. The Durham junction railway connects the Tyne with the Durham coal-field. It extends from the Hartlepool railway near Moorsley, to the Stanhope and Tyne railway at Usworth. It is connected with various minor and branch railways, besides the more important ones already described: it is also crossed by, and otherwise connected with, a branch of the railway between Stainton and Bishop-Wearmouth by Herrington and Offerton. The Durham Junction railway, first partially opened for use, during the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, in August, 1838, crosses the river Wear and its valley, by the magnificent and celebrated Victoria bridge, of four main arches; three across the valley, to obtain the requisite level, and one splendid arch of 180 feet span across the river. The stone of which it is constructed is a hard, durable, well-coloured freestone, obtained from Pensher quarry in the vicinity: the outer quoins of the large arches are composed of granite: the foundations both for the abutments and piers are based upon solid rock, in some instances 40 feet from

the surface in depth: turrets are formed above the piers, which transversely greatly strengthen the bridge: its length is 810 feet 9 inches; width, between the parapet walls, 21 feet; but the extraordinary height forms its most attractive feature, and affords interesting views of the surrounding scenery. From the foundation of the main pier to the spring of the large arch is 72 feet; from the spring to the crown of the arch is 72 feet, and from thence to the parapet wall is 13 feet: in all 157 feet. The height from the ordinary water level is about 130 feet,—nearly 20 feet higher than the justly celebrated bridge at Sunderland. The general style of the design is at once simple and grand; being elegant and imposing in appearance, without superfluous ornament: in this respect, it harmonizes admirably with the surrounding scenery, and presents a magnificent object in the landscape. This noble bridge was finished on 27th June, the day previous to the coronation of the Queen. The scenery around it is of a bold rocky character; the steep banks being well-wooded. The Stanhope and Tyne railway extends from Stanhope in West Durham, to South Shields; and, during its course, sends branches off in various directions: it is crossed by others of the railways with which this county abounds. Two other lines, with considerable branches, to the north of the Stanhope railway, communicate with the Tyne, the one near Hebburn hall, and the other near Red Heugh, where it also communicates with the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, which enters this county north-west of Crawcrook, and runs along the southern banks of the Tyne by Bladon, and the suspension-bridge at the junction of the Derwent with the Tyne, to Newcastle:—see CARLISLE. The Brandling Junction railway connects Gateshead with South Shields and Monk Wearmouth. It was opened on 5th September, 1839:—see GATESHEAD. The projected Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway runs from Frosterley by Bishop-Auckland to the Stockton and Darlington railway, south-west of Shildon: a branch runs to Crook, and another to Bishopley. The projected Weardale junction, or New South Durham railway, runs from Frosterley to the Byer's Green branch of the Clarence railway. The West Durham railway runs from the Chilton branch railway end, in the township of Merrington, and, joining the northern line in the South Church parish, proceeds by St. Helen-Auckland Colliery, to the Stockton and Darlington railway: this railway was opened on 12th June, 1840. The Hagger-Leases branch railway diverges in a westerly direction: the northern line passes through Coundon to its junction with the south line in the township of St. Andrew-Auckland. The projected Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool, Junction railway commences on the Wingate branch of the Hartlepool railway in the parish of Castle Eden, and running by Cornforth, whence branches diverge, continues to its junction with the Byer's Green branch of the Clarence railway. The branches proceed, one in a northerly, the other in a southerly direction, each to its junction with the intended Great North of England railway. A continuation of the main line of the Durham and Sunderland railway to Brancepeth, and a railway from Durham to the Durham junction at Moston, with a Houghton-le-Spring branch, were projected in 1837. The Great North of England railway traverses Durham from its northern to its southern extremity, and thence to York. The line north of Darlington passes by Durham, to which a branch 55 chains long has been proposed to be run. The chief object hitherto held in view by the directors of this railway has been, to complete the portion of the line from Darlington to York:—see DARLINGTON:—so

as to make it available to the public, concurrently, as far as practicable, with the completion of the several great lines between York and the metropolis; especially as, since the opening of the Brandling Junction line, a continuous though indirect railway communication has existed between Gateshead and Darlington, through the Sunderland and Durham, the Clarence, and the Stockton and Darlington, railways: nevertheless, the continuance of the line towards Newcastle will, as speedily as possible, be effected. The expense and labour of this northern portion will be very great, as the works in contemplation are of a magnitude unequalled on any railway hitherto executed:—see article NORTHUMBERLAND. For further information regarding the Durham railways, projected, in progress, or completed, see the AUCKLANDS, COXHOE, CROFT, DARLINGTON, &c.

Coalfields, strata, mines, &c.—Durham, considering its dimensions, is unequalled by any county in Great Britain, except Middlesex, for its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines, and lime, millstone, and other quarries. To give a scientific and complete account of the strata and minerals common to it with Northumberland, would require volumes. An account of “the Newcastle coal formation,” with its contingent strata, extending through these counties, will be found under article NORTHUMBERLAND. Coal mines are now justly esteemed the most valuable source of our national wealth, as it is from the abundance of coal that our manufactures have derived their astonishing power of production; for the steam-engine would be an inert machine, were it not for the almost vital heat which our inexhaustible supply of coal imparts to it. The use of coal as fuel must have been known in very early times; and in some parts of Leicestershire and Yorkshire, where the coal strata baset, or appear above the limestone, rude tools have been found, which sufficiently prove that the Britons were not unacquainted with this valuable article. There is evidence, also, of the Barwell colliery near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and some mines in the West Riding of Yorkshire, having been worked by the Romans. Coal, as fuel, however, was by no means extensively used in England, until the commencement of the 17th century. In the reigns of Edward I. and Elizabeth, edicts were made prohibiting coal fires in London: still it appears from a charter of Edward II., dated 1315, that the coal of Derbyshire was in use in the monasteries, and that the monks of Beauchief supplied themselves from the mines at Alfreton and Norton. As all the strata accompanying coal abound with vegetable forms,—see NORTHUMBERLAND.—Geologists consider that “all coal was originally derived from vegetables thus enveloped in the stone or clay.” There are different species of coal. By naturalists, it is described as “a solid, inflammable, and bituminous substance, which, after its oil and other volatile principles are expelled, can sustain a red heat without further decomposition.” Six different species of coal have been enumerated, viz.:—Newcastle, or Caking coal, Rock coal, Splent coal, Cannel coal, Culm, and Jet. The Newcastle or Caking coal, which, from its fat bituminous nature, burns to a cinder and emits a thick smoke, is composed of charcoal and bitumen, mixed with a small quantity of argil, and is commonly debased with pyrites and other foul admixtures. It abounds in both Northumberland and Durham, and forms the great staple of the trade of the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland. Rock coal commonly burns to a cinder, and produces a few ashes, but does not melt and run together in the fire like the caking coal. There are many varieties of it, some of which are well adapted to culinary purposes. Splent coal burns freely, is

stratified with great regularity, and breaks with difficulty across the bed of the strata, but at the natural transverse cutters it easily splints into thin broad flags, like boards, which kindle almost as readily, and burn as freely as the bituminous pines. It is found at some of the Lambton collieries on the Wear, and at Wylam, Throckley, and Kenton, in Northumberland. Cannel coal is so called on account of its burning with a clear bright flame, like a candle. It takes a good polish, and when turned on the lathe into snuff boxes, and other trinkets, is similar to real jet. This coal is found in the highest state of perfection at Haigh, near Wigan, in Lancashire, where a summer-house, built of cannel, has now stood more than a hundred years without deterioration, and is visited with impunity by the ladies with their delicate drapery; so clean is this species of coal. Many cottages and outhouses in the neighbourhood of Throckley-fell are built of Splent coal, but fine coal of this description is rather scarce at Durham and Northumberland. Culm or Blind coal, has the singular property of emitting neither flame nor smoke; but burns with a clear, strong, glowing heat, like charcoal; and when a fire of it is extinguished or suffered to go out of itself, the coal that remains unconsumed bears no marks of fire. Jet has a near resemblance to the finer varieties of Cannel coal, except that it has the apparent grain of wood; is not readily broken cross-ways; but cleaves easily length-ways, like the Splent coals. The east and north-east parts of this county are much celebrated for their extensive coal mines; the produce of which is so great as almost to exceed calculation. The seams or strata now wrought are five in number, extending horizontally, for many miles, from 20 to 103 fathoms beneath the surface: these strata are from 3 to 8 feet thick: below are several other coal seams. The coal district occupies a space 22 miles long, and 11½ broad; extending westwards of the magnesian line, from South Shields to Shorley bridge (north) diagonally across the county, by Pontop, Hamstorsley, &c., to Staindrop; the strata varying in thickness and quality. The coal in the western part of the county is considered the best, and is worked for land sale only, while most of the collieries in the northern parts are worked for exportation. The coal trade is very variable here, and, as we have already instanced, has been greatly increased through the operation of the railways. The annual supply for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire alone, is estimated at no less than 200,000 tons per annum:—see also section *Railways*—Darlington, Durham and Sunderland, &c. The coals are drawn out of the pits on machines worked by steam; though, in the great sea-sale collieries, numbers of horses are continually kept under ground for the purpose of drawing them to the mouth of the pits; a labour which has been performed by men or boys in the land-sale collieries. The aggregate amount of the power of all the steam-engines on shore and afloat in Durham and Northumberland, was estimated some years ago at between 20,000 and 30,000 horses; it must now be much more.

The loss of life, by fire and choke-damp, or by explosions of inflammable air, in the great coal-fields here, has been dreadful. The frequency and extent of these great calamities excited the sympathy of several enlightened and benevolent individuals at Sunderland, who, in 1813, formed themselves into “A Society for Preventing Accidents in Coal-mines,” and offered premiums for the discovery of new methods of lighting and ventilating them; but this philanthropic association did not receive that zealous support from the coal-owners and viewers which the public anticipated. Dr. William Reid Clanny, &c.

Bishop Wearmouth, presented to this society a "safety-lamp," constructed on the principle of insulating the light, so as to burn without danger in an atmosphere of fire-damp, for which he received a large gold medal from the Society of Arts; and the Rev. Dr. Gray, of the same place, having solicited the attention of Sir Humphrey Davy to this important subject, that eminent chemist visited the coal-mines of these counties in 1815; and, on his return to London, produced two lamps, in which the burners were insulated from the external air. He afterwards found the security of wire-gauze, which proves impervious to flame, and, though surrounded by inflammable air, prevents the communication of any inflammation to the burners. The different claims to the honour of having discovered the safety-lamp excited much angry controversy, in which it was proved that the celebrated Mr. George Stephenson, civil engineer, was the first person who discovered that carburetted hydrogen gas would not explode through small apertures, and, that the idea of using wire-gauze, instead of perforated tin, originated with Sir H. Davy, but the principle of his lamp does not differ from that of Mr. Stephenson's; wire-gauze being similar to the orifices of the capillary tubes used by that gentleman. The coal-owners refused to examine the claims of Mr. Stephenson, and having voted him 100 guineas, presented Sir Humphrey Davy with a service of plate, valued at 1,800 guineas. Several gentlemen, considering that Mr. Stephenson had been unfairly treated, afterwards presented him with a handsome sum of money and a valuable silver tankard, bearing an appropriate inscription. In 1826, Mr. William Wood, of Summer-hill Grove, Northumberland, obtained a patent for an "Apparatus for the explosion of fire-damp in Coal-mines," consisting simply of a common Dutch striking clock, in which the descent of a weight at a previously determined hour, raised a lever, which, by means of another lever, caused a match, charged with the oxymuriate of potash, to be dipped into a bottle containing sulphuric acid; and, a counterbalance weight on the first lever, immediately afterwards, drew the match out of the bottle, when the contact of air caused ignition to the match, to which a train of combustible matter was connected, by which all the inflammable gas was destroyed. Methods of ventilating coal mines, however, have been superseding the use of safety-lamps, since 1816, when Mr. James Ryan, of Netherton Colliery, near Dudley, obtained from the Society of Arts a gold medal and 100 guineas for his method. From seven-eighths to nine-tenths, and in some cases the whole of the coal, is now raised from each mine; whilst, on the old system, not more than one-half, and frequently less, was all that could be obtained.

At the termination of the coal district, the lead mines begin; some of which have been worked from the reign of Edward VI. The different coal strata rise and crop out east of the Derwent, where the uppermost strata of the lead measures are supposed to basset from beneath the lower coal seams. The lead sections are more regular than those of coal, and each individual bed is anticipated with great certainty by practical miners. In Weardale, there are 36 mines, belonging to the Bishop of Durham, which have produced about 6,800 tons of lead per annum. In Teesdale, there are 38 mines, the property of the Marquis of Cleveland, which have produced, on an average, 3,200 tons of lead per annum. Every ton of lead ore produces, on an average, about 9 or 10 ounces of silver, and one sort of lead, sent to Newcastle for sale, has yielded between 30 and 40 ounces per ton. 32 cwt. of clean lead ore usually produces 20 cwt. of pure lead. Of the fissures or faults which contain the

lead ore, such as range from north to south are termed cross veins or dikes; these are not very fruitful: the lodes or fissures which run from north west to south-east are from 3 to 6 feet wide, and most productive: these cut through the cross veins. There are flat or dilated veins which lie between two layers of stone, and are frequently discovered by the miners whilst they are working downwards, in the rake or perpendicular veins, which latter are the richest. Sometimes when the miners have cut a drift through a twitch, the vein opens in a large and wide belly of pure and solid ore. Cavities have been found in the great limestone stratum that have yielded upwards of 1,000 bings of lead—each bing containing eight cwt. of lead ore—but the ore is not always in a pure and solid state, for the veins are frequently separated longitudinally into two or more divisions by a hard and heavy stone vein, which is technically called a rider. For an account of the apparent origin and nature of metallic veins, see article *DEVONSHIRE*—Section, *Ores and Mines*.—The most prevalent stone in mineral veins is spar, of which there are four kinds, viz. calcareous, fluor, cauk, and quartz, the latter of which is frequently very beautiful, being so fine and smooth as not to exhibit any grain, and so hard as to cut glass like the diamond. Fluor spar also occurs in a great variety of colours; but green, white, yellow, violet, red and brown, are its most prevalent hues. Caik, or barytic spar, is commonly of a dull yellowish, brownish, or reddish white, and is very difficult to separate from the metallic ores. Large caverns are frequently met with in the lead mines. The insides of these cavities exhibit all the variety, beauty, and splendour of the most curious grotto work, being formed by the variegated spar, shot into a diversity of figured crystals. But these caverns are never so magnificent as when there is less or more of yellow copper ore, or of pyrites or black jack in them, as these ores are found to produce, in hard veins, the most beautiful colours in the world. In the lead formation, here, there are, according to Dr. Thompson, 7 beds or sills of coal, 19 of limestone, 60 of plate or slate clay, and 50 of sandstone; but Mr. Winch, in his section, makes 21 limestone beds, of which the aggregate thickness is 96 fathoms. Some of the beds agree with those of the coal-field, viz., coal, shale, and sandstone; but other rocky masses also attend the lead measures. The sandstone and shale beds first rise from beneath the coal formation. The slate sill is of a grey colour, and is used as a roofing slate; the millstone grit is one of the uppermost strata on the Derwent, and is quarried for millstones; the grindstone sill, a fine-grained yellowish sandstone, is the uppermost bed in some of the quarries in the district. Gateshead fell is peculiarly famous for producing the celebrated "Newcastle grindstones," so named principally from being sent to Newcastle for sale, and said to be sent to, and used in, all quarters of the globe. Hazle, tuft, and a variety of other sandstones, prevail, particularly in the lower part of the lead measures. Fire stone, of high estimation in the building of ovens, furnaces, &c., is obtained in various parts of Durham, and exported in immense quantities.

Iron ore is found both in the coal and lead districts. Immense quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coalfield. Ironstone is still more abundant in the shale of the lead mines of the district in which Durham is included; but, owing to the high price of fuel, and the general distance from convenient carriage, it has not hitherto, at least till within the last few years, been manufactured to advantage. An excellent bed of ironstone was some years since dis-

covered at Ouston, near Chester-le-Street. Beautiful black limestone marble, thick set with white coralloid fungitæ, is quarried at Frosterley. It bears a good polish, and is frequently used for tables, slabs, and chimney pieces. A black marble, veined with opaque spar, is found in the Tees near Barnard Castle. The magnesian limestone district commences at South Shields, runs along the coast to near Hartlepool, south of which the red sandstone district begins, and extends to above Croft-bridge. All this stratal tract is covered with very fine loam. The magnesian westerly line passes by Ferry hill, and out of the county into Yorkshire about Pierce bridge. The blue metalliferous limestone, west of the coal district, in this county, is much used for agricultural purposes, for which the magnesian limestone is less fit: it is distinguished from the other by the name of hot lime.

Manufactures.—Many kinds of manufacture are carried on in this county; but none of them to any great extent. In 1838, there were 4 worsted mills, employing 432 hands: of these, 3 were at Darlington, employing 405; and 1 at Gateshead, employing 27 hands;—3 woollen mills employing 89 hands: of these, 2 were at Durham, employing 79, and 1 at Ebchester, employing 10 hands;—and 8 flax-mills, employing 422 hands: of these 2 were at Bishop-Wearmouth, employing 30; 1 at Sunderland, employing 79; 2 at Stockton, employing 122; 1 at Darlington, employing 93; 1 at Houghton-le-Skerne, employing 57; and 1 at Marwood, employing 41 hands. Stuffs and carpeting employ about 550 hands at Barnard Castle and in the city of Durham; linen-weaving 350 at Hurworth, Rycliffe, and other places; sail-cloth 52 at Hedworth, where also scythes and edge-tools are made; woollens 70 at Shildon and Walsingham; glass—especially glass bottles—about 500 at Gateshead, South Shields, Bishop-Wearmouth, Heworth, and Southwick; iron-works 150, at Bedlington and Bishop-Auckland; makers of engines, moulds, and patterns, 150, chiefly at Birtley and Sunderland; earthen-ware, 45, at Ford; lead ore, 30, at Eaglestone; and the manufactures usual at shipping-places—ropery, paint, and anchors—employ about 350 persons: chain-cables are made at Gateshead. Ship-building is extensively carried on at Sunderland and South Shields.

History and Antiquities.—The co-palatine territory of Durham, between the Tees and the Tyne, belonged to the province of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and constituted part of the extensive territories of the Brigantes, a British tribe of powerful influence before the invasion by the Romans. When the Anglo-Saxons established themselves in South Britain, this county formed part of the southern portion of the kingdom of Bernicia—taking that appellation in its widest extent:—subsequently it formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria; and, under Alfred and his successors, it was called *Doorham*, signifying Forest land. Christianity was introduced here in the 7th century, and there were many religious and monastic foundations previous to the incursions of the Danes, who, notwithstanding the victories gained over them by Alfred and other Saxon princes, preserved their own laws, customs, and languages, till the accession of Canute the Dane, the events of whose reign and of those who succeeded him, gradually led to the amalgamation of the Danes and Saxons into one people. When Oswald, king of Northumbria, had embraced Christianity, the task of converting the Northumbrians was undertaken by Aidan, a Scottish monk, who chose for the residence of himself and brethren, the island of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, a retreat well-calculated for religious meditation, and rendered solemn by the awful prospect of

the ocean, which diurnally shut out the residents, by means of the tides, from the continental inhabitants. Here, it is said, his successor built a church, and covered it with reeds after the primitive manner of those in Scotland. The famous St. Cuthbert was the 6th bishop of Lindisfarne: according to some, he was of regal extraction; but others maintain that in his youth he had been a shepherd, and was raised to the church by an extraordinary vision. Being canonized after his death, he was considered the patron saint of the diocese. The Danish conquest in England, towards the close of the 8th century, occasioned the cathedral and monastery of Lindisfarne to be finally abandoned; but it is to this day traditionally related, that St. Cuthbert still retains an affection for his old corporeal residence at Lindisfarne, where the superstitious believe he often comes in the night, and sitting on one rock, uses another as his anvil, on which he forges his beads.* Sir Walter Scott has interwoven this tradition in his beautiful poem of *Marmion*; according to which the nuns of St. Hilda's abbey, at Whitby, had sent to those of Lindisfarne to ascertain the authenticity of the marvellous legend, the truth of which, nevertheless, they pretended, *a priori*, to disclaim:—

“But vain St. Hilda's nuns would learn
If, on a rock by Lindisfarne,
St. Cuthbert sits and toils to frame
The sea-borne beads that bear his name:
Such tales had Whitby's fishers told,
And said they might his shape behold,
And hear his anvil sound;
A deaden'd clang—a huge dim form
Seen but, and heard,—when gathering storm
And night were closing round.
But this, as tale of idle fame,
The nuns of Lindisfarne disclaim.”

CANTO II., STANZA 16.

St. Cuthbert had directed that his body should be buried in a stone coffin, in the oratory of his hermitage at Farne, a dreary island, whither he had ultimately retreated, to practise a life of more austerity than that led by the more luxurious monks: he also ordered, that, if the island should be invaded by pagans, the monks were to flee, and carry his bones away with them. All his directions were obeyed; “only, at the weeping request of the monks, he permitted that his body should be transported to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's church, at the right side of the high altar, he was solemnly enshrined, A. D. 687.” At the second descent of the Danes, but before the barbarians could reach Lindisfarne, the bishop Eardulph, and his numerous colony of monks, had fled, taking with them the body of St. Cuthbert, and their other precious relics, all of which they enclosed in one ark or shrine. They wandered from place to place, till the abbot, by a pretended injunction from the patron saint, effected the proclamation of Guthred, a Danish slave, the son of a general, as king of Northumbria. This novel but politic incident conciliated the Danes: peace was re-established: the Northumbrians were reconciled to the rule of the Dane; and, in 882, Eardulph established his see at Chester-le-Street. The monks “had now got the art of enslaving the devotion of princes to their private ends:” they even induced the Great Alfred to swear fealty to St. Cuthbert and his clergy, “by whose help they persuaded him that he had got the victory over the pagans.” Alfred and Guthred granted to the church, for ever, all the lands between the Tyne and the Wear: these, together with other extraordinary rights, privileges, and immunities, constituted the

* On this island there is a bed of black shiver or slate, mixed with iron ore, amongst which are the *Entrochi*; or, as they are popularly called, St. Cuthbert's beads.

origin of the Jura regalia, which, till the recent act of parliament, dignified the co-palatine of Durham, over which the bishop exercised a truly regal jurisdiction as the representative of the person of St. Cuthbert. In 990, a new invasion of the Danes compelled the holy fraternity to flee from Chester-le-Street to Ripon in Yorkshire, with the remains of their tutelary saint and relics as before. On the retreat of the ravagers they set out on their return to Chester, where the see had now been settled 113 years; but they were intercepted in their progress, at the site of the future city of Durham, by the supernatural agency detailed in our account of that city. Thus "the bishopric" was founded. Gifts and oblations flowed profusely in, and thus the city of Durham was founded. Soon after the Norman conquest, the entire subjugation of the bishopric was intrusted to Comyn, a Norman nobleman, who, though warned of the indomitable spirit of the people, pursued his march to Durham with 700 troops, where he and his followers were put to death by the inhabitants, against whom William immediately sallied forth, devastated the whole country, and devoted its inhabitants to military execution. His troops were scarcely withdrawn, when Malcolm, king of Scotland, penetrated through Cumberland, into Cleveland, to the bishopric, laid waste Teesdale, and burned the towns and monasteries of Wearmouth and Hartlepool. The bishopric was compelled, under the Normans, to provide, from the patrimony of the church, and the possessions of the laity, both soldiers and other military aid. After the establishment of the Norman rule its most serious calamities were the frequent incursions of the Scots, to whose devastations it was more particularly exposed, by its vicinity to the border. In the article of military power, the bishop had his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knights' service, as the rest of the "Haliwerk folk" held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, with advice for them to assist with their persons, dependants, and money, for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham: for he had power in the bishopric both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers from sixteen to sixty years old. According as he found their strength, he had power to march against the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the bishops built a strong castle in his territory, on the border, to defend it against them; though no other person could have done this without his leave, nor the greatest person in the palatinate embattle his mansion. As the people depended on him in these matters, they were free from every body else. In 1640, during the parliamentary war, the Scottish army, entering Newcastle on the 28th of August, took possession of Northumberland and Durham. Bishop Morton fled to Stockton, thence to York and London, and never returned to his diocese. The majority of the clergy at this time deserted the cathedral, and the see and episcopal government of Durham were virtually dissolved. An accommodation with Scotland was effected by the parliament; and, in 1653, the county of Durham, or a committee so styling themselves, addressed Lord General Cromwell and his council, expressing adherence to his person and government, but it was signed by only one individual of considerable family or connexions. The restoration was followed by the restitution of the see of Durham, December 14th, 1660. Amongst the architectural antiquities in this county, chiefly entitled to notice, are Barnard castle, Bishop-Auckland palace and

church, Brancepeth castle, Durham cathedral, palace, &c., Evenwood castle, Finchale priory, Gateshead monastery, Hilton castle, Lumley castle, Northam castle, Raby castle, Ravensworth castle, Whilton castle, Yarrow monastery, &c. The grand Roman road, called Watling-street, passes the Wear, at Walsingham, and a branch of it passes on to Chester-le-Street, and Shields. The remains of some ancient encampments are also visible.

DURHAM,

The capital of the county-palatine, and the seat of the see, of Durham, situated in the wards of Chester and Easington, union of Durham, near the centre of the county, 258 miles north of London, and 4 south of Newcastle, on a singular rocky eminence almost surrounded by the river Wear. Acres 10,125. Houses 1,288. A. P. £26,076. Pop., in 1801, 7,530; in 1831, 10,125.—For an account of the railways connected with this city, see county of DURHAM.

General description.—From all the neighbouring points of view, the appearance of this interesting city is unique and striking; its public edifices exhibiting a degree of magnificence unexpected at a distance so remote from the metropolis; and its situation and figure being so peculiar—in connection also with its historical circumstances—as to have occasioned its being emphatically denominated *THE ENGLISH ZION*.* The centre of the rocky circular eminence, which rises abruptly from the Wear, is prominently occupied by the cathedral and castle, which, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the remains of the ancient city walls: here the objects seem to rise one above the other, till they are crowned with the cathedral church, which, especially as seen in the beautiful prospect from the churchyard of St. Giles—a prospect too extensive for a picture, and too rich for description—stands exalted above all, like the mitre round the temples of its prelate; and constitutes the supreme and noblest ornament to the fair capital of the ancient principality. Below the city walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations descending to the river: the acclivity on the other side is rocky, steep, and high. The cathedral precincts, and the site of the ancient city, form, towards the south, a kind of peninsula, surrounded by the river. Leland, in the first volume of his *Itinerary*, says, "The towne of Duresme stoneth on a rocky hill; and stoneth as men cum from the south cuntre on the ripe of Were, the which water, so, with his course, naturall, in a botom, windeth about, that, from Elvet a great stone bridge of 14 arches, it cripeeth about the towne to Framagate bridge, of 3 arches, also on Were, that betwixt these two bridges, or a little lower, at St. Nicholas, the towne, except the length of an arrowshot, is brought in *insulam*; and some hold opinion, that, of aunient tyme, Were ran from the place wher now Elvet bridge is, strait down by St. Nicholas, now stonending on a hill; and that the other course, part for pollicy, and part for digging of stones for building of the towne and minstre, was made a valley, and so the water-course was conveyed that way,—but I approve not full of this conjecture." There are sufficient appearances, however, to support the conjecture that a sluice or moat once crossed

* "This reverend and aged abbey is seated in the heart of the city, so advanced upon the shoulders of an high hill, and encompassed again with the higher hills, that he that hath seen the situation of this city hath seen the map of Zion, and may save a journey to Jerusalem. Shee is girded almost round with the renowned river Wear, in which, as in a glass of crystal, shee might once have beheld the beauty, but now the ruine of her walls."—*Legend of St. Cuthbert.*

the neck of this peninsula,—which is not above 200 paces in width,—whereby the whole city could be completely insulated. The bridges alluded to by Leland still exist. Elvet is a township on the east side of the peninsula, from which it is separated only by the river: one of the two streets—that of New Elvet—is composed of respectable houses, some of them of the highest class. The county jail is situated in this township. Elvet and Framwellgate bridges cross the bends of the river at the narrowest part or neck of the peninsula. Framwellgate is another township called the borough of Framwellgate, consisting principally of a single street running northwards from the bridge, whence also another suburb termed Crossgate branches off. Both of these present appearances of great poverty. North of the peninsula is situated the parish of St. Nicholas, which, together with the peninsula itself, contains what is termed the old town: in it are the market-place and the principal shops. St. Nicholas has extended itself along one street called Clay Path, up to St. Giles's parish, where it is continued for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, by the name of St. Giles's Gate. There are scarcely any respectable shops, and very few houses of a better class in this street. North and South Bailey are very small townships, situated between the cathedral precinct and the river. This is a very desirable and most respectable part of the town. A handsome bridge of 3 arches crosses the river at the south-western extremity of South Bailey. The form of the city has been whimsically compared to that of a crab,—the market-place representing the body, and the streets the claws. On each side of the river, beyond the hanging-gardens which skirt the peninsular acclivity, are beautiful promenades or public walks, called the Banks. "These celebrated walks," says Warner, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments—the castle and cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt on one hand, and sloping gently to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most beautiful and agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable; deep glades and solemn dells; scarred rock, and verdant lawn; sylvan glades, and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the castle and cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery, and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand." The race-ground on the shore of the river opposite to the city, and adjoining the suburb of Old Elvet, consists of an extended tract of level meads. Races are held here in May. There are assembly-rooms, a theatre, news-rooms, a subscription and a mechanics' library; besides those of the bishop, and the dean and chapter, in the cathedral precincts. The free-masons of Durham have a neat edifice in Old Elvet, called Granby Lodge. In the centre of the market-place is a public pant or fountain of excellent water, which supplies the greatest part of the town. The reservoir is octagonal, and ornamented with a statue of Neptune: the water is conveyed to it through pipes, from a spring, granted, in 1450, to the city, for ever, by Thomas Billingham, Esq. The streets are well-paved, and lighted at night with gas, from gas-works on the banks of the river.

'The Bishopric,' &c.]—To the city of Durham itself an ecclesiastical origin has been attributed. About

the year 995, when the wandering monks of Lindisfarne were returning, after the Danish invasion, to their church at Chester-le-Street,—see county-palatine of DURHAM—*History*,—with the ark containing their holy relics, and the mortal remains of the illustrious St. Cuthbert; when they approached the ground where Durham afterwards was built, the ark—by a miraculous interposition, as they themselves inform us,—became immovable at Wardleu, a place to the eastward of the future city. From this mysterious resistance, the ecclesiastics were impressed with the belief that heaven would not permit the remains of their patron saint to return to their former resting-place; and, after much invocation, Dunholme, as it was then called,—“a land flowing with milk and honey,”—was revealed to them in a vision, as the appointed place of rest for St. Cuthbert and themselves. The precise spot was indicated to them by the recovery of a lost cow; in reference to which circumstance, and emblematic of the rich meads and valleys on the Wear, the effigies of the monks and the bountiful cow, on the west corner tower of the east transept of the cathedral, are said to have been erected. The first care of the pious labourers was the construction of an ark or tabernacle, with timber and boughs of trees from the adjoining thickets and forests, wherein they deposited the saint's body: they afterwards built a more suitable edifice, called the White church; and ultimately, the noble cathedral, then dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was erected, and the saint's remains therein deposited. This and other buildings formed the nucleus of the infant city. “Upon the removal of the bishop's see hither by Bishop Aldwin, about the year 995,” says Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, “Bishop W. de Carileph, with consent of the pope and king, was expelled: a prior and convent of Benedictine monks were placed herein, who continued till the general dissolution in the time of Henry VIII., when the bishopric was valued at £3,138 9s. 8d. per annum in the whole, and £2,821 1s. 5d. clear, and the revenues of the church at £1,366 10s. 9d. per annum, Dugd.; £1,615 14s. 10d. ob. Speed; £2,215 Compend. Compert. The titular saint of this cathedral and county was St. Cuthbert, whose body was magnificently enshrined behind the high altar. But King Henry VIII. named it the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin, upon his refounding and endowing it, ann. reg. 33, for a dean, 12 prebendaries, 12 minor canons, 16 lay singing-men, and other officers and ministers.”

The bishopric of Durham comprehends the counties of Durham and Northumberland, with the parish of Alston in Cumberland; and the ecclesiastical commissioners have now transferred all places within the peculiar jurisdiction of Hexhamshire, from the diocese of York, to the archdeaconry of Northumberland and diocese of Durham. The dignities attached to this see have been very great; the bishop being Count Palatine, Earl of Sadberg, and custos rotulorum of the county, with power to create barons, appoint judges, convolve parliaments, raise taxes, and coin money: the courts of justice were held in his name, and he could grant pardons for all offences or felonies: he granted markets and fairs, and was lord-admiral within the county-palatine. His powers and privileges were abridged by Henry VIII.; and by 6^o and 7^o Will. IV., chap. 19, as already observed in article DURHAM, co-palatine.—*Jurisdiction*—which see—the whole of the palatine jurisdiction of the bishop of Durham was taken away.

The number of benefices in this diocese, returned to the commissioners, in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 192, besides 2 not returned.

The aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents, in the 192 returned benefices, was £74,457—average gross income £387. In 1838, the total number of benefices, without exclusion, was 209, the incumbents in 64 of which were non-resident. The total number of curates, in 1831, was 100: stipends, included in the income of incumbents, £8,556—average £85. The bishopric is one of the richest benefices in the kingdom. Though rated in the crown books only at £2,821 1s. 5d., the total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see, and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for 3 years, ending 31st December, 1831, was £21,991. After making this return, the bishop had granted permanent augmentations to small livings in his patronage, to the amount of £1,170 per annum, out of the revenues of the see. No accurate judgment could then be formed, as to the future average amount of fines on the renewals of leases of mines and quarries, (a great proportion of the revenues being derived from ecclesiastical tenures, &c., in the county-palatine,) as the profits attending them depended, principally, upon the several districts in which the collieries should be worked. The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation, of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, in 1831, was £35,071, besides separate revenues possessed by all the members as a corporation sole, in right of the prebends and the deanery; the average gross yearly amount of these, was £14,478. The corporation consists of a dean and 12 prebendaries. There are also 8 minor canons, with revenues paid, by the dean and chapter, out of the revenues of the corporation aggregate; after payment of which stipends and allowances, and also of the stipends and allowances, amounting to £5,672 13s. 4d., to the dean and prebendaries who have kept their residence, the surplus is divided into 14 parts, of which the dean receives 2-14ths, and the prebendaries 1-14th each; the sum so divided, according to the average for 3 years previous to 1831, having been £20,877. The average nett income of the dean, in right of the deanery, was £3,266, and the nett revenues of the prebendaries, in right of prebends, were,—those of the 11th stall, amounting to £1,400; the 10th, amounting to £1,043; the 2d, to £813; the 1st, to £706; and the remainder varying from £687 belonging to the 7th, to £312 belonging to the 9th. Augmentations of the poor livings in the patronage of the dean and chapter, granted previously to 1831, amounted to £1,734 2s. 9d. per annum; and additional augmentations thereafter to be granted, would, it was estimated, increase the sum total to £3,000 per annum. The chapter had expended and were still expending large sums in building churches and chapels; and property which produced, on an average, £2,986 18s. per annum, had been appropriated to the Durham University. By a supplementary statement made to the commissioners, it appeared, that, in July, 1832, a fine of £44,266 12s. 10d., was paid by the Marquis of Londonderry for the renewal of a colliery lease, of which about 12 years had expired; but that it was improbable so large a fine would be again received: it was also stated that the average of the 3 years on which the return was made was higher than the average of any former 3 years; and that independently of the appropriation to the Durham University, and of the augmentations of poor livings, the revenues were expected in future to produce a much lower average than that which had been stated.

THE CATHEDRAL excels all other sacred edifices in the kingdom in the beauty of its situation, as well as in the riches of its revenues; and though not so large as some of them, its magnificence is not sur-

passed by any. The foundation of the building, which was laid in the year 1093, by Malcolm, king of Scotland, Bishop Carilepho, and Turgot the prior, is about 80 perpendicular feet above the surface of the river. The west end of the church rises from the rocks, which are seen on the summit of the cliff, and almost overhang the stream. The elevated, bold, and singular position of this cathedral adds greatly to the striking effect and grandeur of its appearance. The original form of the structure, as erected by Bishop Carilepho and his successor Flam-bard, is a long cross with two turrets at the west end, and between them a large and richly ornamented door of entrance. Successive additions, including the great or central tower built in the 13th century, have rendered this cathedral a perfect specimen of the Norman architecture, and a highly instructive congeries of examples, illustrative of the gradual changes in the English style up to the beginning of the 15th century. From the square called the Palace Green, by which it is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once seen. This entire range preserves its original Norman character, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the pointed arch manner. Various incongruities in the style and ornaments are observable: the porch, forming the principal entrance, may, in particular, be remarked as one of the most barbarous commixtures of the Saxon and pointed styles that ever disgraced modern architecture. On the door within the porch is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage, in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary in the night-time were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral. Above the great window of the north transept were formerly, in two roundels, the figures of Benedictine monks, carved in relief: these, which displayed the state of the art at the period when that division of the building was erected, have been removed, and their places occupied by two new figures; one a prior, seated in his installation chair; the other an effigy of Bishop Pudsey, as portrayed on the episcopal seal attached to his charter to the city of Durham. On the octangular tower, at the west angle of the chapel of the Nine Altars which forms the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the memorable basso relievo representing the event which occasioned the latter to be founded on this spot. The figures appear in a recess of the stone-work; but have been re-sculptured, and their original forms somewhat altered. The east front has been repaired and modernized: the windows forming a double range, are all of the lancet shape, excepting the centre window of the upper tier, which is circular, and radiated with stone-work. The south front preserves much of its ancient character, though some parts have been chiseled over to make way for the new facings. Only a partial view can be obtained of this side of the cathedral, as the cloisters, dormitory, and other buildings, conceal nearly the whole of the lower part. The west front, consisting of two highly ornamented square towers, each 143 feet in height, with the Galilee* between,

* Females were only admitted to the Galilee. St. Cuthbert had an inveterate hatred to or dread of them. The following description is curious: it explains the word "Galilee," as connected with conventual architecture:—"Galilee, a porch or porticus annexed to a church. It was used for various purposes; public penitents were stationed in it; dead bodies were there deposited previously to their interment; religious processions formed, and it was only in the Galilee belonging to certain religious houses that the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. Much speculation has arisen as to the origin of this name. The most commonly received opinion (founded chiefly upon a passage in the writings of Gervase of Canterbury) is as follows:—When a female made an application to see a monk, she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity

appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. The basement line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, 80 feet from north to south, and 50 feet from east to west, flanked by huge buttresses and arches, springing out of the rock, to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice. Above the Galilee, is the great west window, with various enriched compartments springing up to the roof. The architectural adornments of the towers are modern; and the attempt to make them accord with the original forms has, in many instances, proved unsuccessful: their summits are bounded by pinnacles, and open worked battlements. The great centre tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. Round it is a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses are graced with niches, canopied, and decorated with tracery, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see. The height of this tower is 214 feet. The extreme length of the whole edifice, exclusive of the great western porch, or Galilee, is 411 feet.

The interior of the cathedral is highly interesting to those who wish to trace the connexion between Saxon and Norman architecture, or to observe the latter in perhaps its highest stage of perfection. The comparison of these orders with the English, or pointed styles, may also be made; as the chapel of the Nine Altars partakes, in its general enrichments and proportion, of the architectural character of Salisbury cathedral; and, from its singularly light appearance, forms a striking contrast with the massive Norman work prevalent in the other parts of the fabric. In the interior of this cathedral, observes Pennant, "is preserved much of the ponderous yet venerable magnificence of the early Norman style: the pillars are vast cylinders, 23 feet in circumference; some adorned with zigzag furrows; others lozenge shaped, with narrow ribs, or with spiral; the arches round, carved with zigzags: above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings; a row of small pilasters runs round the sides of the church, with rounded arches intersecting each other." In the middle of the nave, between the four western pillars, is the Baptisterium or font; a rich piece of tabernacle-work, of red oak, in an octangular form, terminating in a pinnacle, ornamented by a dove with expanded wings. The upper part is supported on columns: the whole is about thirty feet high. At a little distance further to the east, and forming part of the pavement, is a long cross, of blue marble, marking the boundary beyond which females were not allowed to pass, even many years after they had been permitted to enter the cathedral from the Galilee. The Galilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is divided by clustered columns, and semicircular arches, into five aisles; the most northern of which is now enclosed as the registrar's office. The singular combination of the Norman and pointed styles displayed in this building arose from the repairs directed by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal Langley, about the year

1406. Here were formerly three altars, now wholly removed: that in the centre was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Before the steps, which approached it, is the tomb of the cardinal, who died in 1438; and near it a large marble stone covering the remains of that 'light shining in darkness,' the Venerable Bede. There are a few other memorials of persons buried here. The great central tower is supported by clusters of columns, rising to the springing of the groins: the great arch springing from them is crowned by an open gallery of communication round the inside of the lantern: the space from the gallery to the window is filled with net compartments, which, with the window itself, are well imagined: groined arches form the termination of the lantern; and when viewed from below, the magnitude and grandeur of its several parts are extremely striking."—Account of Durham Cathedral—Antiq. Soc.—At each end of the middle transept, on the east side, is an aisle separated from the body of the transept by one clustered and two round pillars: one of the latter is grooved in the spiral form; the other in the zigzag manner: in each aisle were formerly three altars. At the south end of the transept is a curious clock, erected by the dean and chapter in the year 1632. The choir is divided from the transept by an oak screen, decorated with festoons of fruit and flowers, carved in a very bold style, and having an entablature of a rich foliage pattern. Over the screen is a large and fine-toned organ. The length of the choir is 120 feet: the floor is paved with black and white marble. The prebendal stalls are finished with tabernacle work, in which the ancient style is but indifferently imitated, but their general effect is not unpleasing. On the south side is the episcopal throne, an elegant structure, erected about the year 1730, by Bishop Hatfield, over the vault wherein he lies interred. The throne is considerably elevated; in the centre is a chair of state, having a canopy of ornamental tabernacle work. The pulpit, which is on the north side, is adorned with figures of some of the apostles, neatly inlaid on the panels, and nearly as large as life. The choir comprehends four pillars on each side; two of them clustered, and two round: the latter are cut in the spiral figure. The roof is of elegant Gothic work, the ribs of the arches terminating in points ornamented with roses; the fillets pierced in roses and crosses: some of the decorations of the centre roses are singular; one next to the organ contains a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. From the altar-rails eastward, the whole work appears nearly of the same date; and, by the architecture of this part, it seems that the building originally terminated here, and was opened further eastward to form a connexion with the east transept, or chapel of the Nine Altars. The screen, which forms the eastern termination of the choir, and divides it from the Feretory, and chapel of the Nine Altars, is very elegant, but has been greatly mutilated. The design is divided into three tiers, or stories: the lowest, or basement, is solid, the second and third are open, so that the statues, which once filled the niches, or rather canopies, were seen through it, in the view from the east side. The light and airy pinnacles, rising in a pyramidal form, tier above tier, in splendid confusion, cannot be too much admired. Behind the screen, projecting into the chapel of the Nine Altars, and on a level with the choir, is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited. This shrine was once the richest in the kingdom; but its ancient splendour has vanished, and the only marks of its former reputation are to be found in the hollow impressions worn in the stone flooring, by the feet of the

of the church; being answered, in the words of Scripture, 'He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall you see him!'" (*Milner's Treatise on Eccles. Architect.*, p. 106.) The only English buildings to which the term Galilee is applied, are those attached to the cathedrals of Durham and Ely. A porch at the south end of the great transept of Lincoln cathedral is sometimes called a Galilee; the word has also been used to designate the name of a church, as well as of a small gallery, or balcony, opening towards it, from which visitors might view processions: probably, however, in the latter instance, the name is confused with that of a gallery.

numerous pilgrims who visited it in ages of superstition. So meritorious was this last act considered, that, in the year 1284, William, Bishop of Dumbain, granted a remission of forty days' penance to every votary who performed it. The "incorruptible remains" of St. Cuthbert are said to have been deposited here, in a "chest well fortified with nayles and leather," which was afterwards enclosed in a marble sepulchre; but these have long been removed, the shrine having been defaced and plundered of all its treasures and jewels, including "a precious stone of value sufficient to ransom a prince," by the commissioners of Henry VIII., who himself ordered the sanctified relics of St. Cuthbert to be buried in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted. A large blue stone, placed in the centre of the floor, is reported to 'cover the often-removed bones of the venerated saint.' The chapel of the Nine Altars, terminating the cathedral eastward, is entered from the side aisles of the choir, by a descent of several steps. Its length is 130 feet; its breadth, from the screen of the high altar, 51 feet. The pilasters of this transept, from which rise the groins of the roof, are of an angular projection, light, elegant, and richly ornamented with foliage and flowers. Every alternate column is of black marble, the intermediate ones of white freestone, which had a beautiful effect before they were, from the mistaken zeal of reformation, daubed over, and concealed with washing and ochre. This portion of the cathedral received its name from the nine altars erected beneath the windows on the east side, and dedicated to various saints. The decorations of these altars, as they appeared previously to the Reformation, have been thus described. "The nine altars had their several screens, and covers of wainscot overhead; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition of wainscot, all varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to the altar, with three or four little amberies in the wall for the same use and purpose." Before the great centre window, nine cressets, or lamps, were suspended, whose light was so great, as to make every part of the church visible during the whole time they were kept burning. Many distinguished prelates, and other eminent persons, have been interred in this cathedral, and their remains covered with beautiful tombs and brasses, which have mostly been swept away by the hands of sacrilege or fanaticism, since the days of Henry VIII. In different parts of this splendid cathedral there are beautifully ornamented doorways in the Norman style. That entering into the north cloister from the west end of the south aisle is very striking, and has much the air of a Roman arch. A second door opens from the north side of the cloisters into the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and is, equally with the former, rich and singular in its decorations.

The cloisters which adjoin the cathedral on the south, were erected between the years 1389 and 1438. They form a quadrangle of 147 feet, having 11 open windows in each front, with mullions and tracery repaired in the pointed style. They are ceiled with panels of Irish oak. On the west side of the cloisters is the Dormitory, a very large apartment of desolate aspect; under which were the Song school and the treasury, containing 670 deeds, consisting of charters, &c., by popes and kings, and other deeds by bishops, priors, nobles, &c. On the east side of the cloisters was the Frater house or Monks' hall, converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter in 1680: it contains many records and curiosities. On the east side of the cloisters stood the chapter house. From the cloisters is a passage leading to a spacious oblong square called the College, which occupies one of the most pleasant parts of the city. Here are the deanery and prebendal houses.

The New University of Durham.—From the cathedral, on the north, extends the Place, or Palace Green, on the north side of which is the castle, latterly used,—until order in Council of date 19th July, 1837,—as the occasional residence of the bishop; but then,—with the exception of apartments called the Palace, still reserved to the use of the bishop for the time being,—appointed to be held by him "in trust for the University of Durham, which has lately been incorporated by the name and style of 'The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham,' but subject, nevertheless, to such right of access as the clergy of the diocese of Durham now have to the library founded by John Cosin, heretofore bishop of Durham, and now remaining within the said precincts," and other rights, "and to the enjoyment of the bedesmen of the cathedral church of Durham, of the alms-houses wherein they now reside, until the said warden, masters, and scholars, shall have provided, to the satisfaction of the bishop of Durham for the time being, sufficient buildings elsewhere for the respective purposes for which the present buildings are lawfully used; and as to those parts of the said buildings which were used by officers of the said palatinate, so long as any of those duties shall remain to be performed by the officers who held their offices at the time of passing the act for separating the palatine jurisdiction from the bishopric of Durham." The bishop holds the reserved apartments in the castle as visitor of the new university. This highly important institution was established by the dean and chapter, under an act of chapter dated 28th April, 1831; and confirmed and endowed, as an university in connection with the cathedral, by an act of parliament passed in the 2d and 3d years of the reign of William IV., entitled 'An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate part of the property of their Church to the establishment of a University in connection therewith, for the advancement of learning.' The government of the university was vested, by this act, in the dean and chapter, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop as visitor, and the establishment of a warden, professors and readers, tutors, students, &c., was authorized. The dean and chapter were also empowered, as trustees for the university, to sell certain lands enumerated, and by the act vested in them, as well as all other property to be thereafter vested in them for the same purpose, according to powers contained in the act. In 1834 the governors, by another act of chapter, ordained that the university should be managed by a warden and a senate and convocation with certain limited powers. The warden and convocation grant degrees in the various

* On 17th May, 1837, the workmen employed in making some alterations immediately behind St. Cuthbert's shrine, opened the vault. After removing the slab, a chest, apparently of oak, was seen, the lid and a great part of the sides of which had fallen in from decay. When the mass of powdered wood was taken away, an entire skeleton was found, swathed in vestments of linen and silk, which were also much decayed: a portion, however, of the robes was still remaining, richly worked in silk and gold tissue, and containing some valuable dates. At the lower part of the chest or coffin were laid several detached bones, two full-grown skeletons, and the cranium of a child. A small square tablet of wood, covered with a thin lamina of metal, was placed upon the body. There were also found in the coffin the fragments of an ivory comb, of large dimensions, and a small silver cross; but no crucifix, crozier, ring, or any other article of value. These antique relics, after being inspected, were carefully collected and replaced in the vault, which was afterwards closed.

faculties, under permission of the dean and chapter. The regulations regarding degrees are detailed in the statute of the governors, and regulations of the senate and convocation, published at Durham in 1836. In 1837, a royal charter was granted.

The endowment of this university is on a scale of liberality worthy of the olden time. It is established at a great personal sacrifice, principally made by the prebendaries, who, under the authority of the act alluded to, have voluntarily appropriated part of their church estate to cover the expense; and the bishop, besides a magnificent donation, confers on the institution £1,000 per annum. The warden and classical professor have the reversion of the first two vacant stalls in the cathedral, and waiting these, a handsome salary. Twenty of the most distinguished students have lodgings, commons, and tuition provided for them as foundation students, at the expense of the prebendaries. The minor canons of the cathedral, which are of the value of £200 per annum, are appropriated to the university as fellowships; and the whole patronage of the chapter and the see will be distributed according to a scale of merit among its members. Other anticipated patronage was expected, with the preceding, to offer to the competition of the members of this university greater preferment than any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge. The great distance of the two Southern universities; the high intellectual character of the inhabitants of the North; the great numbers of Northmen who, notwithstanding the distance and consequent expense, flock to Oxford and Cambridge, and especially to the latter university, are circumstances which have ever led men to look upon the establishment of an university in one of the northern counties as eminently desirable; and of all places in the north, Durham is that which every one would first select for its site. The situation of the city is of unequalled beauty; and besides the interest attached to the castle, the majestic cathedral, the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and the college, our two old universities have nothing that can claim a comparison, either in beauty or extent, in meditative solitude or solemn and sequestered shade, with those delightful walks, and wooded avenues, which skirt the Wear. The plan of an university at Durham is as old as the days of Cromwell, by whom a letter, still in existence, was addressed to the chapter, urging its formation. An attempt to establish it in fact was then made. "The orphan college," says Hutchison, "thrived apace; it endeavoured to confer degrees, and mimic its grown-up sisters of Oxford and Cambridge, who checked its presumptions by petitions to the new Protector; (Richard Cromwell); but in less than two years the ill-patched machine of government fell to pieces, and, with it, this new seminary of knowledge." The original charter is still in the dean and chapters' library. "It is a singular fact," observes Brand, in his history of Newcastle, "that George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, has assumed to himself the consequence, and what he thought the merit, of having been the means of suppressing this most laudable institution."

Parishes, Livings, &c.—The city of Durham comprises the following 6 parishes, all in the archd. and dio. of Durham: viz. St. Giles, a perpetual curacy; valued at £20 6s., returned at £50; gross income £99; in the patronage of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. St. Mary-le-Bow, a perpetual curacy; valued at £15, returned at £150; gross income £113. Patron, the archdeacon of Northumberland. St. Mary-the-Less, a rectory not in charge; gross income £120. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. St. Nicholas, a perpetual curacy of the certified value of £13 19s. 4d., returned at £80;

gross income £90. Patron, the Marquis of Londonderry. St. Oswald's, a vicarage; rated at £17; gross income £272; in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. St. Margaret's, a perpetual curacy; gross income £480; also in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Durham. There are parish churches independently of the cathedral: the principal of these, the church of St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure on the south side of the marketplace. It consists of a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle. Here are the seats for the body corporate, and various city companies. St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bough church, on the east side of the North Bailey, is, according to tradition, erected on the site of the tabernacle of boughs, in which St. Cuthbert's remains were first deposited. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1778, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics.

Schools and Charities.—There are, in this city, 25 daily and 8 Sunday schools, 4 of the former of which, and 3 of the latter, are National schools; among these are several well-conducted public schools established for the gratuitous education of the children of the poor. The grammar-school, on the north side of the cathedral yard, is coeval with the refoundation of the cathedral by Henry VIII. after the suppression of the monasteries; and was founded and endowed by that monarch for the gratuitous instruction of 18 poor boys in Greek and Latin, for which the headmaster receives a salary of £120 per annum, and a house; and the second master £80 per annum; besides the foundation scholars, from 60 to 80 others have been instructed; for whom regular fees are paid. This school has 4 exhibitions for sons of clergymen of £25 each at the school, and of £50 each at either of the universities; it has also 5 scholarships of £10 each at Peter House, Cambridge, founded by Bishop Cosins, 1 of £16 at Emanuel college Cambridge, jointly with a school at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The united Blue coat and Sunday school occupy a spacious building on the south side of Claypath, erected by public subscription, and opened in 1812. (The Blue coat school itself was first established in 1718.) This excellent charity has been liberally supported by the annual contributions of the benevolent inhabitants of the city and vicinity, who have long paid great attention to the education of the poor. Upwards of 200 boys and 100 girls were a few years ago instructed on Dr. Bell's system at these schools, and 50 boys and 50 girls clothed from the funds, which then amounted to upwards of £400 per annum. The dean and chapter pay £14 per annum from an ancient endowment to this institution, which has also been endowed with the charitable foundation of Mrs. Carr and other benefactions. There is a charity school in Gravel lane, and 2 infant schools were established by the inhabitants at a very early period after the beneficial effects of the modern system of infant education have been manifested. Upwards of 1,000 children are so to be gratuitously instructed in this city and suburbs. A spacious infirmary was erected by voluntary subscription in 1792. The almshouses on the east side of the palace green were founded in 1668, by Bishop Cosins, for 4 poor men and 4 poor women, with an annuity of £70. This city participates with the rest of the diocese in the benefits resulting from "The Society of the Sons of the Clergy in the diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire" for the relief of distressed clergymen and their widows and families. There are various other charitable institutions, and numerous benefactions to the poor, the most important of which is *Hospice*.

Smith's bequeathment of several coal-mines and coal-pits, with other properties, whence an annual income of £464 6s. was derived at the time of the charity inquiry; about £300 of which was distributed amongst nearly 400 poor people. The charities which came under the cognizance of the commissioners, yielded an annual income of about £900:—there was also a sum of £401 lent out without interest to carry on a manufactory. Trustees were appointed on 12th January, 1837, to administer the charities previously in the hands of the corporation: income from these for year 1837, £386 5s. There are no poor in the parish of St. Oswald. Poor rates, in 1837, £3,346 15s. The Durham poor-law union comprehends 24 parishes, embracing an area of 65 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 15,550. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £5,015. Expenditure in 1838, £3,886; in 1839, £4,329 9s.

Municipal affairs, &c.—The ancient city of Durham is contained within the parish of St. Nicholas; but the limits of the old borough were always co-extensive with those of "the town;" for, by ancient usage and the bye-laws of the old corporation, an apprentice might acquire freedom by serving in the suburbs of the city, as well as in the city itself; and as the right of voting was in the corporation and freemen, it thus happened that the limits of the town and those of the borough always coincided; while both were endued, as it were, with an elastic property, continually changing and expanding as new houses were erected in continuation of the exterior streets; thus adding to the suburban dimensions of the city. The first charter to the citizens was granted by Hugh Percy, bishop of Durham, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III: it gave "to the burgesses of Durham the free customs of Newcastle," with other privileges. Charters were subsequently obtained from successive bishops, the governing charter, previous to 1835, being that granted on 2d October, 1780, by bishop Egerton, whereby the offices of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 common councilmen were constituted: the title of the ruling body or corporation of the city, being "the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Durham and Framwellgate." The corporation, as such, exercised no jurisdiction, criminal or civil, other than a manor court of very limited jurisdiction. The want of a local court with more extended jurisdiction and powers was pressed upon the attention of the municipal commissioners. A commission of the peace was granted by the municipal act. The court of the county-palatine was abolished by the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 10; but "the sheriff of Durham's county court" was established, by the same act, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The court is held every 28 days: it has not the power of imprisonment for debt. The assizes for the county are held by the circuit judges twice a-year. Since 1675 this city has returned 2 members to parliament: the mayor is the returning officer: the greatest number of electors polled for 30 years previous to 1832, was 987 in 1830; the right of voting being then in freemen by patrimony or servitude in the city, the borough of Framwellgate, or the streets and suburbs adjoining thereto. The number of electors registered for 1836-7, was 949: the number who actually polled at the general election in 1837, was 857. Durham is a polling-place, and the chief place of election, for the northern division of the county. The limits of the parliamentary borough were extended by the reform and boundary acts; and now, besides the parish of St. Nicholas, part of Framwell-

gate, and two extra-parochial districts in the heart of the city, one of which is the cathedral precinct, and the other, once the site of an old jail, but now occupied by 3 or 4 houses and some public rooms; the boundaries also include the townships of North Bailey, South Bailey, part of the townships of Elvet and Crossgate, an additional part of the township of Framwellgate, and part of the parish of St. Giles. By the new municipal act, the municipal boundaries were to be taken as coincident with the parliamentary, till altered by act of parliament. The borough is thereby divided into 3 wards, and governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, under the corporate style of "mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of Durham and Framwellgate." The nett income of the borough for 1839, was £462 12s. 2d., of which £245 1s. 2d. were expended on police and constables, and £36 12s. 4d. on salaries, &c. to municipal officers: there was no debt, and the balance left in the treasurer's hands was £87 12s. 11d.

In the market place is the guild-hall, town-hall, or tolbooth, erected by Bishop Tunstall in 1555: here the meetings and courts of the corporation, &c. are held. In 1809, a house of correction, county courthouse, and new jail, were begun to be erected in the township of Elvet, and were finished at an expense to the county of £140,000. The prisoners were divided into 13 classes: there are 48 wards, 3 work-rooms, 18 day-rooms, and 13 airing-yards, a chapel, school-room, &c. The prisoners have been chiefly employed in weaving linen and woollen cloth, and grinding corn by the tread-mill. The exchequer, built in 1450 by Bishop Neville, is on the palace green: here the bishop held his court of chancery: it contains the offices occupied by the auditor, cursor, prothonotary, treasurer, clerk of the county, registrar, &c. The north gateway of the castle was used, till 1820, as the county jail. It was then taken down. The judges and their suite have been usually entertained in the great hall of the castle, while on their circuit. It contains a number of portraits of the bishops, casts from the antique, &c. The castle itself is of Norman architecture, and is in some parts in a ruinous state: its erection is attributed to William the Conqueror. The keep or tower is the most ancient part. The habitable portion of the castle consists of a mass of buildings of various dates from the Norman to the present time. The interior, at least previously to its appropriation to the use of the university of Durham, was fitted up in a style subsequent to the reign of Elizabeth. From the castle and palace green is an avenue leading to the public walks on the banks of the river.

Manufactures, Trade, &c.—The trade of Durham is not so extensive as it formerly was. In 1838 there were 2 woollen mills here, employing 79 hands. The population was increasing, and many new houses had been recently built. The state of trade and prosperity of the town, however, were not very improving. It was thought that the discovery of new collieries in the neighbourhood, and the establishment of a railway to the city, would prove very beneficial. Hats, stuffs, and carpets, brass and iron, have been manufactured to some extent. The neighbourhood of the city has been famous for large crops of mustard. A market is held on Saturday. Fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March, Whit-Tuesday, Saturday before the 13th of May, September 15th, and Saturday before the 23d of November; the March fair is considered the best, on account of the superior breed of horses then brought to sale. Here are branches of the Darlington District, and the North of England, Joint Stock banking companies.

History.—The origin, and various particulars regarding the history, of this city have already been given, especially in our account of the county-palatine and the bishopric, with which it has been so closely interwoven. Both nature and art having contributed to render Durham a place of great strength, it often became the scene of warfare. It was repeatedly besieged by the Scots, who, in 1346, were completely defeated; and their king, David Bruce, was taken prisoner, with the loss of 15,000 men, at a place about a mile west of the city, where a magnificent cross was afterwards erected by Ralph, Lord Neville, to commemorate the victory. In 1640 the Scots invaded the country, seized Durham, and kept it till the following year. In the ensuing civil war, nothing very important occurred here:—see DURHAM, co.-palatine, *History*, &c. This city was visited by the plague in 1416, 1589, and 1597. Among its most eminent literary natives may be enumerated Dr. Richard Gray, author of '*Memoria Technica*,' and other works: he died in 1771; John Hall, an English poet, translator of *Eugenius*; and William Eden, Lord Auckland. Durham gives the title of earl to the Lambton family.

DURLEIGH, a parish in the hund. of Andersfield, union of Bridgewater, county of Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west-south-west of Bridgewater; on a branch of the Parret river. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; returned at £20; gross income £22. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £226 19s. Patron, in 1835, W. Gooden, Esq. Acres 480. Houses 19. A. P. £746. Pop., in 1801, 104; in 1831, 139. Poor rates, in 1837, £149.

DURLEY, a parish in the lower half-hund. of Bishop's-Waltham, Portsdown division, union of Droxford, county of Southampton; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Bishop's-Waltham. Living, a curacy, not in charge, subordinate to the rectory of Upham. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £399 3s. 10d. Here are a Sunday and daily, and a Sunday school, both National. Acres 4,290. Houses 60. A. P. £1,263. Pop., in 1801, 304; in 1831, 361. Poor rates, in 1837, £197.

DURNFORD (GREAT), a parish in the hund. of Amesbury, though locally in the hund. of Underditch, union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-south-west of Amesbury, on the river Avon, comprising Little Durnford, Nitton, Salterton, and Newtown. Living, a vicarage in the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; returned at £145 8s.; gross income £132. In the patronage of the prebendary of Durnford, in the cathedral of Salisbury. Here are a Sunday National and three daily schools. On the brow of a hill in this parish is an extensive earthen work, called Ogbury camp, but resembling an ancient residence of the Britons more than a military station; it has not any fosse, and is intersected by numerous small banks. Near this spot is a seat called Durnford-house. By the parliamentary boundaries act, this parish is included within the boundaries of Wilton borough. Acres 3,770. Houses 108. A. P. £3,396. Pop., in 1801, 399; in 1831, 481. Poor rates, in 1837, £217.

DURRINGTON, a parish in the hund. of Brightford, county of Sussex; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Worthing; about 2 miles north of the English channel. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend divine service at Tarring. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £208 7s. 10d. Acres 740. Houses 51. A. P. £823. Pop., in 1801, 140; in 1831, 162. Poor rates, in 1837, £102.

DURRINGTON, a parish in the hund. and union of Amesbury, county of Wilts; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north of Amesbury; on the river Avon. Living, a curacy in

the archd. and dio. of Salisbury; returned at £41 3s. 6d.; gross income £53. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £560. In the patronage of the dean and chapter of Winchester. In this neighbourhood are the remains of the ancient British town of Durrington, or Long Walls. Acres 2,880. Houses 76. A. P. £2,041. Pop., in 1801, 394; in 1831, 467. Poor rates, in 1837, £276.

DURSLEY, a market-town and parish, in the upper division of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Dursley, county of Gloucester; 108 miles west by north of London, and 15 miles south-west by south of Gloucester. Acres 1,360. Houses 635. A. P. £5,565. Pop., in 1801, 2,379; in 1831, 3,226. The town stands at the foot of a hill, near the source of a small stream, called the Carn. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol, formerly annexed to the archd. of Gloucester; rated at £10 14s. 4d. Patron, the bishop of the diocese. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1764; a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1801; and also 2 daily and 4 Sunday schools, one of the former of which is National, and is supported by endowment. Only 1 in 20 of the population of Dursley has been educated. Charities upwards of £70 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £1,186. There are many poor in Dursley, and their houses are wretched and destitute.—A workhouse has been erected here for the union of Dursley, by the poor-law commissioners, capable of accommodating 280 persons. The Dursley-poor-law union comprehends 11 parishes, embracing an area of 36 square miles; with a population returned, in 1831, at 19,518. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £10,931. Expenditure, in 1838, £7,259; in 1839, £7,631 1s. Dursley was one of the boroughs included in the return made by the sheriff of Gloucestershire in the reign of Edward I., but it does not appear that it ever sent members to parliament. If it ever did, it has long since lost the privilege. It is the principal place of election for the members for the western division of the county. The local authorities are a bailiff and 12 aldermen. At a court-leet, in October, the homage jury annually present the names of three inhabitants of the town, of whom the lord of the manor selects one to be bailiff; who, on his office expiring, becomes an alderman, if the number of 12 be incomplete. Neither bailiff nor aldermen have municipal functions or municipal property of any kind. Four woollen mills here, in 1838, employed 115 hands. In the district of Dursley, however, there were, in 1839, 11 cloth mills in use. This is one of the principal woollen districts in the county. In the town itself there were formerly about 150 hand-loom weavers, and it was a very brisk manufacturing town; but, in 1839, there were only about 20: the clothing trade had greatly declined: two or three mills were then vacant, and almost in ruins. Near the centre of the town is a market-house built in 1738. The market was chartered by Edward IV., in 1471. It is held on Thursday, and there are fairs for the sale of cattle and pedlery on 6th May, and 4th December. There is here a stratum of tophus or puff stone, so soft as to be worked with facility; but, on exposure to the air, it becomes uncommonly hard and durable. The walls of Berkeley castle were built of this stone, which, though upwards of 700 years old, are in good repair.

DURSTON, a parish in the hund. of North Petherthon, union of Taunton, county of Somerset. 4 miles north-east by north of Taunton. The Bristol and Exeter railway, and the Bridgewater and Taunton canal pass near the town. Living, a donative,

in the archd. of Taunton and dio. of Bath and Wells; valued at £26; gross income £20. Patron, in 1835, the Rev. R. Gray. Here are two small daily schools. The priory of Buckland-Sorum was founded here in 1167, but it was suppressed and gave way to an establishment of the Knights Hospitallera. Acres 960. Houses 33. A. P. £2,376. Pop., in 1801, 169; in 1831, 226. Poor rates, in 1837, £142.

DURWESTON, a parish in the hund. of Pimperne, union of Blandford, North Blandford division of the county of Dorset; 2½ miles north-west of Blandford-Forum; on the river Stour. Living, a rectory, with that of Bryanston, formerly in the archd. of Dorset and dio. of Bristol, now in the dio. of Salisbury; gross income £563. Patron, in 1835, F. B. Portman, Esq. The parish of Knighton is united to that of Durweston. Here is a Sunday and daily National school. Acres 1,780. Houses 73. A. P. £1,808. Pop., in 1801, 332; in 1831, 418. Poor rates, in 1837, £271.

DUSTON, a parish in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, union and county of Northampton; 2 miles west of Northampton; north of the river Nen. Living, a discharged vicarage in the archd. of Northampton and dio. of Peterborough; returned at £93 5s. 5d.; gross income £159. Patron, in 1835, Viscount Melbourne. About the year 1112, a monastery for Black canons was founded here by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror; it was styled St. James' abbey, and some remains of it are still visible. A. P. £3,071. Pop. in 1801, 386; in 1831, 603.

DUTTON, a township in the parish of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester; 5 miles east of Frodsham; on the eastern bank of the Weaver, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railway, and close upon the Grand Trunk canal. The Grand Junction railway viaduct across the valley of the Weaver, near this township is a gigantic structure, which exceeds in magnitude any thing of the kind yet accomplished in this country, or perhaps in Europe; not even excepting the splendid bridge over Menai Straits. The viaduct is of the Gothic order, formed of red stone, procured from the neighbourhood of Bolton and Runcorn; it consists of 20 arches of 60 feet span and 60 feet in height, and the battlements add 12 feet more to the height; the whole length is 1,400 feet. 700,000 square feet of stone were used in the work, which was finished at an expense of £50,000, being considerably under the estimate. Dutton gives the title of baron to the duke of Hamilton, and was, in former times, the seat of the ancient family of Dutton, who were lords of the manor. The remains of Dutton-hall exhibit a remarkably fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th century. Acres 1,760. Houses 128. A. P. £2,279. Pop., in 1801, 301; in 1831, 329. Poor rates, in 1837, £332.

DUTTON, a township in the parish of Ribchester, hund. of Blackburn, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 6½ miles north by west of Blackburn; west of the river Ribble. Acreage with the parish. Houses 85. A. P. £1,961. Pop., in 1801, 388; in 1831, 490. Poor rates, in 1837, £214.

DUTTON-CACCA, a township in the hund. of Bromfield and parish of Holt, county of Denbigh; 5½ miles north-east of Wrexham, on the river Dee. Houses 16. A. P. £1,025. Pop., in 1801, 99; in 1831, 103. Poor rates, in 1837, £9.

DUTTON-DIFFBITH, a township in the parish of Holt, county of Denbigh; 5 miles north-east of Wrexham, on the western bank of the Dee. Houses 32. A. P. £1,102. Pop., in 1801, 103; in 1831, 161. Poor rates, in 1837, £39.

DUTTON-Y-BRAN, a township in the above parish and county. Houses 8. A. P. £553. Pop., in 1801, 44; in 1831, 58. Poor rates, in 1837, £27.

DUXBURY, a township in the parish of Standish, hund. of Leyland, co.-palatine of Lancaster; 2 miles south of Chorley; near the Wigan and Preston railway. Acres 1,090. Houses 34. A. P. £2,107. Pop., in 1801, 255; in 1831, 213. Poor rates, in 1837, £84.

DUXFORD, a parish in the hund. of Whittlesford, union of Linton, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles west of Linton; on the western bank of the Cam, and near the railway from Cambridge to London. It comprises the parishes of Duxford-St.-John, and Duxford-St.-Peter, and has two livings. That of St. John's is a discharged vicarage; rated at £13 3s. 4d.; gross income £170; in the patronage of Clare-hall, Cambridge. The living of St. Peter's is a rectory; rated at £21 6s. 8d.; gross income £431. In the patronage of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Both these livings are in the dio. of Ely. The boundaries of each parish not being accurately known, the two are assessed as one. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1795; and four daily and two Sunday schools, one of the former of which is endowed with 20 acres of land. Acres 2,982. Houses 135. A. P. £2,273. Pop., in 1801, 464; in 1831, 670. Poor rates, in 1837, £932.

DWYGYFYLCCHI, a parish in the hund. of Uchaf, union of Conwy, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; 2½ miles west of Conwy, on the coast. Living, a discharged vicarage in the dio. of Bangor and prov. of Canterbury; returned at £109; gross income £126. In the patronage, in 1835, of H. and L. Eyton. Here are an Independent church, formed in 1807; and a Sunday and daily National school. Houses 80. A. P. £1,130. Pop., in 1801, 281; in 1831, 444. Poor rates, in 1837, £126.

DYFFRYN, a parcel, united to Blaine, in the parish of Llan-gynider and hund. of Crickhowel, county of Brecon, South Wales; 7 miles west by south of Crickhowel. Houses 182. A. P. £214. Pop., in 1801, 349; in 1831, 934.

DYFFRYN, a hamlet in the parish of Llanthetty, county of Brecon, South Wales; 12 miles south-east of Brecon, near the Brecon canal. Here are 2 daily schools. Houses 41. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 248.

DYFFRYN, a hamlet in the parish of Vainor, county of Brecon, South Wales; 14 miles south of Brecon. Houses 28. Pop., in 1801, 177; in 1831, 145.

DYFFRYN-CLWYD. See **CLWYD**.

DYFFRYN-CLYDACH, a hamlet in the parish of Cadoxton, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; 2 miles north-west of Neath. There are here 2 daily schools. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in August and December, for cattle. Houses 174. A. P. £1,859. Pop., in 1801, 726; in 1831, 936. Poor rates, in 1837, £333.

DYFFRYN-HONDDU (**UPPER**), a hamlet in the parish of Merthyr-Cynog, county of Brecon, South Wales; 3 miles north-north-east of Merthyr-Cynog, near the source of the Usk. Houses 38. A. P. £1,017. Pop., in 1801, 193; in 1831, 118. Poor rates with the parish.

DYFFRYN-HONDDU (**LOWER**), a chapelry in the above parish, of which the living is a curacy to the parish, not in charge, valued at £60 7s.; gross income £70. Patron, the vicar of Merthyr-Cynog. Houses 33. A. P. £681. Pop., in 1801, 211; in 1831, 205. Poor rates with the parish.

DYFI (**ГЪНЪ**). See **DOVEY**.

DYKE, a hamlet in the parish of Bourn, county of Lincoln; 2½ miles north-north-east of Bourn.

Houses 29. Pop., in 1821, 144; in 1831, 143. Other returns with the parish.

DYLAIS. See DULAS, UPPER AND LOWER.

DYMCHURCH, a parish in the liberty of Romney-Marsh, lathe of Shepway, union of Romney-Marsh, county of Kent; 4 miles north-east by north of New Romney, on the coast of the English channel. Living, a rectory in the archd. and dio. of Canterbury; rated at £7 2s. 8d., returned at £104 18s. 11d.; gross income £135. Patron, the Lord-chancellor. Here are a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and 3 daily schools. This parish lies wholly on the level of Romney-Marsh, adjoining the sea, which, in stormy weather, often overflows the land, although there is a strong wall 3 miles long and 20 feet high, to resist its encroachments. Acres 1,210. Houses 91. A. P., including that of Blackmanstone, £4,523. Pop., in 1801, 366; in 1831, 521. Poor rates, in 1837, £228.

DYMOCK, a parish in the hund. of Botloe, union of Newent, county of Gloucester; 4 miles north-north-west of Newent, on the river Leadon, and intersected by the Hereford and Gloucester canal. Living, a vicarage in the archd. of Gloucester and dio. of Gloucester and Bristol; rated at £9 13s. 9d., returned at £95; gross income £105. Patron, in 1835, A. Thomson, Esq. Here are 3 daily schools, one of which, with 50 males and 50 females, is endowed with funds producing £93 per annum: the master and mistress have each £20 a-year, with a

house, garden, and coals. Charities, £34 per annum. Poor rates, in 1837, £612. From the rye lands in this parish, King Edward sent a breed of sheep to Spain, which now produces the finest wool. For this important present he is censured by Rapin in his history. A great quantity of cider and perry is made here, the vicinity abounding in orchards. Whitehouse, in this parish, was the birth-place of John Kyrle, better known as the 'Man of Ross,' whose benevolence has been so pleasingly recorded by Pope. Formerly this place was of great extent and importance. In the parliamentary war it was garrisoned for the king. Acres 6,270. Houses 289. A. P. £3,292. Pop., in 1801, 1,223; in 1831, 1,656.

DYNHYNLE-ISSA AND MORTON ANGLICORUM, a township in the parish of Ruabon, county of Denbigh, North Wales; 4 miles south-south-west of Wrexham, on a branch of the Dee. Houses 52. Pop., in 1821, 461; in 1831, 489.

DYNEMORE. See DINMORE.

DYSERTH, or DASERTH, a parish in the hund. of Prestatyn, union of St. Asaph, county of Flint, North Wales; 3 miles south of St. Asaph, on a streamlet which runs into St. George's channel. Living, a perpetual curacy in the archd. and dio. of St. Asaph; gross income £113. Patron, the bishop of St. Asaph. Tithes commuted in 1839; aggregate amount £388 12s. 3d. Here is a day and Sunday National school. Houses 164. A. P. £1,429. Pop., in 1801, 436; in 1831, 714. Poor rates, in 1837, £231.



END OF VOLUME FIRST.

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